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IMPEACHMENT.

New Rules Proposed Relative to the Final Vote.

Speech of Mr. Groesbeck for the Defence.

Manager Stevens to Speak on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

A heavy mist prevailed this morning, which prevented a large attendance at the Impeachment Court. There was, nevertheless, an unusual number of distinguished strangers present, among them being Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister; Messrs. ALEXANDER MCDONALD and B. F. RICE, Senators elect from Arkansas; Gen. ROUSSEAU, who arrived this morning from Oregon, and Gens. PLEASONTON, BURNSIDE and SICKLES.

SECRET DELIBERATIONS.

The first business of the session was the postponement until Monday of Senator EDMUNDS' proposition to allow an official record of the secret deliberations of the Senate to be made. It is understood that this postponement is the result of an informal caucus among some of the Republican members, who decided that the adoption of the proposition would result in debate to the limit of the full fifteen-minute rule; if not, in an amendment to it allowing unlimited explanations of some of the apparent inconsistencies of the votes on the rejection and admission of evidence. Senator DRAKE, who acted as spokesman of this informal caucus, made a motion to indefinitely postpone the subject, which was defeated by a vote of 20 to 27, and it was accordingly postponed until Monday.

THE VERDICT.

Subsequently Senator SUMNER submitted an order requiring the Senate to proceed to a vote on the articles at 12 o'clock meridian of the day following the closing argument. This, of course, was objected to by the minority, who desire delay, and went over under the rules. Mr. SUMNER then offered two additional rules, gathered, he said, from previous practice in impeachment cases, in effect as follows:

Rule Twenty-third—That in taking votes of the Senate on the articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by name, "How say you, guilty or not guilty as charged," specifying the article. Each Senator, when the question is so put to him, shall rise in his seat and answer, "guilty," or "not guilty." Rule twenty-fourth provides that the Senate, at the close of voting, shall at once proceed to pronounce the verdict, and, if found guilty, the Chief Justice shall thereupon pronounce judgment of removal.

Senator JOHNSON objecting, this proposition also went over.

SPEECH OF MR. GROESBECK.

Mr. GROESBECK, of the President's counsel, then obtained the floor, and although suffering severely from a bronchial affection, occupied the close and undivided attention of both the floor and the galleries until 4:30, at which time the Court adjourned. The almost unanimous opinion regarding his effort is that it was one of the most brilliant, forcible and eloquent speeches yet delivered in the case, and at its close he received the hearty congratulations of both political friends and opponents. He addressed himself particularly to the articles embracing the charge of violating the Civil Tenure act, and seemed to accept acquittal on the other articles as a foregone conclusion.

MONDAY'S SPEECHES.

Messrs. STEVENS and WILLIAMS will, according to the present understanding, speak on Monday, and perhaps Mr. WILLIAMS' speech may run over into Tuesday. Mr. EVARTS follows and Mr. BINGHAM concludes. Mr. STEVENS' speech will not occupy more than an hour and-a-half in delivery, and will be mainly addressed to the article which he prepared.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice CHASE authorizes an unqualified contradiction of the statement that he intends assuming the right to charge the Senate on the law bearing on the case, and adds that such an idea was never suggested him until he saw it in print.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Gen. SCHOFIELD to succeed Secretary STANTON continues to attract the attention of political circles, and is now generally regarded as an eleventh hour attempt by the President to conciliate the Conservative Republicans in the Senate.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 25.

After the opening of the Court the Chief Justice stated that the first business in order was the order offered by Senator EDMUNDS yesterday, to admit the official reporters to report the proceedings on the final question.

Mr. EDMUNDS, at the suggestion, he said, of several Senators, moved to postpone the consideration of the order until Monday.

Senator DRAKE—I move that the order be indefinitely postponed, and on that I call the yeas and nays.

Senator EDMUNDS—Mr. President, so do I.

The motion of Mr. DRAKE was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Willey, Yates—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams, Wilson—27.

The motion to postpone to Monday was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Senate, sitting for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, will proceed to vote on the several articles of impeachment at 12 o'clock on the day after the close of the argument.

Senator JOHNSON objected and it was laid over.

Senator SUMNER—I send to the Chair two additional rules, the first of which is derived from the practice of the Senate on the trials of Judge CHASE and Judge PECK. They were read as follows:

RULE 23. In taking the votes of the Senate on the articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by his name, and upon each article propose the following question in the manner following: Mr. ——, how say you; is the respondent guilty or not guilty as charged in the article of impeachment? Whereupon each Senator shall rise in his place and answer, Guilty, or Not guilty.

RULE 24. On a conviction by the Senate it shall be the duty of the presiding officer forthwith to pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person according to the requirements of the Constitution, and any further judgment shall be on the order of the Senate.

Senator JOHNSON again objected and the rules went over.

The Chief Justice then notified the counsel for the President to proceed with the argument:

SPEECH OF MR. GROESBECK.

Mr. GROESBECK—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: I am sorry that I am not so well to-day as I should like to be, but I know the desire of the Senate to get on with this argument, and I have therefore preferred to come here this morning and attempt to present an outline at least of the views I have formed of the respondent in this case. Since the organization of our Government we have had five trials on impeachment: One of a Senator and four of Judges who have held their office by appointment and for a tenure during life and good behavior. It has not been the practice, nor is it the wise policy of a Republic, or a republican government, to avail itself of the remedy of impeachment for the regulation of all elective officers. Impeachment was not invented for that purpose, but rather to lay hold of offices that were held by inheritance and for life. And the true policy of a republican government, according to my apprehension, is to leave these matters to the people. They are the great and supreme tribunal to lay just such questions before, and they assemble statedly for that purpose, with the single object of deciding whether an officer shall be continued, or whether he shall be removed from office. I may be allowed, Senators, to express my surprise that such a case as this is before you; but it is here, and it must be tried; and, therefore, I proceed, as I promised at the outset, to say what I may be able to say on behalf of the respondent.

IS THE SENATE A COURT?

In the argument of one of the Managers the question was propounded: Is this body, now sitting to determine the accusation of the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, the Senate of the United States, sitting as a court? The argument goes on to admit that if this body is a court in any manner, as contra-distinguished from the Senate, then we agree that the accused may claim the benefit of the rules of criminal cases, and he can only be convicted when the evidence makes the case clear beyond a reasonable doubt; and in view of this statement, and in view of the labored effort which has been made by the Managers in this cause, I ask, Senators, your attention to the question. In what character do you proceed to this trial? We have heard elaborate and protracted discussion to show that you do not sit as a court; the Managers have even taken offence at any such recognition of your character. For some reason that I will not allude to, they have done even more, and claimed for this body the most extraordinary jurisdiction. Admitting that it was a constitutional tribunal, they have yet claimed that it knew no law, either statute or common; that it consulted no precedents save those of parliamentary bodies; that it was a law unto itself; in a word, that its jurisdiction was without bounds—it may impeach from any cause, and there was no appeal from its judgment; that the Constitution would appear to give it somewhat of its jurisdiction, but everything it may deem impeachable becomes such at once; and when the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" are used in that instrument, they are without significance and intended merely to give solemnity to the tribunal. To sustain this extraordinary view of the character of this tribunal, we have been referred to English precedents, and especially to early English precedents, when, according to my recollection, impeachment, and attainder, and bills of pains and penalties, have lanored together in the work of murder and confiscation. Senators, I do not propose to linger about the English cases; we have cases of our own on this subject—we have teachings of our own. Thus we know our fathers in framing the Constitution were jealous of delegating other powers, and tried to make a limited constitutional Government, tried to enumerate all the powers they were willing to intrust to any department of it. The Executive Department is limited, the Judicial Department is limited, and the Legislative Department, we have supposed, was also limited. But according to the argument made here in this trial, it is otherwise, and it has in its service and at its command an institution that is above all laws, and acknowledges no restraint. An institution worse than a Court-martial, in that it has a broader and more dangerous jurisdiction. Senators, I cannot believe for one moment that there is lying in the heart of the Constitution any such tribunal as this, and I invite your attention to a brief examination of our own authorities, and of our own teachings on this subject. It was with much doubt and hesitation, that the jurisdiction to try impeachment at all was entrusted to the Senate of the United States. The grant of jurisdiction to the Senate was deferred to the last moment of time; nor was your jurisdiction overlooked. Allow me to call your attention to the proceedings in the Federal Convention upon this subject. In the first report that was presented, they proposed to allow impeachment for malpractice or neglect of duty. It will be observed that this is very English-like and very broad. There is not necessarily any crime in the jurisdiction here proposed to be conferred. In the next report they propose to allow the tribunal jurisdiction over treason, bribery and corruption. It will be observed that they began to get away from the English precedent, and to approach the final result at which they arrived. The jurisdiction is partly criminal and partly broad and open—not necessarily involving criminality. In the next report on this very question of jurisdiction they reported to the Senate, or rather to the Supreme Court of the United States, to which body up to the very last moment they confided the jurisdiction. In the next report they proposed to allow jurisdiction for treason or bribery, nothing else. It will be observed that there was nothing but a gross flagrant crime and that gives the jurisdiction that we have in the present Constitution; treason, bribery and all other high crimes and misdemeanors; not malpractices, not neglect of duty, nothing that left the jurisdiction open. The jurisdiction is short and limited by any fair construction of this language; and it was intended to be short. It is impossible to observe the progress of the deliberations of that Convention upon this single question, beginning with the briefest and most open jurisdiction and ending in a jurisdiction confined in its terms without coming to the conclusion that it was their determination that the jurisdiction should be circumscribed and limited. In what character, Senators, do you sit here? You have heard the argument of the Managers, you have heard the discussion of the subject all through the progress of the case; you have been referred to English precedents by the Managers to support their theory, that you sit here not as a court, but as an inquest of office, or as some nameless tribunal, with unfixed and illimitable jurisdiction. We have our own precedents on this subject, and I will call your attention to them. It has been heard in this trial for the first time that this tribunal, sitting as you are sitting, is anything else than a court. I challenge the gentlemen, after all their investigations of the action of the Constitutional Convention, to show anything that has been said or done calculated to make the impression that the tribunal to try impeachment is anything else than a court. Let us look, Senators, at our own history. We have had four trials of impeachment in the United States. The first was the case of BLOUNT. What was the language of the tribunal in that trial? When it came to make a final decision it did so in this language: "The Court is of opinion that the matter alleged is not sufficient in law to show that this Court ought to hold jurisdiction of this impeachment." That is good authority. This is good American precedent on this question. It is the deliberate opinion of the Senate of the United States, in which it sat in that capacity, declaring itself, in the most solemn language which it utters during the trial, its final opinion that it was a court, and not an inquest of office, or some nameless thing calculated only to frighten the timid. What is the next case? The Pickering case. Throughout the process the Senate is styled itself "the Senate, sitting in its capacity of a Court of Impeachment," and the last action of the body, its decision, was on a question in this form: "Is the *Court* of opinion that JOHN PICKERING be removed?" So, too, in the next case, the case of CHASE. The President, in that case, styled the body a court, and was more fortunate than the Chief Justice in that he escaped all censure from the Managers of the House of Representatives. How in the next case, the Peck case? The tribunal itself put the final vote in this language: "Resolved, that this *Court* will now pronounce judgment in the case of WILLIAM H. PECK, Justice of the United States for the District of Missouri."

THE CHARACTER OF IMPEACHMENT.

Now, Senators, I have gone over every precedent that we have in our own history on this question, and they show that in every instance the Senate solemnly declared itself to be a court. If we are to go by precedent let us take our own precedents rather than those which have been so liberally quoted from abroad by the Managers on this occasion. In what spirit, Senators, shall you try this case? Allow me to refer you on that subject to the language of STORY in his commentaries on the Constitution. He says: "The great objects to be attained in the selection of a tribunal for the trial of impeachments are impartiality, integrity, intelligence and independence. If either of these be wanting, the trial must be radically imperfect. To secure integrity there must be a deep sense of duty and a deep responsibility to future times and to God. To secure intelligence, there must be age and experience; a *high intelligence* implies powers as well as attainments. To secure independence, there must be numbers as well as talents, and a confidence resulting at once from permanency of place, dignity of station and enlightened patriotism." On the next page STORY adds: "Strictly speaking, the power—that is, the power of impeachment,—partakes of a political character, and on this account it requires to be guarded in its exercise against the spirit of faction, the intolerance of party, and the sudden movements in popular feeling." Senators, this is not my language, it is the language of a distinguished jurist whom you all respect. But I may affirm it on all our own authorities, and by all our teachings on the subject, that it is a true and faithful portraiture of what is meant in the Constitution by "the tribunal to try impeachments." For that purpose you have been sworn anew, as it were, to prepare you for this occasion. The oath which you took when you entered this Senate Chamber as Senators was a political, a legislative oath. The oath which is now upon you is purely a judicial oath, to do impartial justice. We are then, Senators, in a Court. What are you to try? You are to try the charges contained in these articles of impeachment and nothing else. On what are you to try them? Not on common fame; not on presumption of guilt; not on any views of party politics. You are to try them on the evidence offered here and on nothing else, by the obligations of your oaths. What is the issue before you, Senators? Allow me to say it is not a question whether this or that thing was done; you are not here to try a mere issue of fact. By the very terms of the Constitution you can only try in this tribunal crime. Let me repeat the jurisdiction, treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The jurisdiction is comprised within that language. The only issue which this court can try is the issue of crime. What is crime? In every crime there must be an unlawful purpose or intention. When this is wanting there can be no crime. There must be an unlawful purpose prompting its commission; otherwise there can be no crime. Let me illustrate: suppose some crazy man should break into this Chamber and kill one of us; he has committed the act of homicide, but he has not committed a crime. Suppose the President should become deranged, and while in that condition attempt to bribe, and to break law upon law, you have no jurisdiction to try him on impeachment. Let me put another case that is not suppositious: Mr. LINCOLN claimed and exercised the power to organize military commissions under which to arrest and imprison citizens within the loyal States. He had no act of Congress warranting it, and the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the act was against the express provisions of the Constitution; then according to the argument of the Managers he might be impeached and convicted. I beg to read from the argument of one of the Managers on that subject.

THE MOTIVES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The honorable Manager who addressed us the day before yesterday referred to the motives of the President, and declared that the necessary inference of the law is, that he acted under the influence of bad motives, whereby the gentleman seems to acknowledge that in order to constitute a crime, there must be a motive; there can be no crime without a motive. But now, when the President comes forward and offers to prove his good motive, you will not allow him to make that proof; when he comes forward and offers to prove this from his warm and living heart, the answer is, we make up the motive out of the presumptions of the law; and you conclude on that point—"We will not hurt you; you must be silent." Now, Senators, the jurisdiction of this body is to try crime. There is no crime without unlawful intention and purpose. You cannot get a crime without showing the unlawful intent or purpose behind the act itself. What is your verdict? Not that the President did this or that act; that is not it. But was he guilty of a high misdemeanor, it being his purpose to commit it? With these preliminary observations, I propose to proceed to a brief examination of the case presented.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. STANTON.

You are now all of you familiar with the arguments which have been presented thus far in this case, and I need not attempt to go over them. I have this to say, and you will all concur with me, that the first eight articles are built upon two acts of the President, the one being the removal of EDWIN M. STANTON, the other, the letter of authority given to LORENZO THOMAS. Now, if you will take those eight articles, and notice the substantial arguments around which they are bound, with all their associations of good or bad intent, and all their averments of every kind, you will find that there are but these two acts—the removal of STANTON and the letter of authority to THOMAS, so that we have only to inquire in reference to these two acts in order to ascertain the merits of this case. If the President of the United States had the right to remove EDWIN M. STANTON, then these eight articles are without support, and in addition to that, he had the right to give the letter of authority to LORENZO THOMAS, these articles fall to ruin. Now, there is no Senator who has studied this case who will not see the application of this statement at once; and it relieves us from the necessity of going over article by article, step by step, in our progress. Give me those two propositions—the right to remove Stanton, and the right to issue the letter of authority to THOMAS—and the articles fall instantly. There is nothing left of them. So that we have, in asking your consideration of these articles, but two inquiries to make: Had the President the right to remove MR. STANTON, and had he the right to issue the letter of authority to THOMAS? I propose now, as well as I am able, to examine this question. Had the President the right to remove EDWIN M. STANTON? I propose to examine that question, first in connection with the act regulating the tenure of civil offices. It is claimed on the one side that, by the action of this law, MR. STANTON was withdrawn from his previous position and is covered and protected here. It is claimed upon the other side that the law does not apply to his case at all. I think it will readily be acknowledged by Senators that the President had the right to remove him. Allow me to call your attention to one section of this law in which the question seems to be involved. It provides "that every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person, who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein," as entitled to hold such office, "until his successor shall be appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided. *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Now, gentlemen, let me state a few facts before we proceed to the consideration of this act. The first fact is, that the act was passed on the 2d of March, 1867. I further call your attention to the fact that Mr. STANTON'S commission is dated on the 15th of January, 1862. It is a commission given to him by President LINCOLN, by which he is to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War during the pleasure of the President for the time being. Mr. JOHNSON became President on the 15th day of April, 1865. He has not in any manner commissioned Mr. STANTON. Now, upon these facts, Senators, I claim that it is clear that Mr. STANTON is not protected by this Civil Tenure act. Let us inquire. The law proposes to grant to the Cabinet officers, as they are called, a term that shall last during the term of the President by whom they are appointed, and one month thereafter. Mr. JOHNSON has not appointed Mr. STANTON; he was appointed during the first term of Mr. LINCOLN; he was not appointed at all during the term of President JOHNSON. He holds his office by a commission, if at all, that would send him through Administration after Administration indefinitely, or until the United States, upon a fair construction of the law, would terminate it. Now what is the meaning of this language: "He shall hold his office during the term of the President, by whom he is appointed. He was not appointed during the present term. I think that is plain. It does seem to me that simple statement settles this question. The gentleman has said: This is Mr. LINCOLN'S term. The death has ownership in no office or position of any kind. Mr. JOHNSON is the President of the United States with a term, and this is his term; but, if Mr. LINCOLN were living to-day, if Mr. LINCOLN was President to-day, he could remove Mr. STANTON. Mr. LINCOLN would not have appointed him during this term. It was last term that Mr. STANTON was appointed, and not this; and an appointment by the President during one term, by the operation of this law, will not extend the term of one President through that of another, because that same person happened to be reelected to the Presidency. Mr. STANTON holds the office therefore under the commission given him, and not under the law. But Senators, his tenure of office cannot be changed or extended from his commission to the law. What is the provision of this law in Mr. STANTON'S case? He holds office during the pleasure of the President, for the time being. This law proposes to give him a term of four years and one month thereafter. By what authority can the Congress of the United States extend the term in this manner? An office can only be held by the appointment of the President. His nomination and his appointment must cover the whole term which the appointee claims. In any other theory, the Congress of the United States might extend the office of the persons appointed indefinitely through years and years, and thus defeat the constitutional provision that the President shall nominate and shall appoint for office for the whole term for which he was appointed. Thus, practically, Senators, it appears that the law cannot be made to apply to any offices which were occupied at the time of its passage. Take the case of an officer who holds his commission at the pleasure of the President. What is the character of that tenure? It is no tenure known to the law; it is a tenure at sufferance, at will. To convert that into a tenure for a fixed period is to enlarge it, to extend it, to increase it, to make it of larger estate than it was before. And if the office be one that cannot be filled without a presidential nomination and appointment, it seems to me that whatever may be the office, it cannot be extended and controlled in this way. This appears to be the construction of the act of March 2, 1867. But I am compelled to leave it with a brief examination. Mr. STANTON is, in my opinion, not where he was before its passage. It is further to be shown that the act of March 2, 1867, has no repealing clause. We are therefore remitted to the previous laws applicable to this case, to these averments of the Constitution, and to the act of 1789. By the provisions of this law it is provided among other things, that "there shall be an Executive Department denominated the Department of War, and that there shall be a principal officer therein to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined upon him, and who shall conduct the business of such Department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and instruct; and there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer to be appointed by said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, to be called the Chief Clerk of the Department of War. But whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, he shall have charge of the records, books, &c." That is the law to which we are referred, unless the act regulating the tenure of civil offices cover the case of Mr. STANTON. By the terms of that law, by the commission that was issued to Mr. STANTON to run during the pleasure of the President, for the time being, framed upon this law, the President had the right to remove Mr. STANTON according to his pleasure.

[At this point the attempt of the counsel to speak was with so much apparent effort that Senator FESSENDEN proposed that the counsel should have permission to suspend his argument for the present, or until after another argument had been presented on the part of the Managers.]

Mr. GROESBECK returned his thanks to the Senator for his kindly suggestion, and said he would be very thankful for the attention of the Senate to what he might say in the condition of voice in which he found himself. He thought he would prefer to go on with his argument to its conclusion.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

He then continued: We are told, Senators, by the gentlemen who argued this case, that there has been no such case as the removal of the head of a department without the coöperation of the Senate, and that this construction, which we claim as applicable to this law, does not apply. Let me call your attention to the documents as found on pages 357 to 359 of these proceedings. I refer to the letters of JOHN ADAMS, written under one of the extreme laws that were passed by the first Congress under the Constitution. I give you the letter of the 12th of May, 1820, which is as follows:

SIR: Divers causes and considerations essential to the administration of the Government, in my judgment requiring a change in the Department of State, you are hereby discharged from any further service as Secretary of State. (Signed) JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

To TIMOTHY PICKERING.

That was the act of JOHN ADAMS by whose casting vote in the Senate this bill was passed. That act was done according to the construction that was given to the bill, and as an act of outright removal during the session of the Senate, without the coöperation of the Senate. The act is done in May. The letter is addressed to the Secretary in his office, declaring him removed, and when Mr. ADAMS comes to send his nomination of successor, he nominates JOHN MARSHALL, not in place of Mr. PICKERING, to be removed with their assent, but "in place of Mr. PICKERING removed by my will, or in accordance with the law as now existing." Why, Senators, there is no doubt about it. If JOHN ADAMS, who passed this law in the Senate by his casting vote, had had the least idea that the power of removal was not as decided to be in the law, in his own hands, do the gentlemen suppose that he would have taken the course that he did—that he would not have taken some such course as this: "Senators, I propose for your consideration the removal of Mr. PICKERING?" That was not his construction of that law. This act is the true construction, according to his own interpretation, and according to the interpretation given from that day to this, down to the act of March 2, 1867. Done while the Senate was in session. Done by himself without consultation with or the coöperation of the Senate. And that was the form which he adopted when he did remove him, as a distinct and independent act, and which has been adopted from that day to this. While upon this subject let me call your attention, Senators, to the language of JOHN MARSHALL in the case of MARBURY *vs.* MADISON. He was discussing the question of when an appointment was made or when it was complete, so that it was withdrawn from the control of the President. He held that it was complete when the commission was made out. But in the course of the discussion he goes on to say: "When the office is removable by the President at the will of the Executive," &c. So it has always been understood: "Removable by the President." That is the language, so the the commission ran, "removable at the pleasure of the President for the time being." When? In session? At his pleasure? The terms, "in session," "at his pleasure," is the language of the commission, and the authority that controls that commission, and the law. So it has always been construed. Now, Senators, if I am right in the view I have here briefly taken, Mr. STANTON was not covered by the law, and was subject to removal, under the commission which he received from Mr. LINCOLN, and under the law of 1789. I beg you to observe that that law is in full force. There is no attempt to repeal it in the act of March 2, 1867. That act, in fact, has no repealing clause. What then? What becomes of the first eight articles of this case? Let us stand at this point for a moment. It is an excellent point of observation from which to look at these acts. We have removed one difficulty—we have ascertained one fact. Then Mr. STANTON can be removed by the President. I should like to linger longer on this question, and if I had voice sufficient, I should like to call your attention to some other points. I should like to read the language of one of your Senators, especially the pertinent language of the Senator on the Committee that reported this bill. I should like to read the language which was the last utterance in this Chamber before the bill was passed, but I pass on, and I ask you, Senators, to pause here a moment at this point of observation and look over this case. We have borne down the main structure of the great argument. Take out the single question of the power of removal of Mr. STANTON from these eight articles, and they are without support, and all you have left to consider is the single question of the right to confer the letter of authority upon LORENZO THOMAS. Why, Senators, we shall see more than that I think before we get through these questions, which have occupied so much of the attention of the Court, vanish out of sight; for if we had this power we had the right to remove, and we were not bound to come to Court to ascertain that fact, Senators. Allow me to ask you to consider one more question: Suppose Mr. STANTON is within the Tenure of Office act, what then? The question then occurs for your consideration, whether the President is criminal in acting upon the supposition that he was not within the act? Now, this inquiry does not challenge the constitutionality of the law; it is a question of interpretation or construction of a doubtful law. Is there a Senator in this Chamber who will not admit, whatever his view may be upon this subject, that it was not a question upon which any one might not adopt this construction? Why, I believe that a majority of the Senators in this Chamber are of the opinion that it does not apply to the case of Mr. STANTON, and even if they did not think that it does, there would be a very small majority, certainly, who would say there was not room for doubt as to the constitutionality of the law. Let me then refer once more to the act creating the office of Attorney-General: "There shall also be a person, learned in the law, appointed Attorney-General of the United States, who shall be sworn, and whose duty shall be to prosecute all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States." I need not read further. Here was a law, construe it as you will, in reference to the question, of the operation of which there might be a difference of opinion. No Senator will differ as to the fact that it might be interpreted as not concerning Mr. STANTON'S case by its provisions. Now, suppose the President of the United States, upon a consultation, did construe the law in that way, is there a Senator in this Chamber who will say that there was any blame to attach to him on account of such an interpretation? I am assuming then that this law was a law of doubtful construction, as it is, and if the President availed himself of his Cabinet officer who is designated to do this special duty, then he is acquitted of the charge of willfully misinterpreting it.

CABINET CONSULTATIONS.

And now, what is the testimony on that subject? It shows that consultations were held between the President and his Cabinet, not idle consultations; but consultations for the purpose of deciding upon the great and important question, and which, if you undertake to investigate the question of motive, you cannot pass by. It appears that this subject came up for consideration, and it was taken for granted that these Cabinet officers, who had been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, were not affected by the provisions of the Tenure of Office act. I do not remember the precise words stated, but I recollect that it was suggested by one member of the Cabinet who was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and that no dissent was expressed. The Attorney-General (Mr. STANBERY) was there, the entire Cabinet was there; and this subject was considered and this very question of construction came up, and the opinion was expressed that he (Mr. STANTON) was not included in the provisions of the act.

[The speaker's voice, which had gradually become fainter, here became almost inaudible to the reporter.]

He considered this the most important point in the case, because should this view not be correct, and the law did apply to Mr. STANTON, the next inquiry was whether the conduct of the President in removing Mr. STANTON was criminal. Senators had participated as legislators in the passage of this very law, and had affirmed its constitutionality. In the unfortunate condition of this case (the legislators of the very law in question become the judges, and therefore he must not be understood as arguing the point with a view to change their opinions or to show that the law was unconstitutional. That was not his object; it was to present the inquiry whether in the condition of the question, and in the condition of the President, he had a right to take the steps he did take without incurring the charge of criminality. Our Government is composed of three departments. Power has been distributed among them, and they are each independent of the other. No one is responsible to the other; they are responsible to the people, and they are enjoined each to take care of its own prerogative, and to protect itself against all possible encroachments from the other. This they do, each and every department, by observing with the utmost fidelity the instructions of the written Constitution. At the head of one of these departments, the Executive, stands the President of the United States. He is sworn by his oath—the most solemn obligation that could be administered—faithfully to execute the office of President, and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. It is not an oath merely to execute the laws, but also, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. It would seem that such an oath would impress him with the idea that the first and paramount duty of the Executive was to act according to the terms of the Constitution, and that in all trials and doubts he should take shelter under it.

At this point of the argument the Court, at 2:15 o'clock, took a recess for a quarter of an hour.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. GROESBECK resumed his argument, commencing by reminding the Court of the points he had been calling its attention to before the recess. He expressed his astonishment at Mr. BOUTWELL'S summing up of the debate of 1789, and declared, with all respect to the honorable Manager, that the statement was not authorized by anything that occurred in that debate. The only question that was discussed and settled in that debate was whether the power of removal was lodged in the President alone, or lodged in the President and Senate; and it was decided that the power was in the President alone. The phraseology of the bills was changed so that all appearance of a grant from the Legislature might be avoided, and that Congress might appear as simply recognizing the fact that the power was vested by the Constitution in the President. He had stated accurately the substance of the debate, and challenged all contradiction. What had followed? That Congress had passed three bills establishing three executive departments, and in the language of Chief Justice MARSHALL, it had in order to avoid legislative instability on that question, framed those bills so that they should not take the form of a grant from the Legislature, but should appear as constitutional interpretation. These laws were in force to this day. They were professedly an interpretation of the Constitution, were so declared by the Supreme Court, were so declared and treated by all Presidents, were so declared by the Congress which passed them, and were so regarded by every subsequent Congress to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He would pass on for nine years and come down to 1798. Another executive department was then formed, called the Navy Department, and in the law creating it the power of removal was recognized under the phraseology—"in case of vacancy, by removal or otherwise." The words were not "remove by the President," the idea being conveyed that it was a power lodged by the Constitution in the President. He passed on for twenty-seven years more, to the creation of the Post-office Department, the law creating which contained this provision: "In case of death, resignation, or removal from office of the Postmaster-General." It did not say by whom the removal was made; but it adopted the preceding laws, in reference to which it was distinctly understood that they were interpretations of the Constitution acknowledging that the power of removal was lodged in the President, and therefore, not necessary to be conferred by express grant. Then he came to the act of March, 1848, creating the Interior Department, providing that the Secretary of the Interior was to hold office by the same tenure and to receive the same salary as the Secretaries of the other Departments. Under that law the Secretary of the Interior was removable at pleasure. Then he came to the law establishing the Seventh Department, that of the Attorney-General. In the law establishing that office there was not one word said on the subject of removal or vacancy. But the Attorney-General had taken his commission during the pleasure of the President, for the time being, and had been subject to removal by the President, just as any other of the heads of departments. He had thus gone through the legislation establishing the Executive Departments, ranging from 1789 to 1849, a period of 60 years, and showing the principle that the power of removal was recognized as being lodged by the Constitution in the President. But that was not all. He might cite a large number of laws on the subject of other officers, such as Postmasters, &c., bearing on the same idea, which he should not upon his own examination, but from information on which he could rely, that if all the laws of Congress were collected from 1789 to 1867, which affirmed this construction, they would average two or three to each Congress. The law of March, 1867, came in to break the concurrent chain of constitutional interpretations. But he would ask Senators whether human nature was not human nature here and human judgement doubt on this question. All the President had affirmed—the construction acted upon for eighty years—the Supreme Court had confirmed. Thirty-eight Congresses had concurred in it. All this was on the one side of the question, and on the other side there was the action of one Congress. Might not even human reason pause and human judgment doubt? Was it criminal in the President to stand by that great mass of precedents, and to believe, as the Thirty-eighth Congress had believed, and as the Supreme Court had affirmed, that the power of removal from office was vested by the Constitution in the President. That was the question this Court was to decide. Did Senators believe that at the time ANDREW JOHNSON now knows and thought that the Constitution lodged the power of removal in the hands of the President? What should be the effect of this long line of interpretation by every department of the Government? What rule should be applied? Stability was as much needed in regard to powers not expressed in the Constitution as in regard to those that are expressed. If the construction of one of the President's powers was to be fixed by interpretation and decision, when was it to be regarded as fixed? In five hundred years? In four hundred years? He thought they would all agree to that. In two hundred years? Yes. In one hundred years? Yes. Well, here was a construction and interpretation existing for seventy-eight years. If this government was ever to have stability in its institutions, it must adopt and abide by the *stare decisis*. The Thirty-ninth Congress alone had given a different interpretation of the Constitution. He did not propose to institute any comparison between that Congress and any preceding one. He would not say that it was not just as able, in just as good condition as any other, to offer a correct opinion, but he would say that it was no better. This brought him to the question whether the Senate was prepared to drive the President from his office and convict him of crime because he had believed as every other President before him had believed; as the Supreme Court had believed, and as thirty-eight Congresses had believed. Was Mr. JOHNSON to lie down with his hand upon his mouth and his mouth in the dust, before Congress, or was he to stand up as the Chief Magistrate of a nation, in the great contest, to defend the integrity of his department? It was for the President to execute the laws; to execute even doubtful laws; but when he was called upon to execute a law against which all precedents were arrayed, against which all the voices of the past were sounding in his ears, was he not justified in seeking to get a judicial interpretation of the question, and was the Senate to undertake to brand him with criminality because he proposed to go to the Supreme Court and have a decision on the question? He (counsel) should have referred also to the President's conduct on the subject in reference to his consulting those who are by law his advisers and counselors. The Senate had shut out many of those facts. It would not hear the evidence upon them. Suppose it had been brought to the attention of Senators that on a serious and important question like this the President had disregarded the advice of his Cabinet, had turned his back upon his counselors, had held no consultation with them, but had in wilfulness and disregard of their wishes acted in the manner he had done. The Managers would probably have put that in evidence against him; but yet the fact that he could prove just the contrary was excluded from testimony. What was Mr. JOHNSON'S condition? He had a Cabinet officer who was unfriendly to him personally and politically; all the confidential relations between them had been broken off; that officer himself had told the Senate in a letter, dated as late as the 4th of February, 1868, that he had had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last, and had received no orders from him. It thus appears that that Cabinet officer was merely a new Executive, repudiating the President, having no official communication with him, and proposing to have none, and proposing to carry on his Department without recognizing even the President's name.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS.

This was the condition of President JOHNSON when he communicated with Gen. SHERMAN, and counsel would read to the Senate Gen. SHERMAN'S testimony on that point. Gen. SHERMAN said:

"I intended to be very precise and very short; but it appeared to me necessary to state what I began to state, that the President told me that the relations between him and Mr. STANTON and the other members of the Cabinet were such that he could not execute the office which he filled as President of the United States without making provision *ad interim* for that office; and that he had that right under the law; he claimed to have the right and his purpose to have the office administered in the interest of the army and the country; and he offered me the office in that view; he did not state to me then that his purpose was to bring it to the Courts directly, but for the purpose of having the office administered properly in the interest of the army and of the whole country."

That was the condition of things with a Cabinet officer who refused all intercourse. Counsel did not intend to go into any inquiry as to who was right or wrong. He merely stated this naked fact. This Cabinet officer had refused all intercourse, and was proposing to carry on his Department, without communicating with the President, as a chief secondary executive. In that condition of things was it not the duty of the Chief Magistrate to make a change? There was not a Senator before him who would not have made the change. It was impossible to administer the Department while there were wranging and controversies, and want of confidence between the head of the Department and the President. In that necessity it was that Mr. JOHNSON had moved to procure a change in the Department. If he had sued out a writ of *quo warranto*, as the Manager suggested, he would have been laughed at and ridiculed, because a determination of it could not have been reached before a year, and because it was reported at the time that he would be impeached and removed in ten, twenty or thirty days. But Mr. STANTON had brought a suit against Gen. THOMAS and had him arrested. There was the President's opportunity. By reason of that he could reach a decision instantly. The President snatched at it, but it was anxiously snatched away from him. The Managers had talked of force. Where was the force? Where was there one single bitter personal interview in all that transaction? There was not a quarrelsome word with anybody. The only force exhibited was in the cordial embrace between Gen. THOMAS and Mr. STANTON, with the one putting his arms around the other, and running his fingers affectionately through his silver locks. That was the "force, intimidation and threat" that was used, and that was about all there was of it. Counsel for the President had offered to bring here the members of the Cabinet to testify to what their advice was to the President on the subject of being counselled on that very subject, but yet the Senate would not hear them. It shut their mouths and remanded the defence to the "man from Delaware." The Senate was asked to find the employment or the intention to employ force, from the utterances of that "man from Delaware," and

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CLEAR VISION.

BY WHITTIER.

From the Atlantic Monthly for May.

I did but dream. I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore.
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Weird photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet
The music of the winter street?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as yon school-boy's laugh?

O Earth! with gladness overfraught
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within my heart the change is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of pain and curtained room
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eyes
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seem these Winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of spring,
To set the unbound rills in tune,
And hither urge the bluebird's wing.
The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and windflowers sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Break forth, my lips, in praise, and own
The wiser love severely kind;
Since, richer for its chastening grown,
I see, whereas I once was blind.
The world, O Father! hath not wronged
With loss the life by thee prolonged;
But still, with every added year,
More beautiful thy works appear!

As thou hast made thy world without,
Make thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt;
Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my granted span
Of life with love to thee and man;
Strike when thou wilt the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best!

JUNO AND PHILLIS.

[*Concluded from the Times of April 19.*]

PART II.

I.

Somehow after Lady Helen had passed, like "great Here with her angry eyes," the pleasure of the July evening seemed gone for Faust and Marguerite. Faust became silent and preoccupied: he left off bending to look into the blue eyes, and stood, with folded arms and moody brow, leaning against the rustic stile. Innocent Marguerite, with a vague sense of some cloud having overcast the fair heaven from which all her sun-rays came, yet unsuspicious of the truth, cast a wistful glance at her handsome lover. Presently he roused himself.

"It is time to be turning homeward;" and love, which, if he be blind, is yet so quick to hear, noted that the inflexion of his voice was less soft than its wont.

Sir Fulke was vexed—vexed that he had refused lady Helen's invitation; more vexed still that she should have cause to consider herself insulted by his refusal. He was a fool to have come out at all that evening; he might have known that there was a risk of meeting her, and, after all, the pleasure had not been worth the danger he had incurred. He could see Dorothy any day: she was a dear, sweet little thing: but—he might have been talking at that very moment to Lady Helen, whose conversation was so charming, and looking, perhaps, into those splendid eyes. It was very nice for a simple little girl like Dolly to have coy, shy eyes that always looked away; but there was certainly a great fascination in the proud, unflinching orbs that met you every time you spoke. Sir Fulke told himself that he was in duty bound to call at Annesley Court the next day, and explain to its fair mistress how he really had a business engagement at 9 o'clock the previous evening, and then he resolved, with a deepening flush on his sunburnt face, to tell Lady Helen of his engagement to Dorothy. As he rode up the avenue he felt a strange trepidation. Would the beauty be too angry too see him, or would she flash upon him with pointed sarcasm and polished sneers, such as are the very effective weapons of good breeding? But none of these terrors which he was arming himself to meet came upon him; he was ushered at once into the long, low morning room, shaded in cool green, where Lady Helen sat, toying with her pugs, by the open window. She did not rise to meet him, but held out her delicate hand, with a sweet, soft smile in her eyes. He flushed and stammered a little, forgetting half he had to say, and feeling dimly conscious that a serious explanation of what she did not even appear to have noticed would be a great mistake. She saw his confusion with secret triumph.

"I was afraid," he began.

"Afraid of what?" she asked, softly.

"Afraid you might not quite understand—might think my plea of a business engagement was—was———"

"Was what?" she asked, a little wonderingly.

"Was—was, perhaps, only an excuse."

"An excuse? I? Nay, Sir Fulke," continued Lady Helen, with a flash of laughter in her languid eyes, "you strangely misjudge me. Perhaps my vanity needs correction, but my experience has never yet taught me that any one would voluntarily give up my society without a very adequate reason. But, to change the subject, you have no idea what a charming tableau you made with your pretty little peasant acquaintance last night—a perfect study for a new picture of Faust and Marguerite."

Sir Fulke colored and moved uneasily on his chair: this was the very time to tell Lady Helen about Dorothy. He paused a moment, and she adroitly changed the conversation. After that it was impossible, and he resigned himself utterly to the charm of the hour. She worked upon him with every spell, every enchantment she was mistress of, and he was losing his head fast. To sit there talking to her, looking at her, winning those lovely eyes to his, seemed to him the intoxication of pleasure. Her love would be like strong wine, making fire in the veins, just as poor little Dolly's was like a draught of pure spring water. Men who are cold and self-contained see and appreciate the wholesomeness of the latter, but Sir Fulke hadn't taken the pledge. Lady Helen did not choose he should stay too long to-day; her first step was to pique him, and presently she said:

"I must be so rude as to run away. I am going for my ride."

"May I not stay and go with you?" he pleaded.

"Not to-day," she smiled, without assigning any reason.

"Lady Helen, you will think me very bold: I am going to ask a great favor of you."

"I promise to grant it," she said, softly.

"Will you invite me, once more, to be your guest?"

"Yes; to-morrow—next week—when you will." This was courteously, but almost indifferently, spoken.

"To-morrow, then," and he took her hand, with a lingering pressure, but she scarcely looked at him.

He rode away enchanted, furious, piqued, fascinated—I know not what. And Juno followed him for a moment with her eyes, a light of ineffable scorn and triumph shining in their liquid depths.

II.

Poor Dorothy! Little thought had her well-born lover of her simple charms in those days that followed. A mad, wild worship of beautiful Lady Helen surged through his veins; he even shrank from seeing the girl he had promised to marry. The recollection that this splendid woman, with the languid, passionate eyes, could be nothing to him now, was intolerable. Thus matters stood when, all unknowing, Dorothy came face to face with imperious Lady Helen. The mistress of Annesley Court had sent for her under some pretext of having a dress altered, and, with great trepidation, Dorothy obeyed the summons. When Lady Helen entered the room through the French window, the village maiden almost wished the earth would open and swallow her, but presently she became reassured. It seemed nothing strange to her that the grand lady's manner should be disdainful and imperious; she had always heard, and believed, that scornful pride was natural to aristocrats. Had she not, at first, been afraid of her own Sir Fulke? But ah! with how little reason in his case!

Lady Helen, watching from under her broad eyelids how awkward and ill at ease Dorothy appeared, curved her lips in scorn and smiled to herself. This was no very dangerous rival, after all; this shy, simple girl in the cotton gown, with frightened blue eyes and knot of golden hair. Her very defencelessness might have stirred some compassion in the proud willful breast of the woman of the world, had it been a gentler, kindlier one. What chance had an unlettered child of nature like this, with only her poor alphabet of love and trust, against a lovely woman, patrician born, with every accomplishment, every fascination the refined world przes, at her finger's ends. Great Juno herself was not more implacable against a rival than Lady Helen, and so she formed her cruel plans remorselessly. Could she not spare this one? A dozen handsome well-bred men were at her command, and she was not in love—not actually in love with Sir Fulke.

There was only one room at the Court which overlooked the rose-garden, one small room rarely used, and there Lady Helen commanded that the seamstress was to work. Her mandate was obeyed without question, but it caused some surprise and speculation in the housekeeper's room.

Dorothy had been working steadily all the July afternoon, but now the heat made her drowsy; the languor of coming evening, the heavy scent of roses through the open window, stole over her, and she closed her eyes. The fair head bent over her lace-work, and Phillis was away in dreamland. Sweet dreams, in which her head seemed to rest on Sir Fulke's shoulder, while he murmured loving words into her ear. Gradually his voice sank to a whisper—a whisper of pleading tones, only audible now and again, and then, and then another voice seemed to mingle with it—a voice full of low mocking laughter. Dorothy awoke with a start. Had she been asleep? The whole sky was lit up with a glory of golden wave-clouds, the air was still heavy with perfume, and low voices were wafted toward her as she had heard them in her dream. The faint color came into her cheeks as she caught Sir Fulke's voice. Rising, she walked on tip-toe to the window and looked out from behind the shelter of the lace curtains. She stood for a moment, a fuller crimson flushing to her cheeks, and then the light died out of face and eyes, and she staggered back against the wall, uttering a gasping sigh. But presently, like a child fascinated against its will by some deadly snake, she turned to look again. Sir Fulke and Lady Helen were pacing side by side along the green lawn; he was bending over with her passionate admiration written in every line of his handsome face, a look such as Dorothy knew full well had never been turned upon her. There was a mocking light in the imperial beauty's languid eyes, but ever and anon she shot a slow upward glance at him that seemed to say, "I love you!" A sickening sense of helpless despair came into Dorothy's heart; she put one hand to her side, and leaned her head on the other against the wall.

"How could I ever think myself fit to mate with a fine gentleman! Oh, Fulke, Fulke!" she wailed piteously. Then she looked out once more. They were standing now, that splendid pair, by a rose tree which bent beneath its wealth of crimson flowers. He was asking her to give him one. Dorothy caught the words:

"Ah, one rose—
One rose, but one, by those fair fingers cull'd,
Were worth a hundred kisses press'd on lips
Less exquisite than thine."

Poor child! she did not know it was only a quotation. She had never heard of Tennyson, and, for aught she knew, grand ladies and gentlemen always talked in poetry. She took not the sense of the words, but their literal meaning. All those fond kisses he had pressed on her lips were forgotten then, were as nothing compared to this simple favor he besought of Lady Helen. Dorothy watched with dilated eyes to see the great boon granted. The beauty stood for a moment with a tantalizing gesture, as if irresolute; then she plucked a deep red bud, and held it toward him in her dainty fingers. He took the flower and hand together, pressing a thousand kisses on them. She did not draw away but shot one glance of her dangerous eyes into his. Dorothy saw no more; she sat as if in a trance, and when she looked again they were gone. Perhaps they were dining now. Sir Fulke had been in evening dress. Then there was no hope of seeing him to-night.

Vague, shadowy thoughts of what she would do crossed the girl's mind; wild purposes chased each other over her maddened brain, through all of which she felt her utter, miserable impotency. She would reproach Sir Fulke bitterly, fling back his love—alas! it was no longer hers to give back; she would see Lady Helen face to face, and tell her she was bad and wicked—but stay, if the grand beauty knew nothing of Sir Fulke's engagement, how then? Ah! there was another resource—she would creep away somewhere to die, and no one would ever hear of her again. But her mother, her poor crippled mother, who depended on her for everything? because she was sore, hurt and grieved, should she visit her pain on one who had never sinned against her? No! if it was so that her splendid lover cared no more for her, she must put on a brave face, and hide her misery in her own breast. Dorothy tied on her bonnet with trembling fingers, and crept out of the house by a back way. She felt she must see Sir Fulke once, to hear from his own lips if it were true that he no longer cared for her; but it was no use to wait to-night; it might be hours, long hours, before he left the Court, and her mother would grow uneasy. With a heavy heart she walked along the lanes in the darkening twilight, having no strong arm on which to lean, no thoughts of him to bear her loneliness company as she had had in the days that were gone. To have sorrow in the present, and no hope in the future—ah! how unspeakably bitter. Once she made an effort to rally her shaken faith. After all, she might have little real cause for fear; the ways of grand people were different from simple villagers; it might only have meant that he admired Lady Helen, not that he was in love with her. If she dared to reproach him, might he not be angered, and oh, how terrible to see Sir Fulke displeased with her. After a long struggle she resolved to wait until he sought her, and to complete in patience the work that had been set her at the Court.

III.

Lady Helen saw the wan face on the morrow after the scene in the rose-garden, and had no pity. Handsome Sir Fulke was hers now, heart, mind, and soul. Well, the month was nearly up. She had amused herself, and in a few days, when she had proved her power a little more upon him, he might go back to his blue-eyed Gretchen. Just at first, when there had been some doubt of him, she had thought it possible she might come to be in love with her Saxon neighbor, but, once at her feet, the spell was broken, his power gone forever. She hardly expected to see him again the next day, but he came late in the afternoon, and was ushered to her presence in the rose garden. Dorothy saw the meeting—noted, with bitterness of heart, that he still wore in his coat the rose Lady Helen had given him. His manner was more impassioned to-day; his eyes more eager. The poor child who watched him saw that he scarcely ever glanced away from the proud face beside him; and inexperienced, all unversed in reading faces as she was, Dorothy felt that her rival was playing a part, that she did not really love Sir Fulke as—as he loved her. Ah! he was not in play; it was all real unfeigned earnest with him; and the poor little girl, after the wont of her sex, pitied and forgave him, and hated his temptress. She took a resolve; she could not bear this bitter pain longer; from his own lips she must hear the truth. And when after hours, that seemed centuries of torment to her, he bade Lady Helen a lingering farewell, she crept softly down stairs and out into the park. She flew rather than ran down the side path that met the road he must take. Unless he was on horseback, and riding fast, she must meet him. Dorothy waited, leaning against the trunk of an old elm, flushed and panting from excitement and her quick pace. Presently he came in sight, riding slowly, thoughtfully along on his favorite chestnut. He started as he saw her, and a frown of vexation crossed his brow.

"Dorothy! you here, and with no hat! You look half wild."

It was the first time the intonation of his voice had ever been impatient or angry to her, and she felt it keenly.

"Oh, Fulke! Sir Fulke! I could not help it."

The rosy mouth quivered, big tears trembled on the upturned lashes, and Sir Fulke saw that there was going to be a scene. Men always hate a scene unless they are desperately in love with the fair cause, and then they can be strangely tolerant. When a man says petulantly, "Oh, for God's sake, don't let us have a scene!" a woman may be sure that her power, if not altogether gone, is very far on the wane.

Sir Fulke did not make the exclamation in so many words, but he jerked his rein and looked annoyed.

"I—I saw you in the garden with Lady Helen to-day and yesterday, and I know you don't care about me any more. Oh, Fulke! is it true? don't you care for me any longer?"

He was petrified at the news that she had seen him.

"Dorothy," he said, gravely, "I should hardly have believed you guilty of playing the spy."

"I did not mean to. How could I help it? I was put to work in the room that looks into the garden. I dare say she meant me to see," cried poor Dorothy, passionately.

"Stop!" said Sir Fulke, coldly. Pray leave Lady Helen out of the question. You forget that your thoughts and actions cannot be of the slightest moment to her." It was the first time he had ever used his grand seigneur manner to Dorothy, but she was too miserable to be awed by it. She burst into a passion of tears, and hid her face in the horse's neck. The faithful creature knew her touch so well; he stood quite still, only half turning his proud head as if in sympathy.

"Of course it's nothing to her," gasped Dorothy, choking with sobs; "she's a—a—grand lady, and I'm on—only a common country girl, that she—she looks down upon."

Sir Fulke dismounted.

"Come, come, Dorothy," he said, in a soothing voice, "you have taken some foolish fancy into your head. I don't know what you saw, but you—you don't quite understand the ways—of——"

"Grand folks; no, I don't!" cried the girl, bitterly. "I—I don't want to, if they're so—so false and cruel."

Sir Fulke began to be a little wearied. Now that he had dropped the *rôle* of Strephon this scene jarred upon his feelings. He quite meant to give up the peasant maiden, as Lady Helen had called her, but he did not want to break with her too suddenly; it hurt his grand seignorial pride to do anything mean or ungenerous. No, he meant to behave handsomely, and kindly too, if possible.

"This is folly," he said, a shadow of vexation crossing his broad forehead.

"It may be folly to you, Sir," uttered Dorothy, her voice still choked by sobs; "it's none to me. I didn't put myself in your way; you came to me freely of your own accord, and—and made me love you. And then you see a grand lady who's fit to mate with you, and you don't care no more for me; and she—she's playing with you; I know it by her eyes."

This was too much for Sir Fulke; he grew very angry.

"Of course," he said, sternly, "if you mean to behave in this foolish manner, it will be much better that all should be at an end between us. You cannot see that by asking you to be my wife, I was making a great sacrifice of my pride. If I had not loved you, I should hardly have done it."

Dorothy raised the great blue eyes wistfully to his face. The big tears glittered in them, and her mouth quivered and trembled.

"Oh! Fulke, if you only tell me now—I know you won't deceive me—if you would only tell me that I haven't any cause to doubt you, that you do love me true and faithful still, just as you did before, I'll never say another word, but go back home as happy and light of heart as I was before I saw her."

This was worse than ever; not at all what Sir Fulke wanted. She must be made to understand that all was over between them. He was hopelessly in love with Lady Helen. If he could not win her he would have no other. But being a brave man, and having a great deal of nobility in his nature, to play a mean and cruel part was horribly painful to him. His brows were knitted in perplexity, and he looked away as he answered slowly:

"If I were to say I feel the same for you as I did, it would not be the truth."

Poor Dorothy's head was bent over the chestnut, and great tears rolled off his shining coat to the ground. Sir Fulke put his hand on her. She flung it off indignantly, and turned upon him with more pride than he had believed the little village-girl capable of.

"I understand you, Sir," she cried, hotly. "You needn't fear any trouble from me. You're a gentleman; I'm a common girl. It's only right you should have amused yourself with me, and then flung me out of the way when you was tired."

"Oh, Dorothy, don't talk like that!" cried the young man, feeling a sudden and great compunction arise within him. "I will do anything for you—anything in the world; I will always be your friend."

"You'll never be any more to me," answered Dorothy, with bitter emphasis. "I wouldn't have a crust from you to save me from starving. I won't be called a lord's castaway. I've earned my bread all my life; please God, I'll earn it a little longer—till I die."

She turned away from him with a choking sob, and went up into the woods away out of his sight. He mounted his horse, and rode back to Ashleigh, his heart full of shame and anger. His conscience accused him bitterly for this wrong done to a helpless girl; it made his self-reproach far keener that he saw she would accept nothing from him. He had thought before in his heart, with that injustice the rich so often do the poor: "I will make it up to her; she shall have no cause to say I have behaved badly." Perhaps she had spoken in the heat of the moment, and something might still be done. Then he banished forcibly the thought of the girl he had forsaken, and let his mind dwell on all the beauties and graces of Lady Helen. Would she marry him? did she love him? Surely she was too proud to deceive a man with feigned love? could he not read her thoughts in her eyes? What a fool he had been to imagine that a simple country girl with a pretty face and trustful eyes could ever have contented him! How sorely he would have repented his mistake when he had gone again into the world, and met the well-bred, refined women of his own set! But this suspense was intolerable to him; he *must* know whether there was hope or not. In his heart of hearts he believed himself beloved.

Two days after the meeting with Dorothy he betook himself to see the fair Châtelaine of Annesly Court, murmuring to himself as he went:

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his desert is small,
Who fears to put it to the touch,
And win or lose it all."

IV.

Beautiful Lady Helen reclined under the cedars with an air of wearied restlessness. In her lap lay a delicate note, on which was engraven a ducal coronet surmounting an undecipherable monogram. "Five days—only five days," murmured Juno, "and I shall be at Chambryène, with a duke at my feet and as many handsome men in my train as I care to count. Shall I accept him, I wonder? Bah! a dissolute boy of twenty-three, with low tastes, and a short, thick-set figure, such as I abhor. Am I not well enough as I am?—free to as much adoration and worship as I choose to accept? Only that it is something to be a duchess; only that with the Orme coronet upon my brows I might become the first leader of *ton* in the country. Ah, well! time will show; and, meantime, I wish my handsome tawny lion here would come to relieve the tedium of these weary Summer afternoons. I wonder if any one finds a charm in the country itself, the country *pur et simple*, without any adventitious aids of society and amusement? Oh! how tired I am of it! Will I ever trust myself amongst the sylvan glades, the rural groves, the dryads' haunts, that are the cant phrases of crack-brained poetasters, again without good company to make it endurable? Never! *Que fais-je dans cette galère!* Anticipation, retrospect, are alike unavailable for passing one of these tedious hours. Oh! spirits of the earth and air, I invoke you to chase away this insufferable dullness, and bring me something to amuse the passing hour!" And obedient to the queen of heaven's behest, the willing sprites complied, and brought handsome Sir Fulke striding across the lawn to their mistress' feet!

"There is still power in enchantment," laughed Lady Helen softly, as she stretched out her slender hand to him without moving from her graceful languid posture. "Tell me, Sir Fulke, were you just now half a score of miles away when some genii picked you up, like Prince Camaralzaman, and transported you hither in the twinkling of an eye?"

"You are pleased to speak in riddles," smiled Sir Fulke, looking at her as if he could never drink in enough of her magnificent beauty. Her eyes did not droop beneath his ardent gaze, as most women's would have done; they met the look softly, with a lingering provocative glance that made it tantalizing for him to stand at a courteous distance, uttering polite commonplaces.

"A moment ago you were in my thoughts," murmured Lady Helen, with a low laugh, "and I bade my attendant sprites go summon you to relieve the tedium of this intolerable afternoon. See how they obey! Now I have discovered my power over you, I shall use it mercilessly. I shall make you stay dinner, and keep you here until the fairies are dancing in their magic ring by moonlight."

All this gay nonsense was most sweetly musical in Sir Fulke's ears. Oh, the vast difference between listening to this and the unimaginative, nay! sometimes ungrammatical, commonplaces of poor little plebeian Dorothy. He was going to spend all these delicious hours with this beauty—then he would control his impatience, and not put his fate to the touch now. No, later on, when they were wandering side by side in the moonlit rose-garden, or he sat at her feet, perhaps, in that dimly-lighted paradise, looking down on the green lawn, then he would tell her of his wild worship, and she would, perchance, make her soft confession in return. The bare thought sent a hot thrill through his veins; intoxicated by the dream, he scarcely heard her low voice whispering to him. In a kind of trance, he sat beside her until the sun was gone from the heavens, and they were summoned in by the sounding gong. Mechanically he ate, and uttered half a dozen commonplaces to the elderly *dame de compagnie* who played the unenviable rôle of third. He was thinking all the while of that delicious by-and-by that was so slow to come. Daylight was gone, the silver-lamps, rose-shaded, shed their glow upon the costly fruits laying daintily in their shining silver and crystal bowls, and Lady Helen, drawing her lace around her, rose from the table.

"I shall make predictions for to-morrow from the stars," she said, as she stepped from the open window on the terrace.

"Tell me my fate," he whispered, following her—the discreet chaperone had vanished.

Lady Helen was perfectly self-possessed under all circumstances, but for the moment she felt a vague uneasiness at his tone. It was but for a moment; then she said in her heart, while a keen light flashed in her eyes:

"*Allons!* it is the perfection of a night for a good love scene."

Sir Fulke felt no inclination to make a commonplace declaration. There was something in the witching hour that made a glance half divined, a touch of trembling fingers a thousand times more eloquent than words. She understood why he cared for this entranced silence; it was a sweet, keen triumph to her. She sailed along the soft grass, brushing with her trailing lace the light dew that began to fall; under the broad avenues and through the rose-garden, he following like her shadow the while. They came to an open window of my lady's bower, where in one dim recess stood a screened lamp. He put out his hand to help her cross the little step, and with that touch the spell was broken—silence dissolved. Lady Helen sunk into the low chair that stood by the window in a full flood of moonlight, and Sir Fulke threw himself down beside her, kissing the hand passionately that he still held. His eyes looked up into hers, his mouth worked and quivered, while the beautiful temptress felt a sudden thrill of fear at her own work—a faint misgiving whether these great strong men were safe toys.

"Oh, Helen! I love you so," he whispered, in low eager tones.

She looked away for a moment with a troubled glance.

"Darling, say you care for me a little," he pleaded, holding her hand so hard it almost pained her.

"You hurt me," she said softly, trying to draw away her hand. "See what a great red place," and she affected to laugh with her old lightness.

"Helen, don't keep me in suspense!" he cried, with fiery impatience. "You know all I mean. Tell me, darling, just one word to put me out of my misery."

"Misery!" she repeated, in a voice that was a little constrained. "This is an ill compliment indeed. You ought to be supremely happy. Well, I will put you out of your misery," and she attempted to rise. He held her down by the sheer force of his grasp.

"Don't trifle with me, Lady Helen," he uttered, in an uncertain voice. "Don't you see I'm half mad with love of you? This is no time to put me off with feigned misunderstanding."

She turned her liquid eyes upon him. There was a strange kind of fascination for her in his handsome passionate face, a half-awed triumph.

"Hush!" she said, softly. "Let me go. Sir Fulke, this must not be, indeed." There was entreaty in her tone.

"Must not be, Lady Helen? Why must not?"

"Because we can never be anything to each other."

"Why?" he gasped.

It was becoming embarrassing—this scene must have an end.

"I like you—I do not love you, Sir Fulke. I cannot marry you."

He staggered to his feet.

"You do not love me?" he uttered, in a bewildered voice.

Lady Helen rose too.

"Did I ever give you cause to think I loved you?" she said, with a shade of hauteur.

He looked at her with a stupefied air. He hardly comprehended that a woman of such birth and refinement should tempt and lead him to these passionate emotions, merely to gratify her own vanity. Poor little Dorothy! had you but known how you were avenged in this moment! A fierce light came into Sir Fulke's eyes, a light of passion and bitter anger. He caught the imperial beauty in his arms, regardless of her station, of her pride, and pressed his burning kisses upon her lips. Paralyzed with fear, she could not move a muscle to tear herself from his iron grasp.

"Now," he cried passionately, releasing her, "summon your servants and have me turned out, for daring to take my own interpretation of your soft looks and low tones."

"How dare you?" she gasped, trembling from head to foot with passion.

"Because you dared me," he answered between his teeth; "because if you sow the wind you will reap the whirlwind; because you made me love you with all my soul simply to pass your idle hours, and then thought you could quell the passion you had raised with a cold glance and a few haughty words. I dared to show your ladyship your error."

"Go!" she cried furiously, stamping her little foot, "and never see me again!"

"Never, please God, madam!" and he turned slowly and left her.

V.

I was walking down Piccadilly last June, with Capt. ——— of the Guards. We sauntered by the handsome row of houses, passing an infinite number of pretty women in single broughams, on their way to charm the fashionable loungers with their *beaux yeux* and *belles toilettes*, an infinite number of dusty wayfarers who had not time even to enjoy the unknown *far niente* as a spectacle, an infinite number of miserable objects seeking to draw pity and alms from those to whom they formed so pitiful a contrast. Presently we turned into the park, and crossing to the Row, were nearly run over by a pair of magnificent bay ponies. I had just time to catch a glimpse of their beautiful charioteer.

"Oh, who *is* that lovely woman?" I exclaimed to my companion.

"Don't you know, he answered, laughing. "I thought you knew everyone."

"I plead ignorance. Tell me."

"That is the Duchess of Orme. I'll tell you a story about her presently, if you like. And, when a convenient opportunity offered, my friend repeated to me the foregoing story.

"And where is Sir Fulke now?" I asked, though I need hardly tell you, perhaps, that that was not his real name.

"Gone to India, to shoot tigers and stick pigs. He was awfully kind to my brother out there. Such a nice gentleman-like fellow he is. I'll introduce him to you when he comes home."

"Thanks. But how about poor little Dorothy?"

"Oh, she's quite got over her unfortunate love affair! I hear she's going to marry the village curate."

"*A la bonne heure!* All's well that ends well," said I. "Come and have some lunch."

A Fight with a Bear.—The bear was lying near to the summit of a little knoll, and at the outer edge of a thick brake; but on the side I approached him there was a small opening in the forest, so that my view was nearly obstructed. Owing, however, to his being couched 'neath a sort of bower, consisting of several of the adjacent young pines, which he had broken or torn down with his teeth and claws—a form of lair, by the by, such as I never saw before or since—I was not aware of the beast until within some eight or ten paces of his bed, and then little more than his head, which was obliquely towards me, was visible; and though the dog stood baying immediately near to him, and though fully awake, as I saw by the rolling of his eye, he had not as yet at all changed his position; but from the action of his head he was evidently on the point of moving off. Being perfectly prepared, and my gun on full cock, I, as soon as I caught sight of the beast, levelled at the centre of his skull: but some boughs intervening, which it was to be feared might intercept the ball, caused me to desist from firing. The next instant, however, I took rather a snap shot at the outer side of his head, beyond the boughs in question. But the momentary delay caused by shifting my aim was very unfortunate, for in the interim he had seen me, and as I pulled the trigger he was in the very act of bolting from his couch, and my aim in consequence was very uncertain. Indeed, I am inclined to believe I missed him altogether. Be that as it may, on the discharge of my gun the beast at once rushed toward me. I had still my second barrel, with which I ought, no doubt, to have destroyed him; but owing to his undulatory motion I could not, though I attempted more than once, catch a satisfactory sight; and it was not until he was within three or four paces that I fired, and then somewhat at random. Though my ball in this or the former instance (for in the other, as subsequently ascertained, it went off the mark) wounded him very desperately, it having entered his neck near the shoulders, and passed into his body, yet it was not sufficient, unfortunately, to stop his course, for in a second or two he was upon me—not on his hind legs, (the way in which it is commonly supposed the bear makes his attacks,) but on all-fours, like a dog; and in spite of a slight blow that I gave him on the head with the muzzle of my gun—for I had no time to apply the butt—he at once laid me prostrate. Had not the beast been so very near me when I fired the second barrel, it is probable, from his wounded state, I might have got out of his way; but flight on my part, from his near proximity, was then too late; and once in his clutches, and now that my gun was discharged totally unarmed, the only resource left to me was to turn my face to the snow, that my features might not be mutilated, and to lie motionless; it being a generally received opinion in Scandinavia that if the bear supposes his victim to be dead he the sooner desists from his assaults. In my case, however, though I played the defunct as well as I was able, the beast mauled me somewhat severely, about the head in particular; my body also suffered greatly from his ferocious attacks, which extended from the neck and shoulders downwards to the hip. But he did not attempt in any manner to hug or embrace me, as we in England seem to imagine his custom to be when carrying on offensive operations, nor did he seriously molest me in any way with his claws. All my wounds were, to the best of my belief, inflicted with his fangs. Neither at the time of receiving my first fire, nor while making his rush, did the bear, as is usually the case when enraged, utter his usual half-roar, half-growl. Even when I was lying at his mercy, no other than a sort of subdued growl, similar to that of a dog when disturbed while gnawing a bone, was made by the beast; and so far from coming at me with open jaws, as one would suppose to be the case with a wild beast when making his onset, his mouth at the time was altogether closed. The pain I suffered from his long-continued attacks on my body was unbearable. When he had my limbs in his jaws, it more resembled their being stuck in a huge vice than anything else; but when his jaws grasped, as they did, the whole crown of my head—during which I distinctly felt the fleshy part of his mouth to overlap my forehead—and his fangs very deliberately scored my head, my sufferings were intense. The sensation of his fangs slowly grating over the bare skull was not at all that of a sharp blow, as is often the case when a wound is inflicted, but rather, though very much more protracted, the crush one feels during the extraction of a tooth. From certain circumstances, I have reason to believe the bear continued to maltreat me for nearly three minutes, and, as I perfectly retained my senses the whole time, my feelings while in this horrible situation are beyond the power of description. But at length the incessant attacks of my gallant little dog drew the brute's attention from me, and I had the satisfaction to see him retreat, though at a very slow pace, into the adjoining thicket, where he was at once lost to view. Immediately after he left me I arose and applied snow by the handful to staunch the blood, which was flowing from it in streams. I lost a very large quantity, and the bear not a little, so that the snow all around the scene of the conflict was literally deluged with gore."—*Lloyd's Game Birds and Wild Fowls of Sweden.*

LUCRETIUS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE.

From Every Saturday.

Lucilia, wedded to Lucretius, found
Her master cold; for when the morning flush
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, though he loved her none the less,
Yet often when the woman heard his foot
Return from pacings in the field, and ran
To greet him with a kiss, the master took
Small notice, or austerely, for—his mind
Half buried in some weightier argument,
Or fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the Hexameter—he past
To turn and ponder those three hundred scrolls
Left by the Teacher whom he held divine.
She brooked it not; but wrathful, petulant,
Dreaming some rival, sought and found a witch
Who brewed the philter which had power, they said
To lead an errant passion home again.
And this, at times, she mingled with his drink,
And this destroyed him; for the wicked broth
Confused the chemic labor of the blood,
And tickling the brute within the man's brain
Made havoc among those tender cells, and checked
His power to shape; he loathed himself; and once
After a tempest woke upon a morn
That mocked him with returning calm and cried,—

"Storm in the night! for thrice I heard the rain
Rushing; and once the flash of a thunderbolt—
Methought I never saw so fierce a fork—
Struck out the streaming mountain side, and showed
A riotous confluence of watercourses
Blancqing and billowing in a hollow of it,
Where all but yester-eve was dusty-dry.
Storm and what dreams ye holy gods, what dreams,
For thrice I wakened after dreams. Perchance
We do but recollect the dreams that come
Just ere the waking: terrible! for it seemed
A void was made in Nature; all her bonds
Cracked; and I saw the flaring atom-streams
And torrents of her myriad universe
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again, and make
Another and another frame of things
Forever: that was mine, my dream, I knew it—
Of and belonging to me, as the dog
With inward yelp and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland: but the next!
I thought that all the blood by Sylla shed
Came driving rainlike down again on earth,
And where it dashed the reddening meadow, sprang
No dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth,
Fro these I thought my dream would show to me,
But girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
And hands they mixt, and yelled and round me drove
In narrowing circles till I yelled again
Half-suffocated, and sprang up, and saw—
Was it the first beam of my latest day?
Then, then, from utter gloom stood out the breasts,
The breasts of Helen, and hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct
Pointed itself to pierce, but sank down shamed
At all that beauty; and as I stared, a fire,
The fire that left a roofless Ilion,
Shot out of them, and scorched me that I woke.
Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine,
Because I would not one of thine own doves,
Not even a rose, were offered to thee? thine,
Forgetful how my rich procemion makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will outlast thy Deity?
Deity? nay, thy worshippers. My tongue
Trips, or I speak profanely. Which of these
Angers thee most, or angers thee at all?
Not if thou be'st of those who far aloof
From envy, hate and pity, and spite and scorn
Live the great life which all our greatest fain
Would follow, centred in eternal calm.
Nay, if thou canst, O Goddess, like ourselves
Touch, and be touched, then would I cry to thee
To kiss thy Mavors, roll thy tender arms
Round him, and keep him from the lust of blood
That makes a steaming slaughter-house of Rome.
Ay, but I meant not thee; I meant not her,
Whom all the pines of Ida shook to see
Slide from that quiet heaven of hers, and tempt
The Trojan, while his neat-herds were abroad:
Nor her that o'er her wounded hunter wept
Her Deity false in human-amorous tears;
Nor whom her beardless apple-arbiter
Decided fairest. Rather, O ye Gods,
Poet-like, as the great Sicilian called
Calliope to grace his golden verse—
Ay, and this Kypris also—did I take
That popular name of thine to shadow forth
The all-generating powers and genial heat
Of Nature, when she strikes through the thick blood
Of cattle, and light is large and lambs are glad
Nosing the mother's udder, and the bird
Makes his heart voice amid the blaze of flowers;
Which things appear the work of mighty Gods.
The Gods! and if I go *my* work is left
Unfinished—*if* I go. The Gods, who haunt
The lucid interspace of world and world,
Where never creeps a cloud, or moves a wind,
Nor ever falls the least white star of snow,
Nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans,
Nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm! and such,
Not all so fine, nor so divine a calm,
Not such, nor all unlike it, man may gain
Letting his own life go. The Gods, the Gods!
If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be dissoluble,
Not follow the great law? My master held
That Gods there are, for all men so believe.
I pressed my footsteps into his, and meant
Surely to lead my Memmius in a train
Of flowery clauses onward to the proof
That Gods there are, and deathless. Meant? I meant?
I have forgotten what I meant: my mind
Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed.
Look where another of our Gods, the Sun,
Apollo, Delius, or of older use
All-seeing Hyperion—what you will—
Has mounted yonder; since he never sware,
Except his wrath were wreaked on wretched man,
That he would only shine among the dead
Hereafter; tales! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of roasting ox
Moan round the spit; nor knows he what he sees,
King of the East although he seem, and girt
With song and flame and fragrance, slowly lifts
His golden feet on those impurpled stairs
That climb into the windy halls of heaven:
And here he glances on an eye new-born,
And gets for greeting but a wail of pain;
And here he stays upon a freezing orb
That fain would gaze upon him to the last;
And here upon a yellow eyelid fallen
And closed by those who mourn a friend in vain,
Not thankful that his troubles are no more.
And me, although his fire is on my face
Blinding, he sees not, nor at all can tell
Whether I mean this day to end myself,
Or lend an ear to Plato where he says,
That men like soldiers may not quit the post
Allotted by the Gods: but he that holds
The Gods are careless, wherefore need he care
Greatly for them, nor rather plunge at once,
Being troubled, wholly out of sight, and sink
Past earthquake—ay, and gout and stone, that break
Body toward death, and palsy, death-in-life,
And wretched age—and worst disease of all,
These prodigies of myriad nakedness,
And twisted shapes of lust, unspeakable,
Abominable, strangers at my hearth
Not welcome, harpies miring every dish,
The phantom husks of something foully done,
And fleeting through the boundless universe,
And blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire insanity.
How should the mind, except it loved them, clasp
These idols to herself? or do they fly
Now thinner, and now thicker, like the flakes
In a fall of snow, and so press in, perforce
Of multitude, as crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult jam the doors, and bear
The keepers down, and throng, their rags and they,
The basest, far into that council-hall
Where sit the best and stateliest of the land?
Can I not fling this horror off me again,
Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile,
Balmier and nobler from her bath of storm,
At random ravage? and how easily
The mountain there has cast his cloudy slough,
Now towering o'er him in serenest air,
A mountain o'er a mountain, ay, and within
All hollow as the hopes and fears of men.
But who was he, that in the garden snared
Picus and Faunus, rustic Gods? a tale
To laugh at—more to laugh at in myself—
For look! what is it? there? yon arbutus
Totters; a noiseless riot underneath
Strikes through the wood, sets all the tops quivering—
The mountain quickens into Nymph and Faun;
And here an Oread (how the sun delights
To glance and shift about her slippery sides
And rosy knees, and supple roundedness,
And budded bosom-peaks) who this way runs
Before the rest—A satyr; a satyr: see—
Follows; but him I proved impossible;
Twy-natured is no nature: yet he draws
Nearer and nearer, and I scan him now
Beastlier than any phantom of his kind
That ever butted his rough brother-brute
For lust or lusty blood or provender:
I hate, abhor, spit, sicken at him; and she
Loathes him as well; such a precipitate heel,
Fledged as it were with Mercury's ankle-wing,
Whirls her to me: but will she fling herself,
Shameless upon me? Catch her goatfoot: nay,
Hide, hide them, million-myrtled wilderness,
And cavern-shadowing laurels, hide! do I wish
What? that the bush were leafless? or to whelm
All of them in one massacre? O ye Gods,
I know you careless, yet careless, to you
From chilly want and ancient use I call—
I thought I lived securely as yourselves—
No lewdness, narrowing envy, monkey-spite,
No madness of ambition, avarice, none;
No larger feast than under plane or pine
With neighbors laid along the grass, to take
Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life—
But now it seems some unseen monster lays
His vast and filthy hands upon my will
Wrenching it backward into his; and spoils
My bliss in being; and it was not great;
For save when shutting reasons up in rhythm,
Or Heliconian honey in living words,
To make a truth less harsh, I often grew
Tired of so much within our little life,
Or of so little in our little life—
Poor little life that toddles half an hour
Crowned with a flower or two, and there an end—
And since the nobler pleasure seems to fade,
Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike end myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it? And what man,
What Roman would be dragged in triumph thus?
Not I, not he, who bears one name with her,
Whose death-blow struck the dateless doom of kings,
When brooking not the Tarquin in her veins,
She made her blood in sight of Collatine
And all his peers, flushing the guiltless air,
Spout from the maiden fountain in her heart,
And from it sprang the Commonwealth, which breaks
As I am breaking now?

And therefore now
Let her, that is the womb and tomb of all,
Great Nature take, and forcing far apart
Those blind beginnings that have made me man
Dash them anew together at her will
Through all her cycles—into man once more,
Or beast or bird or fish, or opulent flower—
But till this cosmic order everywhere
Shattered into one earthquake in one day
Cracks all to pieces—and that hour perhaps
Is not so far when momentary man
Shall seem no more a something to himself,
But he, his hopes and hates, his homes and fanes,
And even his bones long-laid within the grave,
The very sides of the grave itself shall pass,
Vanishing, atom and void, atom and void,
Into the unseen forever—till that hour,
My golden work in which I told a truth
That stays the rolling Ixionian wheel,
And numbs the Fury's ringlet-snake, and plucks
The mortal soul from out immortal hell,
Shall stand: by, surely: then it fails at last
And perishes, as I must; for oh Thou,
Passionless bride, divine Tranquillity,
Yearned after by the wisest of the wise,
Who fail to find thee, being as thou art
Without one pleasure and without one pain,
Howbeit I know thou surely must be mine
Or soon or late, yet out of season, thus
I woo thee roughly, for thou carest not
How roughly men may woo thee so they win—
Thus—thus: the soul flies out and dies in the air."

With that he drove the knife into his side:
She heard him raging, heard him fall; ran in,
Beat breast, tore hair, cried out upon herself
As having failed in duty to him, shrieked
That she but meant to win him back, fell on him,
Clasped, kissed him, wailed; he answered, "Care not thou!
What matters? All is over: Fare thee well."

The Excavations at Pompeii.—The number of persons that perished seems to have been a very small proportion of the population. The statements of ancient writers on this point are greatly exaggerated. Dion Cassius says that the people were overwhelmed while sitting in the theatre; but the excavations have brought to light no human remains there, except a few skeletons in the amphitheatre, probably of gladiators slain, or too severely wounded to save themselves by flight. It was principally those who took refuge in the houses and cellars, around the altars of the temples, or under the arcades of public buildings, of whom cupidity tempted to linger for the purpose of securing their own or other's treasures, that were the victims. As nearly as can be ascertained from the very imperfect records made of such discoveries by the earlier directors, between six and seven hundred bodies have been already found; and in the comparatively small space exhumed by Fiorelli since 1861, forty skeletons of human beings have been disinterred, besides those of two horses and several goats, dogs and cats. As about one-third of the city is now uncovered, it may be estimated that at least two thousand persons, or one-tenth of the inhabitants, lost their lives. Some of the details of these discoveries, contained in the journal of the excavations, are extremely curious and interesting. Thus we read that, on the 30th of August, 1787, a human skeleton was found in the corridor of a house which the volcanic matter had not penetrated, but had so completely closed up by obstructing the doors that escape was impossible. Here the wretched man lived in utter darkness, we know not how long. It is a significant circumstance that his bones, instead of lying in one place, were scattered about the apartment, and showed marks of having been gnawed. Near them lay the undisturbed skeleton of a dog. It is evident, therefore, that the brute had not only survived his master, but had also eaten him. In a shop connected with the public baths, not far from the forum, were also found two skeletons of persons who had died in each other's embrace. They were both in the freshness of youth, and of different sex. The affecting spectacle excited an unwonted effusion of sentiment in the antiquarian bosom, and the bony twain were christened The Lovers. On the 14th of June, of the same year, eight skeletons were found under the ruins of a wall, and in May, 1818, another skeleton was discovered near the Temple of Jupiter, crushed by a marble column; thus proving conclusively that the eruption was accompanied by an earthquake. In the Temple of Isis, also, were discovered the remains of several priests, with chicken-bones, egg-shells, wine-goblets, and other indications of a banquet on a table near them. One of them had seized a sacrificial ax with which to effect his escape, but sank down exhausted, or probably suffocated by the mephitic vapor, before accomplishing his purpose. The statement made by several writers, and reiterated by M. Monnier and Dr. Dyer, that the said priest actually cut his way through two walls, is entirely erroneous; the walls do not exhibit any traces of such operations. Tradition tells of another priest who lay in the centre of the adjacent *Forum triangulare*. This man, whom Bulwer calls Calenus, was said to have been carrying off some of the rich silver furniture of the temple when death overtook him. As the journal makes no mention of this circumstance, the reader will receive the account *cum grano salis*. In former times, when the excavations were not conducted as conscientiously and scientifically as they are now, such romantic fictions were very current, and easily crept into the books of travelers. Many of them are the inventions of the ciceroni and custodi, who infested the ruins under the old *regime*, and who told the credulous tourist immense falsehoods as a kind of compensation for the immense fees which they extorted from him. In this manner originated the story of the sentry who stood as if in watch and ward at the city gate, with a lance in his hand and a helmet on his head, and which has called forth so many eulogies of Roman military discipline; even M. Monnier pays a tribute of admiration to this *soldat fidèle au devoir*. Thus arose also fable of the *Triclinium funebre*, and the skeletons found there of men who at the time of the catastrophe were feasting in commemoration of a departed friend; the pathetic fiction of the mother seated in an exedra among the tombs, "with an infant in her arms, and beside her two children, their bones mingled and interlaced," &c.; and many others of a like character.—*North American Review for April.*

Scorpion-Eaters in Algiers.—Our party to witness the exhibition consisted of some twenty Englishmen, and among them a few ladies. After a long walk through the old town of Algiers, we were shown into a Moorish house, in the quadrangle of which, open to the sky, were a number of Arabs seated on the floor in the centre, singing, as is their nature, a most monotonous chant to the accompaniment of a big drum. In a balcony above, and looking down into the court, were the Moorish women, most of them entirely vailed, with the exception of their lustrous black eyes, which flashed into unusual brilliancy in the light of the numerous flambeaux with which the court was illumined. The effect was remarkable and not easily to be forgotten. The faces of the Arabs, some of them magnificent-looking men and excited by the music, the lights, the delicately-carved marble pilasters supporting the gallery, and over all the star-studded, dark-blue sky, forming an impressive contrast to the noise and tumult beneath, made an extraordinary picture which no canvas could accurately convey to the mind. Presently, with a howl like a wild beast, a man rushed forward and, standing over a pot of incense, commenced to sway his body in unison with the music. Gradually, to all appearance, becoming more and more excited, he at last rushed at one of his companions, and seizing about half a window-pane of glass from him, proceeded to eat it with great relish, crunching it between his teeth, and evidently swallowing the whole. Then another rushed forward, gesticulating furiously, and insisted on swallowing a dozen good-sized pebbles. But perhaps the most extraordinary performance was that of a man who held, for nearly a minute between his teeth, a bar of red-hot iron,—so hot that one felt its heat at a considerable distance. He afterward cooled his mouth by eating some prickly cactus, which, as it grows out into pins and needles of approved pattern, must be a very delicious food. Another Arab, after allowing a scorpion to hang by its tail to his hand and face, ate it distinctly and positively and appeared in no way the worse. The sting may probably have been extracted. I examined for myself the stones, glass, and scorpions, and there is no doubt in my mind that they were all actually swallowed, as I was within a foot or two of the performers. The Arab outsiders looked on, deeply impressed by the heavily religious nature of the ceremony. Dancing and howling dervishes I have seen frequently, but no entertainment of the sort ever impressed me less with the idea of religion or more with that of fanaticism than the St. Vitus-like dance and demoniac howls of those true professors of Mohammedanism.—*Land and Water.*

George Sand.—Mme. Sand's novels have been, and still are, looked upon by a large class of readers as the most immoral and pernicious ever written. In this country, especially, it is not uncommon to hear them thus ranked; and many an English woman would blush at the mere thought of opening the unhallowed volume. This condemnation is too sweeping not to be unfair; and if some of her compositions deserve the stricture, others are entitled to a far different judgment. Undoubtedly through many of her stories runs a vein of materialism and voluptuousness which renders them unfit for general reading, and dangerous to the young. There is a tendency to prove that every man is free to break through the time-honored restraint of social laws as soon as he finds it too heavy, and to absolve guilt by deriding duty. This fatal error, especially noticeable in her earlier works, is partially explained by the very arguments she uses, and which are sometimes most glaringly personal. Can we not understand a woman of proud, daring spirit, galled by an unhappy marriage, bound to a man of brutal instincts, fallen into a sadly dubious position, seizing the double-edged weapon of irony and satire, and using it unsparingly to fight her own battles, and make deadly thrusts at her accusers? When George Sand stands up and rails at marriage, she only chafes against her own fetters. On the day when the law made her free she ceased to be the advocate of divorce and to scoff at the conjugal tie.—*Belgravia.*

Chinese Courtesies.—The stereotyped official phraseology of one nation is apt to bewilder or amuse another. The poor German in the story was delighted when the Prime Minister signed himself "your obedient servant," for he believed that henceforth all his wishes would be granted; and to persons unaccustomed to French correspondence the phrase "accept the assurance of my highest consideration" seems to imply much more than the writer intended. The Chinese conclude their official letters in the civillest fashion. The writer takes this opportunity of wishing his Excellency "great increase of prosperity," or, again, "luxuriant increase of prosperity," or, finally, "the blessings of Summer in great abundance." In comparison with our official phrase "as per margin," in which manner a certain Lieutenant is said to have depicted, for the benefit of the Lords of the Admiralty, the wounds he had received in action, a Chinaman, writing in the third person, concludes thus concerning himself, "his name is given on a separate sheet." A minister, being congratulated on his promotion, replies in the self-depreciatory after-dinner style of the Freemasons' Tavern. "The writer received yesterday his Excellency's complimentary note of congratulations. As holding it with purified hands he perused it, he was at once confounded by its over praise, and embarrassed by his sense of his own unworthiness." Where we say, "Your petitioners will ever pray," the Chinese are, as they should be, more flowery—"Steeped in your favor, they in haste repair to the presence of your Excellency, whom they pray to stand their friend."—*Review in the Times.*

An Extinct Race.—One of the most remarkable races that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. They were known as the Gaunches, and were the aborigines of the Canary Islands. In the sixteenth century, pestilence, slavery, and the cruelty of the Spaniards succeeded in totally exterminating them. They are described as having been gigantic in stature, but of a singularly mild and gentle nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat, and goat's milk, and their agriculture was of the rudest kind. They had a religion which taught them of a future state of rewards and punishment after death, and of good and evil spirits. They regarded the volcano of Teneriffe as punishment for the bad. The bodies of their dead were carefully embalmed and deposited in catacombs which still continue to be an object of curiosity to those who visit the islands. Their marriages were very solemn, and before engaging in them the brides were fattened on milk.

Arithmetical Prophecy.—Figures are said to be incontestable; and, perhaps, that is one of the reasons why prophecy flies so much to arithmetic. Some of these calculations are well known; and here is the latest of the kind. What is wanted to determine the date when the imperial rule shall end in France. Let us go back, then, to the reign of Louis Philippe for facts which may help us in the calculation. Louis Philippe ascended the throne in 1830. If we take that as a fixed point, we shall find that by adding to it certain numbers, the result will give the year 1848, when the reign of the Orleans family came to an end. Thus, Louis Philippe was born in 1773. The ciphers of this date added together make 18; and, if you add 18 to 1830, it brings us precisely to 1848. Again, his Queen was born in 1782. The ciphers of the date added together make 18; and, 18 added to 1830 make 1848. Or, once again, the King and Queen were married in 1809. The ciphers of this year also make 18, and if we treat this amount as before it will yield the same result. Now, let us proceed in the same fashion to deal with the Empire. It was proclaimed in 1852. The Emperor was born in 1808. If we add the ciphers of the latter date together, and add the result to the

date of 1852, we obtain the figures 1869. Again, the Empress was born in 1826. Proceed as before, and the result is 1869. The Emperor and Empress were married in 1852. Still repeat the calculation, and the result is 1869. Last of all, take the date of the revolution—1848. Manipulate its figures in the same fashion as the others—the sum total is 21; and this added to 1848 makes 1869. Is it not perfectly clear, therefore, that the Empire will come to an end in 1869?—*Once a Week.*

MAY SONG.

From the Public Spirit for May.

Midsummer is fair, with its golden sheaf
And the pomp of its hollyhocks;
But oh for the May-time, happy and brief,
For the folded velvet of the leaf,
For the lane as white a moonlit reef,
And the fresh moss on the rocks!

It is then that the book-worm quits his book,
The snail creeps out from his shell,
And the violet burns in the greening nook,
And life keeps time to the lute of the brook,
And our dreams are tinged with the colors they took
From the tulip's rainbow bell!

[EDGAR FAWCETT.

THE REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The bayous and draining-canals in the rear of the rice-lands swarm with the choicest fishes of the Gulf. On the sandy beaches and bosky dunes of the neighboring islands, the "dagos" hunt great turtles, like those of Cuba. On the Gulf-shore are immense beds of oysters, and near them still more enormous shell-banks, containing millions upon millions of cubic feet of the dead, bivalvular gnathodon. Hundreds of alligators may be seen, any Summer day, basking in the sunshine, and rolling lazily into the water at one's approach.

In no other part of the world can the habits of this monster saurian be studied to better advantage—its fear of man; its mortal dread when a shoal of porpoises dashes through the water; its curious night-journeys on the land; the ease with which one can call it to the surface by imitating the cry of a dog or the squeal of a pig; the little mound-like elevation of clay, in which the female deposits her eggs, in successive layers, to be hatched by the heat of the sun; its bellow, heard most frequently in dark and stormy nights; its skin, impervious, except in a few places, to a musket-ball; the tremendous stroke of its tail in the direction of its huge mouth; the upward movement of its upper jaw; its slow growth, and the great age to which it lives, sometimes, it is said, three hundred years. LA SALLE and his companions subsisted for a time on alligator-steaks and potatoes. Its hollow tooth makes a good powder-charger, and its skin is prized by tanners. One could locate lots in Plaquemine Parish with enough alligator-spines for rails to fence them.

During the high water of Spring and early summer, this narrow strip of alluvium fills with water like a sponge. Every acre of cultivated land has then to be drained, with ditches running up almost to the levee on the river bank, and into which the salt water creeps at high tide. Yet these ditches would not suffice to drain off the fresh water, were they not aided by myriads upon myriads of land-crabs, or "fiddlers," as they are commonly called, that everywhere bore into the soil, and honeycomb it with innumerable chambers and passages. At times, the margins of these ditches, as also the banks of the river, are literary covered with these curious creatures, that, without turning round, run in every direction, almost as fast as a man can walk. They are armed with a formidable single claw, nearly as long as the rest of the body, sometimes on the right side and sometimes on the left which they open and raise aloft when alarmed, as a frightened stag throws up his antlers. When they can no longer bore down to the water, they leave the field for the swamp, or the margin of the river.

In these bayous, but most abundantly in the Mississippi, may be seen the gar-pike, the lepidosteus of naturalists, now found only in the lakes and rivers of North America, and saved, says HUGH MILLER, "amid the wreck of *genera* and species, to serve as a key to unlock the marvels of the ichthyology of those remote periods of geologic history appropriated to the dynasty of the fish." Half fish and half reptile, its wonderful coat-of-mail, covering the entire body with enameled bony plates, from which a steel will strike-fire, as from flint, fitted it for existence in bodies of water dashed about by conflicting tempests and convulsed by sudden upheavals of the earth. The gar-pike has two rows of teeth—one of a fish and one of a reptile—and an air-bladder, that almost serves for a lung, and enables it to live out of the water longer than any other fish. He is, as they described him to LYELL, "a happy fellow, and beats all creation; he can hurt everything, and nothing can hurt him." He works his head sideways and upward, like a saurian; his enormous strength and swiftness are surpassed only by his ferocity; he not only lords it over the finny tribes of the Mississippi, but even attacks the mule and the ox when they step into it to drink, and can hardly be torn from its hold.—*Putnam's Magazine for May.*

THE PILL-MAKING CRAB.—A curious little crab is common upon the sandy beaches everywhere on these coasts. I observed it abundantly at Labuan, at Singapore and Johore, and other places, where, immediately after the tide has gone down, the smooth beach is covered with loose, powdery sand and holes of various sizes, from such as would admit a small pea to those big enough for a large filbert, but usually of the former dimensions. A closer examination showed that little, radiating paths converged among the litter of sand to each hole, and that the sand itself was in minute balls or concretions of a size proportionate to the calibre of the holes. The rapidity with which the shore was covered with myriads of such concretions was very surprising, as at first there appeared no living thing to which they might be attributed. I naturally supposed that the little crab inhabiting the hole had ejected the sand in little balls in the construction of his habitation; but an approaching footstep was an immediate signal for the disappearance of the little creatures. By remaining quiet, however, on a patch thirty feet or forty feet square, which was covered with their holes, I was able to watch their remarkable habits. On the first approach, a peculiar twinkle on the sand was visible, which required a quick eye to recognize, as a simultaneous and rapid retreat of all the little crabs into their holes, not a single one remaining visible. Kneeling down and remaining motionless for a few minutes, I noticed a slight evanescent appearance, like a flash or bursting bubble, which the eye could scarcely follow. This was produced by one or more of the little crabs coming to the surface, and instantly darting down again, alarmed at my proximity. It was only by patiently waiting, like a statue, that I could get them to come out and set to work. They were of various sizes, the most common being that of a largish pea. Coming cautiously to the mouth of the hole, the crab waited to reconnoitre, and if satisfied that no enemy was near, it would venture about its own length distant from the mouth of its hole; then rapidly taking up particles of sand in its claws or chelæ, it deposited them in a groove beneath the thorax. As it did so a little ball of sand was rapidly projected as though from its mouth, which it seized with one claw and deposited on one side, proceeding in this manner until the smooth beach was covered with these little pellets or pills, corresponding in size to its own dimensions and powers. It was evidently its mode of extracting particles of food from the sand. I made many attempts to catch one before I could succeed, so swift were they in their movements. Preparing my right hand, and advancing it cautiously, I darted it out as rapidly as I could to secure the crab; but it was too quick, and had regained its hole. At length, after repeated attempts, I caught two specimens, which immediately curled themselves up and feigned death. I put one of them on the sand to see what it would do. At first it did not attempt to move; but after a short time, by a twisting and wriggling movement, it rapidly sunk into the sand and disappeared. I had attempted in vain for a long time to cut off one of the crabs from its hole, so that I might fill it up and observe whether it would go into a neighbor's hole, and with what result. But as I could not succeed in doing this (and it was frightfully hot work stooping over the sand under the direct rays of the tropical sun) I put one of the crabs I had caught into a hole already containing a crab; but no result followed. I attempted to dig it up again in vain. I dug up many holes; but though I soon arrived at the soft and wet sand beneath, I never succeeded in procuring a pill-making crab by digging it out. Nor, when I filled up several holes, did any result follow, as long as I had patience to wait.—*Rambler of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea.*

STOPPAGE OF THE JERUSALEM EXPLORATION.—The London *Athenæum* hears from Jerusalem that the new Pasha has interfered with the important work of excavation conducted by the Exploration Committee. "We cannot pretend to be surprised at this interruption, though we sincerely trust it will be only for a brief space. If a party of Turkish engineers were to commence digging about the foundations of Westminster Abbey, we fancy they would lay themselves open to many objections. The Haram around which we are digging and searching is a Mahometan holy place, second only to the inclosure of Mecca in sanctity. It is also a fortress; and military men are proverbially jealous about foreign encroachments on their works of defence. It may be very difficult to persuade the Pasha, and the Pasha's masters, that our object in Jerusalem is scientific and Biblical, not military and political; but we hope that means will be found by the committee, and that the very interesting work of exploration may be shortly resumed."

THE INVENTION OF SPECTACLES.—The invention of spectacles removed one of the greatest terrors of old age. It opened many a sadly closed book, and set many an idle pen in motion. It put needles into old willing hands, and therewith happiness into old hearts. It hardly seems possible, and yet it is undoubtedly the fact, that mankind had to do without spectacles till near the end of the thirteenth century. How Paul would have prized a pair of spectacles! How did Methuselah get along without glasses during the last two or three hundred years of his life? Eve herself, in her old age, must have felt the want of spectacles. DE QUINCEY somewhere says that the ancients went to bed early, because their mother earth could not afford to give them candles. I dare say the young folks of antiquity would have appreciated "long sixes." But to the elderly people, whose sight was poor, they would have been a cruel aggravation. The old gentleman could not have read his book, nor the old lady have plied her needle, by the candle's "mild light." No candles! no novels! no newspapers! no spectacles! Ah, that antique world of which poets fable so finely may have been a glorious world, but

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!"

Spectacles were a new thing in CHAUCER'S day, and I love to believe that the old poet used them when writing the Canterbury Tales. SHAKESPEARE could have said, with his own Benedick, "I can see yet without spectacles." But if he had lived to a ripe old age, he would probably have written new "Hamlets" and "Macbeths" by their help. Good old Bishop HALL wore glasses, and wrote a pious mediation on them. SWIFT foolishly vowed never to use spectacles. Rough old JOHNSON, though he did not wear them, mentioned the name of their inventor with reverence as one of the greatest benefactors to society. BURKE rarely appeared in public without glasses. In GILLRAY'S caricatures, you see this mighty rhetorician with spectacles on nose, and arms uplifted, hurling a thunderbolt of eloquence at the members of the opposition. If SPINA, or somebody else, had not invented spectacles, DISRAELI could not have written "The Curiosities of Literature." WORDSWORTH, in his later years, was greatly beholden to glasses. When EMERSON saw him, in 1833, he was disfigured with green goggles. 'T was through a pair of spectacles that THACKERAY looked upon life, and saw and noted the sins and sorrows of "Vanity Fair." FRANKLIN'S spectacles, as some biographer or other has remarked, were the spectacles of a philosopher. They were not such spectacles as were sold by opticians of London and Paris, but were made expressly for him, according to a theory of his own. In traveling, he carried two pairs of glasses; "one for reading, the other for surveying distant objects." FRANKLIN could have written eloquently and appreciatively of spectacles. They were the best and most trusted friends of his vigorous and beautiful old age. He evidently took pride in them, and loved to appear in the gay salons of Paris with "the spectacles of wisdom on his nose."—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

CLOCKMAKING IN THE BLACK FOREST.—In 1866 about 3,031 centners of clocks were exported through Kehl, the centner consisting of about 40 clocks. The exports in that year were somewhat less than in 1865, during the first half of which 679 centners of clocks were exported through Kehl to France. In the second half of the year, after the introduction of the commercial treaty with France, the number of centners rose to 1,835. The factory in Triberg, Baden—which furnished the chief supplies of cast and toothed brass wheels—dispatched in 1865 wheels of one manufacture for 161,500 clocks, each clock being furnished with ten wheels. This factory also dispatched wheels of foreign cast for 47,376 clocks. In 1866 their own manufacture amounted to 146,500 wheels, and 45,656 wheels cast abroad. In the first four months of 1866 the monthly production exceeded that of 1865 by 4,500. A single firm in Triberg exported in 1865 about 700 centners of clocks, and in 1866 only 650 centners, whereas the amount in the first four months of 1866 exceeded that of the same period in 1865 by 80 centners. Had the year been an ordinary one the export would have shown a considerable increase in consequence of the treaty with France, but trade and industry during some months of 1866 were paralyzed. An establishment in Schonach exported in 1865 clocks to the value of 12,000 florins, and in 1866 to the value of 22,000 florins.

M. FORCADE.—A Paris letter, in the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, gives some melancholy details of the manner in which the mental alienation of M. FORCADE first manifested itself. "He called," says the writer, "on the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, and, having obtained a private interview, proceeded to explain his mission, which was that the Prince Imperial should marry a granddaughter of the Prince DE JOINVILLE in order to effect a fusion of the two families. He then went to M. MAGNE, and announced that the Emperor had appointed him (M. FORCADE) Minister of State, but that he felt fatigued, and he begged his colleague to be good enough to take charge of his portfolio. Both these Ministers treated him kindly, and he returned home and wrote his fortnightly review for the *Revue des deux Mondes*, which he sent to M. BULOZ, the editor. The latter had put in type and sent to the writer, as usual, slips of the incoherent narrative, but, in the meantime, had got another prepared for the forthcoming number."

THE USES OF SORROW.—It is an old story, that of the Peruvian silver mines. We have read how the runaway slave, hunted by his pursuers, fled up the mountain side, and clinging to the branches of a young sapling, which grew there, tore it from the ground, and discovered at its roots the precious metal which revealed Potosi's untold wealth. That young sapling was never planted again. It might have lived for many and many a year on the fertile mountain side; birds might have built their nests in the branches of it, and weary travelers slept beneath its shade. But it told of the mines of Peru. That was enough. A nobler work that than sheltering weary travelers, or fluttering young green leaves in the sunshine. And having done this work, they let it die. So, in many a human heart, the rude hand of disappointment, tearing up the bright flowers of hope and promise, finds at their roots the shining ore which tells of silver beneath. And when that wealth is won, who shall mourn if the flowers, that might have been so fair, wither unheeded on the ground whose treasures they have died to reveal.—*From "Janita's Cross," a novel.*

THE PRIMITIVE COLOR OF THE HORSE.—With respect to the primitive color of the horse having been dun, Col. HAMILTON SMITH has collected a large body of evidence, showing that this tint was common in the East as far back as the time of ALEXANDER, and that the wild horses of Western Asia or Eastern Europe are, or recently were, of various shades of dun. He tells us that not very long ago, a wild breed of dun-colored horses with a spinal stripe was preserved in the royal parks in Prussia. I hear from Hungary that the inhabitants of that country look at the duns with the spinal stripe as the aboriginal stock, and so it is in Norway. Dun-colored ponies are not rare in the mountainous parts of Devonshire, Wales and Scotland, where the aboriginal breed would have had the best chance of being preserved. In South America, in the time of AZARA, when the horse had been feral for about 250 years, 90 out of 100 horses were "bai-chatans, and the remaining ten were "zains," and not more than one in 2,000 black. Zain is generally translated as dark without any white; but as AZARA speaks of mules being "zain-clair," I suspect that zain must have meant dun-colored. In some parts of the world feral horses show a strong tendency to become roans. In the following chapters on the pigeon we shall see that in pure breeds of various colors, when a blue bird is occasionally produced, certain black marks invariably appear on the wings and tail; so, again, when variously colored breeds are crossed, blue birds with the same black marks are frequently produced. We shall further see that these facts are explained by, and afford strong evidence in favor of, the view that all the breeds are descended from the rock-pigeon, or *Columba livia*, which is thus colored and marked. But the appearance of the stripes on the various breeds of the horse, when of a dun color, does not afford nearly such good evidence of their descent from a single primitive stock as in the case of the pigeon; because no certainly wild horse is known as a standard of comparison; because the stripes when they do appear are variable in character; because there is far from sufficient evidence of the appearance of the stripes from the crossing of distinct breeds; and, lastly, because all the species of the genus equus have the spinal stripe, and several have shoulder and leg stripes. Nevertheless the similarity in the most distinct breeds in their general range of color, in their dappling, and in the occasional appearance, especially in duns, of leg stripes and of double or trible shoulder stripes, taken together, indicate the probability of the descent of all the existing races from a single dun-colored, more or less striped, primitive stock, to which our horses still occasionally revert.—*Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication.*

WRECK.

From the Galaxy for May.

"By the laws of the Rhodians, divers were allowed a share of the wreck in proportion to the depth to which they had gone in search of it."

So many fathoms deep my sweet ship lies
No ripple marks the place: the gulls' white wings
Pause not; the boatman idly sleeps or sings
Floating above; and smile to smile, with skies
That bend and shine, the sunny water vies.
Too heavy freight and of too costly things
My sweet ship bore: no tempest's mutterings
Warned me; but in clear noon, before my eyes,
She sudden faltered, rocked and with each sail
Full set, went down.
Oh! heart in divers' mail
Wrap thee. Breathe not, till standing on her deck,
Thou hast confronted all thy loss and wreck.
Poor coward heart! Thou darest not plunge?
For thee
There lie no other pearls in any sea!

THE CROWN JEWELS OF PERSIA.—It would be endless and impossible to attempt to describe a tithe of them, or even the impression they produced on our eyes. Their value, putting a moderate estimate on them, could not, in our judgment, and that of the four gentlemen who saw them with us, by any possibility be under forty or fifty millions of money! that is if they were to be sold singly. Of course, in the aggregate no fortune would suffice to pay for them, and therefore their value would be depreciated. We must attempt to describe a few in the order they were shown to us. An evidently French jewel case was brought in first and placed on a table, round which we eagerly gathered awaiting its opening. In this there were some forty gold rings, each with a single diamond, of which the largest (diamond, not ring) was some one and a half inches round. and the smallest a quarter of an inch. One with a large yellow diamond. Two diamonds were placed as pendants at the end of a necklace of pearls, and most gracefully, looking like two drops of dew. Two pearl necklaces, each pearl perfectly round and white, and about the size of a large pea. In two little drawers two or three more necklaces, the pearls this time much larger; and in the bottom drawer another, of the largest pearls we have yet seen, arranged—an oblong one, and a perfectly round one alternately, each, without the smallest exaggeration, being the size of a sour cherry. This casket always follows the Shah wherever he goes. Next came a collection of a dozen belts, each surpassing the other in costliness and taste. One of these had the fastening buckle, about eight inches long and three broad, studded with perfect rubies, each about half an inch round, set in gold. Another, diamonds only; a third, the whole bands set in emeralds and diamonds and so on. We then were shown four sabres; all had the flat side of the scabbard richly enameled in gold; one was one blaze of diamonds on the hilt and scabbard; another was studded with pearls like large peas; a third was set with diamonds and other stones to represent flowers. Two other necklaces we were shown were about two and a half feet long each, and formed of large emeralds, each about an inch and a quarter long, alternating with bunches of pearls. An aigrette presented by some Emperor of Austria was exquisitely worked as a bouquet of flowers, set in diamonds, with one large amethyst set *a jour*. The last tray of jewels was the "*bonne bouche.*" On this we saw a belt of pliant gold work, the buckle consisting of the celebrated "Deriehnoor," or "sea of light," a diamond perfectly flat, except at the edges, and almost two inches long by one and a quarter in breath (?); it was set round with other smaller diamonds; with this there were some bracelets of uncut rubies and emeralds, quite as large as pigeons' eggs for the most part. The largest turquoise we saw was perfectly flat, and about one inch by a half. Two beautiful amethysts in silver settings. We saw one of the Royal crowns; the other is kept in the inner treasury in the harem, which is only opened once a year; on the top of this is the famous ruby that belonged at one time to AURUNGZEBE, a good deal larger than a pigeon's egg, and uncut. The aigrette in front, something in the style of the Prince of Wales' feathers, is of diamonds, (the largest is set as a pendant, alone;) between this and the red velvet cap of the crown there is a plume of spun glass such as may be bought for the sum of one penny at the Polytechnic. A black velvet robe with diamond buttons and frogs looked lugubrious but priceless; others, with the collars and sleeves completely covered with large pearls, were among some of the various things we saw.—*Half Round the Old World, by Viscount Pollington, M. A., F.R.G.S.*

THE CORRUPTION OF SURNAMES.—The corruption of names through mispronunciation has been carried quite as far as their fictitious multiplication through false writing. In this manner doubtless a very large number of the most puzzling oddities of our nomenclature may be accounted for. Mr. FERGUSSON has noticed the fact that, in the corruption of names by this method, the tendency is generally toward a meaning. As examples, he has given Goodluck from Guthlac; Thoroughgood from Thurgood; and Grumble and Tremble from Grimbald and Trumbold. We can readily understand that a person owning a strangely-sounding name would, upon taking up his abode in a new neighborhood, be liable to have his title assailed on this principle. A somewhat unworthy tendency of human nature incline us to turn to ridicule what we do not understand, and to construct for ourselves out of the mysterious something within our comprehension. Thus, we have ourselves heard a newly-imported Tovey habitually styled Toby, the latter appellation being, as the diminutive of Tobias, the more accustomed word; and similarly we have known the Irish name Minhenieotte resolve itself, in an English village, into mignonette, the title of the familiar annual of our cottage gardens. An accustomed appellation, however, becomes liable to corruption of another sort—that which arises from our tendency (in speech as well as in every other matter) to save ourselves all needless trouble. By the operation of this tendency the rough places of pronunciation are made plain; syllables are slurred over and then dropped, and compound sounds give place to simple ones. Woodhouse falls into Woodus, Brambleby becomes Bramley, Roundle is clipped into Rundle, and Atten-ash into Nash. * * * A short time since we were engaged in arranging some of the stranger titles occurring in the registration indexes into lists according to the subjects to which they appeared to relate. The category of "names referring to strong drink, its measurement, &c." was one which received our notice. We readily found the title Bacchus, and chose it as a highly appropriate heading for our catalogue. But we were soon compelled to displace it; learning that the word meant nothing more or less than Bakehouse. Port-wine next struck us as a valuable acquisition. This too, however, we were obliged to relinquish, on the assurance that it contained no allusion to the familiar Portuguese beverage, but was simply a corruption of Poitevin, *i. e.* a native of Poitou. Barrel turned out in like manner to be merely Barwell. Bottle, we found, came from the Anglo-Saxon word Botl—a dwelling; and Gallon proved to be identical with a Norse word signifying crazy.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CRITICS.—"Hold that poor thin twitter of yours, Bob!" said the Raven to the Robin. Bob generally took a good deal to be daunted; but he stood now half ashamed, till, recovering himself, he said, "Beg pardon, sir, I have been thought to sing like the nightingale here, by very good judges." "Nightingale! A melancholy woe-begone ditty she gives. Keep me from the nightingale!" said the Raven." "Ah, I see; you like something cheerful, sir—like this lark who has just come down for instance." "Lark!" insufferably monotonous," said the Raven. "Oh, variety, then, is what you require; and here is the thrush; she is the songster for you!" said Bob. "The thrush has good notes, and variety, and is cheerful, I admit; but oh! so intensely rustic and familiar—absolutely vulgar!" said the Raven. "Sir," said Bobby, with a waggish look, "I wish you would give us a song, that we might know what good singing really is." The Raven sidled off, provoked and offended. "He puts us down when he never could do anything but croak! No, no, my friends, we won't stand that," said Bobby; and he set up one of his loudest twitters immediately.—*Leisure Hour.*

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS OPINION.—That point of progress has now been reached, when, for the first time in the history of civilization, it is not only free to a man to believe what he likes, but safe for him to profess what he believes. The time has come when not only the right of free thought in matters of religion, no less than in other matters of speculation, is generally allowed in society, but the propriety of free expression is almost equally acknowledged. The position is unexampled, and marks a definite era in the advance of civilization. To put all opinions upon equal ground, so far as the right to hold and express them is concerned, is the opening of a new order of things. "In modern times,' said HUME, writing a hundred years ago,' "parties in religion are more furious and enraged than the most cruel factions that ever rose from interest and ambition." But HUME'S modern times are not ours. However active and bitter the spirit of intolerance may be in some quarters, or however "irritated prejudice may oppose the gentle advent of new truth," the general temper of society does not allow force or violence to be exerted to control opinion. The recognition of the inviolability of private judgment, and of the sanctity of individual belief, is gradually depriving parties in religion of their fury, and rendering their manners as accommodating as those of parties in politics. Even those sects that hold to a creed which, if logically followed out, would require the persecution of its adversaries, are compelled by the very constitution of society to relinquish the hope of enforcing conformity, and gradually learn to partake of that charity which is the direct growth of freedom of thought. For the influence of this freedom is to liberate men from conceit of opinion, from prejudice, from subjection to narrow and exclusive modes of belief; and whatever may be the disposition of those who shrink from claiming freedom for themselves, and who would, if possible, deny it to others, the free-thinker or liberal in religion is required, if he would be consistent with his own principle, cheerfully to admit, not only the right of others, to hold what opinions they may, but their equal claim to respectful treatment and moral equality.—*North American Review for April.*

THE FRENCH WORKMAN.—The French workman's proud independence is as apparent in his dress as in his speech and bearing. He is not arrayed in vulgar imitation of a gentleman. Now, an English carpenter may be seen going to a job with his basket of tools swung over the shoulder of a rusty dress coat. London cabmen wear silk hats that have as about as much form as a cinder. The cabs of London and Paris illustrate admirably the distance in art-sense there is between the two capitals. A Londan cab is an impossibility in Paris. Its hideous exterior and filthy interior; its driver in cobbled overcoat, and planted upon a deal box, with any ragged thick thing he can contrive, to cover his legs; its deafening rattle and stifling odor completely shock the Parisian when he is first compelled to enter it. No Frenchman (unless he is an actor, and the French actor can imitate everything and every type) could possibly belong to a service that would reduce him to the outward degradation which is to be seen planted upon a London cab-box. The Paris cabman is well clothed, well brushed, and topped with a handsome glazed hat. He has not a sack to twist about his nether anatomy in bad or cold weather; and I should be glad to see the patron bold enough to suggest to him that a sprawling end of sackcloth would do for his legs. Again, see what a wretched object is a British nursemaid—(she would rather say good-bye to her fair name than give up her ridiculous bonnet)—among the prettily equipped *bonnes* in the baby avenue of the Tuileries gardens. The *bonne* is dressed in good taste and has not the smallest idea of being mistaken for a lady. A British mistress had a French cook and an English maid. On New-Year's Day she presented each with a handsome stuff dress. "Madame," Sophie protested, "I am afraid it is too fine for my station." It was not good enough for the maid's. She may possibly give it to her mother. A white linen apron is the pride of the Paris cook—(a dozen when you engage her is her right;) the pride of the English servant is imitative finery. The *bonne* takes her holiday in her snowy cap, daintily ribbone; the English maid bears forth a chignon, knows the number of her gloves, and is in silk.—*Once a Week.*

THE NUMBER OF SURNAMES IN ENGLAND.—It was shown by the Registrar-General, in a calculation which appeared in his annual report for 1853, that there are in England and Wales between thirty-five and forty thousand family surnames. In this computation, however, those appellations which varied in spelling in any degree whatever were dealt with (as separate names, notwithstanding an undoubted or probable community of derivation. A considerable deduction from the above figures should therefore, as the Registrar-General justly observed, be made if such denominations as Smith and Smyth, Davis and Davies, Clark and Clarke, are to be regarded as identical: and the necessity for such a deduction will become additionally apparent when we show, as we shall presently have occasion to do, that in some instances the varieties of spelling applied to a single appellation are extremely numerous. But after the allowance is made for this fictitious multiplication of surnames, the remaining total of distinct varieties will undoubtedly be very large. Thirty thousand has been mentioned as a safe approximation to the number. With respect to the wide range of objects and notions from which these family names have been drawn, a single glance at the indexes is sufficient to convince us. We soon discover, indeed, that a few leading sources have furnished far larger numbers of individuals with titles than the various other sources have done. But strangely diverse and extensive are those facts and circumstances from which the remaining and less common surnames have been supplied. The entire animated creation, the vegetable and mineral worlds, the different relationships of social and domestic life, offices and virtues, habits, actions and emotions, all have lent their numerous terms to meet the exigencies of family distinction. Nor have we been content to borrow such names only as relate to the conditions and surroundings of our earthly existence. The supernatural has been drawn upon as well as the natural. There are Angels, Souls, Spirits, Ghosts and Fairies in our midst; and we have ventured to appropriate to the purposes of our nomenclature even such titles as those of Death and Hell, Eden and Paradise.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE NAUTICAL ALMANACK.—When the new series of the *Nautical Almanack* was first published, it was established as a rule that the work should eventually appear yearly four years in advance. Although since 1834 the establishment of ocean steamers has so practically shortened the distance between opposite portions of the globe that there is no longer the same object for such early publication, yet it has been thought advisable to continue the system as originally designed. In 1867, therefore, the volume for 1871 appeared, while the computers are engaged on years still farther in advance. The annual circulation amounts to more than 20,000 copies.—*Leisure Hours.*

THE TURF AND ITS IDOLS—It is hardly necessary for us to answer that the men of rank and fortune who stooped to malpractices of yore were as much an exception to the mass of their order as are the honest owners of horses an exception upon a racecourse of to-day—that the delayed settlement of 182—, to which we have alluded, was the solitary default in a long career. But there are other evidences of a diminished self-respect of many noble and gentle patrons of the turf, which cannot be noticed without regret and humiliation by thoughtful and reflective moralists. The racehorse, it would seem, is a more democratic leveler than Mr. BEALES or Mr. ODGERS; a greater disintegrator of aristocratic society than the railroad or the penny Press, or the Reform bill itself, big with mysterious and inscrutable possibilities. That a young, raw, uneducated Yorkshire or Newmarket lad, who can ride seven stone, but who cannot pen a letter of which a milkmaid would not be ashamed, should be welcomed to the homes of Dukes and Marquises—that he should be encouraged to smoke cigars, play billiards, and volunteer opinions without restraint in the presence of his betters of either sex—is one of the saddest anomalies of our modern civilization. The days are at hand when the people of England will pay little respect to men and women with handles to their names who do not respect themselves. Fashion, said HENRY FIELDING more than a century ago, can alone make and keep gambling sweet and wholesome. When it shall cease to be fashionable for men born in the purple to chat and smoke with jockeys and trainers, and to bet thousands and tens of thousands upon the speed and bottom of a racehorse, without any means of paying, if the race goes against them, than the indulgence a money-lender shall afford, then, and not till then, shall we expect to see the rehabilitation of the turf.—*St. Paul's.*

CREEDS AND SECTS.—Here is the mischief of creeds and establishments. They enshrine the notion of a time in what they endeavor to make a permanent form; that which is only one of the phases of human thought and feeling, they impose on all. Religion thus treated becomes mere words, it generates hypocrisy, it descends into superstition, it glows into fanaticism, it excites all the bigotry and selfishness of the human mind, and shows that the laws of human nature can never be warred against with impunity—that to struggle against them is only to stop our own advance in the road to happiness, and to surround ourselves with feelings that can only be tormenting to those by whom they are cherished, because they are opposed to the constitution of the human mind. That is the charge—whether against the nation that enshrines faith in its royal decrees or its acts of Parliament, or whether against the church or sect that would perpetuate its creed from age to age, and make faith the condition of its communion. That is the charge against all who wish to impose their own notions upon others—who are intolerant to those who entertain diversity of opinion—who cannot perceive differences, especially in one direction, without uttering sentences of condemnation, or of suspicion and doubt, as to those by whom such different opinions are cherished.—*W. J. Fox.*

THE LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.—We know that there are many creatures on the earth which are utterly unconscious of the existence of man; and we might, if we were not too proud, ask ourselves, in like manner, if there may not be many things in the animal creation of which man is necessarily unconscious. If I walk through the woods on a bright Summer day, or sit under the oaken or beechen shadows, I am conscious of a tide and tremor of life around me. I hear the birds singing, twittering and chattering, each species with its own peculiar note. I hear the bees and the flies buzzing with more or less vigor, pertinacity, and volume of sound, while a faint echo comes from the distant pastures, of the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cattle, the barking of shepherds' dogs, and the lusty crowing of the cocks in the farm-yard. I ask myself whether all these various sounds may not be as many languages, perfectly intelligible to the creatures which speak them to each other, though unintelligible to me. I know that some animals—the dog especially—understand many words that I employ, if I speak emphatically, and that he will do what I tell him; but, if I do not understand what one dog says to another, whose fault is it, mine or the dog's?—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

COUNT BISMARCK'S POLITICS AND PRINCIPLES—Count BISMARCK, in a letter addressed to a land-owner in Pomerania, and published in the *Zukunft*, makes some curious avowals relative to his political conduct. He says that in his opinion he is "not sufficiently unscrupulous as a statesman, but rather too timid, and that this is because it is not easy always to attain in political questions that clearness which gives confidence. Those," he adds, "who call me an unconscientious politician, do me wrong. They should try their own consciences on the field of politics, before accusing others of being unconscientious." In regard to the matter of the duel between him and HERR VON VIRCHOW, he says that he has now passed "the age when people thus follow the impulse of their flesh and blood. If there is anything on which I stake my life, it is that belief in which I have been confirmed through a long and hard struggle, but also through honorable and humble prayer before God, and which no human persuasion—not even that of a friend in the Lord and a servant of His Church—can now shake in me."

TASTE IN CLOCKS.—Talking of watches, I cannot help remarking on the villany of the taste displayed in clocks. One often sees a pretty watch; how seldom a clock, in the adornment of which there is any sign of good taste. And that again reminds me of Mrs. NORTON'S pretty fancy for a clock. The hands are in the form of arrows, and around the dial appears the motto—"These be time's arrows; all strike; some wound."—*Once a Week.*

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

The following letter from a distinguished American now residing in Germany, contains some facts of interest relative to American credit and securities in Central Europe:

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany, February, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I thought as everybody in our country was giving views and suggestions upon our finances, it would not be thought out of the way if I gave some opinions I have heard here lately among our bankers, &c.

Really, this market controls the European. Here all the great sales are made, and to this point are all the stocks sent from New-York, and here the coupons on nearly all the stocks held in Europe are sent for sale and collection.

Frankfort is about the only city which has its branch houses in the United States. Here often prices are higher than in New-York, though lately they have been from 1 to 1½ higher there than in Frankfort.

I do not think the confidence in our securities as strong as formerly; still, capitalists say it cannot be that the great Republic of the world will break its faith and pay its debts in paper. The rate of interest is low in this city, generally lower than any city in Europe. In consequence of that, as well, perhaps, as the great amount of wealth held here, nearly all the loans of the leading European Governments are made here. I hardly need assure you that two-thirds of our national stocks abroad are either held or represented by some houses in this city. In Austria, for instance, our stocks cannot be dealt in at the Bourse, and in consequence all the transactions in them are made here, and the stocks deposited with bankers here.

I call your attention to another point: There are several incorporated banks—very large and wealthy ones,—located elsewhere in Germany, like the Bank of Meiningen and the Bank of Darmstadt, whose capital is almost if not wholly owned here. These various banks, to my certain knowledge, hold several millions of our Five-twenties.

The capitalists are in a measure more or less agitated by the Butler-Vallandigham cry of paying our bonds in paper. The smaller holders in the country, with not the same knowledge of our political affairs, feel this even more. They cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the Conventions of one of the great parties (the party which was opposed to the prosecution of the late civil war,) held in two of the Western States, advocate the same doctrine. Many fear the spread of these opinions. In view of these facts, some of our wealthiest bankers, and even some of our retired American merchants and bankers living here, and at Berlin, Hamburgh, &c., express very confidently the opinion that the time has come when a loan of our Government of a few hundred millions to fund the 6 per cents, could now be made advantageously at 5 per cent, It would have to be a long loan, of say forty years. One-half of the loan to have the coupons payable in London and Frankfort. They mention the sum of four or five hundred millions as the amount which could be thus placed, and the principal might be made payable in our country in gold. They say the fair difference between a 6 per cent. stock and a 5 per cent. stock is about 10 to 12 per cent., but they think these new issues could be placed abroad at 5 per cent. below the 5-20s. It might cost from one-half to 1 per cent. commission to be paid to the foreign bankers who negotiate the loan. I think this could be done by a combination of bankers here. I judge that Senator SHERMAN'S bill proposes to give a commission to the houses negotiating the loan, but I conclude it is for our home bankers.

The objection to SHERMAN'S bill is that it is compulsory, and that in the minds of the people abroad looks to a sort of repudiation. It is only a matter of regret that the cry of payment in paper was raised so soon; for if it had not been done, our national credit was so good that within a year or two we could have borrowed all the money we needed at five per cent.

Several large and wealthy firms have assured me that they would take upon these terms $60,000,000 of the new issue, and they express the greatest confidence that large amounts would also be taken. They say they have their branch houses in Berlin, Paris, Hamburg, London, &c., &c., who could all work for the same object. I know of several wealthy capitalists who live on their money and are out of business, holding from $50,000 to $200,000 of our stocks, who express a strong desire to make this new conversion.

I fear the compulsory funding, if adopted, will create a fall in stocks, the return of many millions to New-York, and a great rise in gold. As I have said before, it would greatly facilitate the conversion of the interest of some of our loans now made payable in Europe. Such bonds would, it is generaly thought, get into the hands of strong capitalists, who would buy for the investment, not for speculation, and who would hold. These bonds would not often appear on our "Bourse" for sale; and this would contribute very much, also, to keep them in Europe till they became due.

Now, on any sudden exciting cause, millions of dollars are returned of our national stocks to New-York, in a week, which keeps up a constant fluctuation of gold in the United States. As matters stand now, we are liable any moment to be called upon for hundreds of millions if gold should reach a point which would make it profitable on the part of the European holders to return the bonds for sale to New-York. This is more likely to occur now, in consequence of the uncertainty as to their payment in paper or gold. This state of feeling never existed till within the past few months. When the stocks were issued, each successive Secretary of the Treasury and all the agents of the Government selling the bonds declared they were payable, principal and interest, in coin. Even Congress, if it thought differently, stood quietly by and saw this attempted swindle going on. It was an afterthought on their part that the bonds did not call for coin. Some of these first issues, as I can positively assert, were sold here to parties as high as from 82 to 85. To-day they are worth 76. SHERMAN'S bill proposes to deduct one per cent. from the bonds as a tax, which is equal to about twenty per cent. This is rather severe. You may remember Austria made money loans, and nothing at the time was ever said about taxation, and in her distress she retained, and still does on all these loans not specially exempted, seven per cent. on the amount of the interest, and there was not much complaint at this. Many large loans have been negotiated here within the past few days. The new Russian "Boden" credit loan, 20,000,000 roubles, 5 per cent., at 76½. The Hungarian railway loan, 21,000,000 francs, 5 per cent., offered at 71½. The Prussian railway loan, 24,000,000 thalers, 4½ per cent., taken at 93.

I will not add more; and if these suggestions of bankers and retired American merchants are of any value, you can use them. I am, &c., yours very truly.

N. B.—Several millions of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad have within the past week been introduced in our market.

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

The Negotiations with Brady & Co.—The Publication of Mrs. Lincoln's Letters.

Mrs. KECKLEY, "formerly slave, but more recently *modiste*" and authoress, gives the following account of Mrs. LINCOLN'S negotiations with BRADY & Co. for the sale of her wardrobe. Mrs. KECKLEY had come to New-York to assist Mrs. LINCOLN to arrange this delicate matter, and was staying with her at the St. Denis Hotel:

After breakfast we walked up Broadway, and entering Union-square Park, took a seat on one of the benches under the trees, watched the children at play, and talked over the situation. Mrs. LINCOLN told me: "LIZZIE, yesterday morning I called for the *Herald* at the breakfast-table, and on looking over the list of diamond-brokers advertised, I selected the firm of W. H. BRADY & Co., No. 609 Broadway. After breakfast I walked down to the house, and tried to sell them a lot of jewelry. I gave my name as Mrs. CLARKE. I first saw Mr. JUDD, a member of the firm, a very pleasant gentleman. We were unable to agree about the price. He went back into the office, where a stout gentleman was seated at the desk, but I could not hear what he said. [I know now what was said, and so shall the reader, in parentheses. Mr. BRADY has since told me that he remarked to Mr. JUDD that the woman must be crazy to ask such outrageous prices, and to get rid of her as soon as possible.] Soon after Mr. JUDD came back to the counter, another gentleman, Mr. KEYES, as I have since learned, a silent partner in the house, entered the store. He came to the counter, and in looking over my jewelry discovered my name inside of one of the rings. I had forgotten the ring, and when I saw him looking at the name so earnestly, I snatched the bauble from him and put it into my pocket. I hastily gathered up my jewelry, and started out. They asked for my address, and I left my card, Mrs. CLARKE, at the St. Denis Hotel. They are to call to see me this forenoon, when I shall enter into negotiations with them."

Scarcely had we returned to the hotel when Mr. KEYES called, and Mrs. CLARKE disclosed to him that she was Mrs. LINCOLN. He was much elated to find his surmise correct. Mrs. LINCOLN exhibited to him a large number of shawls, dresses and fine laces, and told him that she was compelled to sell them in order to live. He was an earnest Republican, was much affected by her story, and denounced the ingratitude of the Government in the severest terms. She complained to him of the treatment she had received at the St. Denis, and he advised her to remove to another hotel forthwith. She readily consented; and as she wanted to be in an out-of-the-way place where she would not be recognized by any of her old friends, he recommended the Earle Hotel in Canal-street.

On the way down to the hotel that morning she acceded to a suggestion made by me, and supported by Mr. KEYES, that she confide in the landlord, and give him her name without registering, so as to insure the proper respect. Unfortunately, the Earle Hotel was full, and we had to select another place. We drove to the Union place Hotel, where we secured rooms for Mrs. CLARKE, Mrs. LINCOLN changing her mind, deeming it would not be prudent to disclose her real name to any one. After we had become settled in our new quarters, Messrs. KEYES and BRADY called frequently on Mrs. LINCOLN, and held long conferences with her. They advised her to pursue the course she did, and were sanguine of success. Mrs. LINCOLN was very anxious to dispose of her things, and return to Chicago as quickly and quietly as possible; but they presented the case in a different light, and, I regret to say, she was guided by their counsel. "Pooh," said Mr. BRADY, "place your affairs in our hands, and we will raise you at least $100,000 in a few weeks. The people will not permit the widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to suffer; they will come to her rescue when they know she is in want."

The argument seemed plausible, and Mrs. LINCOLN quietly acceded to the proposals of KEYES and BRADY.

We remained quietly at the Union-place Hotel for a few days. On Sunday Mrs. LINCOLN accepted the use of a private carriage, and accompanied by me she drove out to Central Park. We did not enjoy the ride much, as the carriage was a close one, and we could not throw open the window for fear of being recognized by some one of the many thousands in the Park. Mrs. LINCOLN wore a heavy vail so as to more effectually conceal her face. We came near being run in to, and we had a spasm of alarm, for an accident would have exposed us to public gaze, and of course the masquerade would have been at an end. On Tuesday I hunted up a number of dealers in second-hand clothing, and had them call at the hotel by appointment. Mrs. LINCOLN soon discovered that they were hard people to drive a bargain with, so on Thursday we got into a close carriage, taking a bundle of dresses and shawls with us, and drove to a number of stores on Seventh-Avenue, where an attempt was made to dispose of a portion of the wardrobe. The dealers wanted the goods for little or nothing, and we found it a hard matter to drive a bargain with them. Mrs. LINCOLN met the dealers squarely, but all of her tact and shrewdness failed to accomplish much. I do not care to dwell upon this portion of my story. Let it answer to say, that we returned to the hotel more disgusted than ever with the business in which we were engaged. There was much curiosity at the hotel in relation to us, as our movements were watched, and we were regarded with suspicion. Our trunks in the main hall below were examined daily, and curiosity was more keenly excited when the argus-eyed reporters of the Press traced Mrs. LINCOLN'S name on the cover of her trunks. The letters had been rubbed out, but the faint outlines remained, and these outlines only served to stimulate curiosity. Messrs. KEYES and BRADY called often, and they made Mrs. LINCOLN believe that if she would write certain letters for them to show to prominent politicians, they could raise a large sum of money for her. They argued that the Republican Party would never permit it to be said that the wife of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was in want; that the leaders of the Party would make heavy advances rather than have it published to the world that Mrs. LINCOLN'S poverty compelled her to sell her wardrobe. Mrs. LINCOLN'S wants were urgent, as she had to borrow $600 from KEYES & BRADY, and she was willing to adopt any scheme which promised to place a good bank account to her credit. At different times in her room at the Union-place Hotel she wrote a number of letter, which were subsequently published in the New-York papers.

The letters are dated Chicago, and addressed to Mr. BRADY, though every one of them was written in New-York; for when Mrs. LINCOLN left the West for the East, she had settled upon no definite plan of action. Mr. BRADY proposed to show the letters to certain politicians, and ask for money on a threat to publish them if his demands, as Mrs. LINCOLN'S agent, were not complied with. When writing the letters I stood at Mrs. LINCOLN'S elbow, and suggested that they be couched in the mildest language possible.

"Never mind, LIZZIE," she said; "anything to raise the wind. One might as well be killed for a sheep as a lamb."

This latter expression was a favorite one of hers; she meaning by it, that if one must be punished for an act, such as theft for instance, that the punishment would be no more severe if a sheep were taken instead of a lamb.

Mr. BRADY exhibited the letters quite freely, but the parties to whom they were shown refused to make any advances. Meanwhile our stay at the Union-place Hotel excited so much curiosity, that a sudden movement was rendered expedient to avoid discovery. We sent the large trunks to No. 609 Broadway, packed the smaller ones, paid our bills at the hotel, and one morning hastily departed for the country, where we remained three days. The movement was successful. The keen-eyed reporters for the daily papers were thrown off the scent, and when we returned to the City we took rooms at the Brandreth House, where Mrs. LINCOLN registered as "Mrs. Morris." I had desired her to go to the Metropolitan Hotel and confide in the proprietors, as the Messrs. LELAND had always been very kind to her, treating her with distinguished courtesy whenever she was their guest; but this she refused to do.

Several days passed, and Messrs. BRADY and KEYES were forced to acknowledge that their scheme was a failure. The letters had been shown to various parties, but every one declined to act. Aside from a few dresses sold at small prices to second-hand dealers, Mrs. LINCOLN'S wardrobe was still in her possession. Her visit to New-York had proved disastrous, and she was goaded into more desperate measures. Money she must have, and to obtain it she proposed to play a bolder game. She gave Mr. BRADY permission to place her wardrobe on exhibition for sale, and authorized him to publish the letters in the *World*.

After coming to this determination, she packed her trunks to return to Chicago. I accompanied her to the depot, and told her good by, on the very morning that the letters appeared in the *World*.

Trial of a Chinaman in Montana—Chinese Witnesses.

Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

HELENA CITY, M. T. Thursday, March 26, 1868.

The peace and dignity of our community was invaded not long since by one Chinaman shooting another with a pistol in true "Mexican man's" style, for which offence said Chinaman was duly indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the second degree. The trial was invested with considerable interest from the novel manner in which the oath was administered to the four witnesses and two interpreters, all of celestial lineage. The oaths were so framed as to comprehend our ordinary legal signification with the most impressive penalty known to Chinamen. I will give you an exact copy, as written out by the most intelligent interpreter: "All the four witnesses coming the Court tell the truth, hole truth, not thing but on the truth, show help the God; suppose don't tell truth, die like the chicken, and tell all truth go home to China and the short time." The foregoing oath is written out in full and a copy given to each witness. The chickens are produced in court, and each witness, in taking the oath, seizes the hatchet and strikes off a chicken's head, sprinkling their written oath with the trickling blood, and then burning it up.

Montana, although so far inland from the Pacific, already has a large population of those peculiar people who have so recently chosen a Massachusetts Yankee to be their Ambassador to all the "treaty-making Powers." I presume in this city their numbers cannot fall short of two hundred. It was a curiosity to look upon the collected mass of those whom curiosity gathered to see the trial. Limited experience led me to think all Chinamen looked alike, but this occasion gave me an opportunity to examine a hundred features in a mass, and I could see as wide differences under cover of a general similarity as in our own race. Two interpreters were employed to watch each other and correct any inaccuracies. There were no witnesses but Chinamen, and the story they all told was most improbable, as it disclosed no motive whatever for the crime. Singular as it may seem, every Chinaman deserted their countryman, and called for his death. The story of the criminal is more probable, that they stole his money and tried to kill him with a knife, and he shot in self defence. No one would say a word in his behalf, and the jury, much against their inclination, found a verdict of guilty. It was the general impression that all the witnesses swore falsely, and the conspiracy was general to kill him and succeed to the inheritance.

The Hurricane and Hail-Storm in Arkansas.

From the Little Rock Gazette, April 18.

One of the most terrific storms within the memory of the oldest inhabitant occurred in Prairie County on the evening of the 13th inst. We first hear of it at Gov. CONWAY'S farm in Richwoods, where fence and outbuildings were leveled to the ground, and a clean sweep made of the timber for a distance of about 100 yards in width. In places the earth was torn up to a considerable depth, and grass and the tops of bushes cut off and carried away. In one instance a heavy gate post set three feet in the ground and of the ordinary height, was pulled up and thrown a distance of thirty feet. This fearful whirlwind, after carrying nearly everything before it for a mile or two, appeared to rise, and little is heard of it again until it came to the residence of Mr. FLINT, about two miles west of Brownsville, where the house, outbuildings, fences, &c., were prostrated. The family were occupying the house at the time and all sustained more or less injuries save a little child. Mrs. ALEXANDER now lies in a critical condition. Mrs. FLINT was also seriously injured. The house was lifted clear from the ground, turned around, and dropped a mass of ruins. A little negro boy was buried in this mass, on which several large trees were thrown, and escaped unharmed.

We next hear of it at Col. THOMASON'S place about six miles from Brownsville, where outbuildings and fences were again prostrated and the Colonel's residence unroofed. No further damage to life or limb is known to have occurred. During the progress of this storm, a hail-storm of unprecedented severity occurred about six miles west of Brownsville near the Eagle place. Pieces of ice of irregular shape from the size of a walnut to that of an ordinary glass tumbler, were projected upon the ground with fearful effect. This storm does not seem to have extended very far.

A Wife Conspires Against her Husband, Secures his Conviction for Murder, and Obtains his Property.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, April 23.

It will be remembered by our readers that one EDWARD MURPHY, a life-convict in our State Prison, was recently pardoned by Gov. CRAPO, it being shown that he was innocent of the crime of murder, whereof he was convicted at Mackinac in the Fall of 1860, he having been in prison nearly five years. A new phase of this somewhat eventful history now appears.

MURPHY appears in court in Chicago to recover the property of which he was possessed before his incarceration. From his petition the following facts are gathered:

He was married to his wife (now dead) Nov. 4, 1854, her name being then HANLEY, *alias* Tracy. He alleges that they lived together on the farm belonging to him, in Will County, Ill., until some time in July, 1860, by which time he had accumulated a considerable estate, consisting of land, stock, and farming implements. At this time, by reason of, as he states, a foul conspiracy to which he believes his wife was a party, he was arrested on a charge of murder and conveyed to Mackinac. Here, being imprisoned, he relied upon the promises of his wife and his supposed friends for his defence, they knowing, as well as he did, that he was at the time of the homicide 200 miles distant from its scene, and that he had never during his life been at the locality of the crime. Relying upon these promises, he found himself, at the time of his trial, without counsel and without ready means, so that, being undefended excepting by volunteer counsel, he was convicted of the crime and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He states that he was taken to the Michigan State Prison Sept. 15, 1863, and remained there till the 8th day of March last, when evidence of his innocence having been furnished to the Executive, he was pardoned In relation to the estate, he says that his wife, after his incarceration, sold part of the property, and removed to Chicago, where she died in 1864. Her sister's husband then appeared and secured his appointment as administrator of her estate, claiming that his wife was the only surviving heir of the faithless BRIDGET, and now has possession of the property. This man, EDWARD COURTENEY, has now been summoned to appear and account for the property held by him.

The case is certainly quite a remarkable one, and has many of the elements of a romance in it. There seems to be no doubt that MURPHY has been most foully wronged.

Attempt by a Young Girl to Murder her Mother.

From the Portage (Wis.) Register, April 18.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., the daughter of MARTIN INGERBRETSEN, of Lewiston, in this county, attempted to murder her own mother, an old lady of some 60 years, with an ax. The father was absent from home. MARY, the would-be murderess, is of medium size, masculine features, bordering on the brute. She has borne the reputation of a strange, contrary and impulsive temper, always disobedient to her mother. Saturday, prior to committing the deed, she changed her character, acting the obedient and affectionate. She would often clasp her mother in her arms, and hold her in a "fond embrace." But Sunday morning she threw off this unnatural (to her) character. She opened the tragedy at 7 A. M., by striking the old lady on the head with a hammer. The blow was light, and the mother managed to escape out of the house, intending, no doubt, to seek the protection of her nearest neighbor, but the girl followed, and changing the hammer for an axe soon caught her, and dealt her a terrible blow on the head, which felled her to the ground. Then she commenced her "hacking process," and did not desist from her work until thirteen distinct cuts were inflicted on and about the old lady's face and head. She left her mother and coolly walked to a neighbor's house and informed them of what she had done. She is now safely lodged in jail. There is no doubt she is insane. Drs. WATERHOUSE and DAVIS were in attendance, dressed the wounds, and extracted four spiculæ of the fractured skull. The old lady is getting better and will likely recover.

Tobacco Frauds in St. Louis—Parties Convicted.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 22.

The cases of the United States *vs.* WM. B MANN, on indictment and information which have been progressing for the last week or more, terminated yesterday morning in verdicts in both cases for the Government. The judgments which will follow in the cases must impose upon WM. B. MANN personally very heavy penalties, as well as forfeit his factory, &c., at Hannibal, Missouri, which is estimated at $25,000.

Another verdict was obtained in the above Court yesterday against GEORGE DAUSMAN, Jr., and CHRISTOPHER A. GALBAUGH, indicted for affixing false brands on their tobacco, for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and for having large quantities of property in their possession, with intent to defraud the Government. The defendants were found guilty on all the counts in the indictment.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1868.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The man who attempted to murder Prince ALFRED was an Irishman and a Fenian, FARRELL by name. The Prince, though severely wounded, is doing well, and is now *en route* for England.

Earl KIMBERLEY has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr GLADSTONE has published a card denying the correctness of all the personal charges made against him.

The loss of the bill relative to the Federal debt puts an end to all military preparation in Germany. The reduction of the Prussian army to a peace footing will be commenced on May 1.

The BRAVA Cabinet is now completed and will pursue a policy identical to that of the late Prime Minister NARVAEZ.

The examination of the alleged Clerkenwell conspirators was continued yesterday. Testimony for the defence was taken, and the Attorney General summed up for the prosecution.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The first business before the Court yesterday was the consideration of the order offered by Mr. EDMUNDS providing for an official report of the final proceedings in secret session. The subject was finally postponed until Monday. Mr. SUMNER proposed that the Senate should proceed to vote on the impeachment articles at 12 o'clock of the day succeeding the final argument. Objection was made to considering the proposition and it went over. He also offered two additional rules relative to the manner of taking the vote on the articles, which also went over for future consideration. Mr. GROESBECK then addressed the Senate for the defence, and at the conclusion of his argument the Court adjourned.

GENERAL.

The weavers in the mills at Suncook, N. H., have struck for ten per cent. advance in their wages. The demand has not been acceded to, and the mills will probably stop for a few days until new help can be obtained.

A fire occurred in Warren, Mass., yesterday, which destroyed an entire block. The cause of the fire is unknown. The total loss is estimated at $35,000; insured for about $25,000.

The Ontario House of Commons have passed a bill providing for the support of the family of the late D'ARCY MCGEE.

Three are was a snow storm at Boston yesterday.

The new five cent coins from the Mint in Philadelphia are the size of the present piece; the three-cent and one-cent pieces are somewhat smaller. The devices on all of them are alike—on one side the head of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by the words "United States of America," on the other side are the Roman numerals I., III. and V.

JESSE DRAPER, a deaf and dumb, and apparently imbecile negro, who has been on trial in Sussex County, Delaware, for the murder of N. H. DICKERSON, in November last, was yesterday acquitted. The fact of the murder was admitted, but the negro's counsel pleaded non-accountability. He did not comprehend any portion of the proceedings.

Mr. J. K. HERBERT writes to the Boston *Transcript* that until its recent appearance in print, Gen. BUTLER was ignorant of his communication in 1865 to Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, in relation to President JOHNSON's Cabinet.

A boy twelve years old stabbed his brother aged eight, in West Scituate, Mass., on Wednesday last, inflicting a wound which is likely to prove fatal. The school boys were annoying the elder brother, and the stabbing was inflicted with a pen-knife.

The sum lost by citizens of Springfield, Mass., through Mr. VALNEY WINCHELL, a broker of that city, is not definitely known, but will much exceed $20,000. Mrs. WINCHELL, who is one of the heaviest losers, is a cousin of Vice-President HAMLIN. Since her marriage she has been obliged to pay her own bills for clothing, &c., Mr. WINCHELL refusing to do it. She had a property of $10,000, about half of which—all he could lay hands on—Mr. WINCHELL has now made away with. These statements are given on the authority of the Springfield *Republican*, which also says that although it is believed Mr. WINCHELL is still in the country, so far as is known, no measures have been taken to punish him for the crime which he is believed to have committed.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that a negro woman on the plantation of GEORGE B. HOLMES, Esq., bought some calico a few days ago and got a negro woman to make it into a spread for her bed. When it had been used once the owner became sick, and suspicion of conjury fell on the maker. It was said that the conjuror blew her breath three times in the middle of the spread. The excitement was intense, and on Sunday the spread was brought out and solemnly burned in the presence of several thousand voters. The next day the conjured woman walked to town through the rain and mud to give $10 to the medicine man who cast out the evil spirits, and the woman who did the conjuring also came with her friends to be cleansed of the unclean spirit. It will cost her also $10 to be absolved. In the mean time the plantation is in a high state of excitement and no work is done.

The blacksmiths and helpers in the Schenectady locomotive works, who have been on a strike, have gone to work again.

It is probable that all the cotton from the sunken vessels *Gallatin* and *Thalia* in Mobile Bay will be recovered, with the exception of about 200 bales, which were destroyed by the fire.

A little boy in Cincinnati, five years old, was recently presented with a small single-barreled pistol, and had been accustomed to playing with it as he chose, having no caps or powder. An evening or two since a young gentleman who was calling at the house laid down a loaded pistol similar to the one mentioned. When he started to go home he made a mistake in the pistols, taking the toy with him and leaving the loaded one in its place. On the following day the little boy went after his pistol "to shoot the baby," picked up the loaded one and did shoot it in the head, producing a wound that, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Three Commissioners appointed to ascertain the damage done to various parties in Sandwich, Mass., by a fire in the woods, supposed to have been set by sparks from a locomotive on the Cape Cod Railroad, have estimated the damage at about $35,000, and it is understood that the Company have agreed to pay 60 per cent. of the award.

Mr. ROBERT DELANEY, of Baltimore, a few evenings since was showing his son, a boy of eleven years of age, how to load a revolver, and struck the barrel with his hand to put it in its place, and an explosion followed instantly. The shot passed through Mr. DELANEY's hand, and struck the boy, who was standing about six feet from him, in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes.

A gentleman in New-Hampshire has recovered $200 damages from the Boston and Maine Railroad for ejecting him from a car while holding a return ticket, the superintendent having neglected to instruct the conductor to honor it on the day after its date, as had been stipulated.

Mrs. TAYLOR, who was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, in Worcester, Mass., about a week since, has died.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 22d inst., Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, President of the Deposit National Bank, who resides in the building in which the bank is located, was awakened by some person entering his room. He attempted to get up, but was seized by the throat and threatened with instant death if he made any noise. A struggle ensued between Mr. KNAPP and the burglar, during which Mrs. KNAPP escaped from the room and aroused other members of the family. Observing this the burglar relinquished his hold on Mr. KNAPP and started for the door, followed by the latter, who discharged two shots at him without effect.

The Legislature of Arkansas, the legality of which Gen. GILLEM does not recognize, is still in session, but adjourns from day to day without transacting any business.

It is stated that on account of failing health Rev. ORMON C. BAKER, D. D., of Concord, N. H., will soon resign his position as a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

The South Carolina Legislature will convene in Columbia, on the 12th of May, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

Gen. CANBY has authorized the present Council of Columbia, S. C., to hold over for the present, announcing that a municipal election will soon be authorized.

The Raleigh *Standard* thinks it probable that 150,000 of the 184,000 votes registered in North Carolina have been polled. It thinks that 65,000 of the 76,000 colored voters have voted, and that the white Republican vote is not less than 30,000. The Conservative vote it estimates at not more than 65,000.

It is stated that on Sunday last a delegation of sixty State railroad engineers attended the funeral of a brother engineer at New-Haven. On their return to New-York in the evening they found that they were too late for the train to the North, and learning that Commodore VANDERBILT had ordered a special train to be dispatched to Albany for the accommodation of members of the Legislature, they requested permission to attach an extra car to the train for their conveyance. The Commodore listened to their request, and informed them that the privilege would be granted, provided none of the men would attempt to enter the car occupied by the legislators. The committee replied that they would accept the conditions, provided, however, that none of the members would attempt to enter *their* car, as they did not like to be disgraced in that public manner!

A special train will take the New-England delegates to the Republican National Convention through to Chicago without change of cars. It is to leave Boston on Thursday, May 14, reaching Chicago on Saturday evening.

The trial of GEORGE W. COLE for the murder of Mr. HISCOCK was resumed yesterday, at Albany. The entire day was occupied in the hearing of evidence in support of the plea of insanity. Many witnesses were examined; among them prominent physicians, who discoursed learnedly on the mental conditions which border on madness.

In New-Orleans the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of a negro convicted of murder, which was appealed from the District Court. The decision of the lower Court was reversed and the indictment quashed.

ZENO BURNHAM, auctioneer, has commenced a suit against the Police Commissioners for injury done to his business by stationing a policeman in front of his store.

Day before yesterday a respectable lady was found lying in the street, and carried to the nearest Station-house. She was supposed to be in a state of intoxication. On recovering yesterday, it was found that she had had an attack of palpitation of the heart, and for this had taken an overdose of valerian with the unhappy result named.

The steamship *Old Colony* came up to the City yesterday under steam. She was successfully relieved by the wrecking Company from her position on Hart Island, where she had run aground and sprung a leak on Wednesday last.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona* arrived in this port on Friday morning, she is anchored in the stream opposite Pier No. 4. She is registered in the Spanish navy as a first-class ship of the line, and was constructed at Carthagena.

The Leederkranz Society entertained at their club room on Friday evening the officers of the Prussian frigate *Niobe*, the first vessel which arrived here since the Confederation of the North German States and bearing their flag.

WALTER MCMULLEN, the old man who, while drunk and leading a horse and wagon on the railroad track at Orange, N. J., was struck by an approaching train, died of his injuries at his residence at South Orange on Thursday evening last.

The office of the Surrogate of this County has been removed to the New Court-house, in the Park—the southeast corner, on the first floor. This is the first permanent occupation of the new and yet unfinished building which has been attempted.

The War Department.

We do not suppose President JOHNSON had any idea that the Senate would confirm the appointment he has just made of Gen. SCHOFIELD as the successor of Secretary STANTON. Congress has practically broken off all relations with the Executive since the beginning of the impeachment trial. Both the House and the Senate have refrained from any legislation that required his coöperation; and there is no probability that either branch will resume general legislation until his case is settled.

This is a weighty reason against any unnecessary delay in the trial. The interests of the country are suffering greatly because of the postponement of many measures of importance and the interference with the conduct of the public business. The unfortunate state of things in the War Department is working much damage to the public service, and creating derangement in military affairs that will not soon be got over. Those conversant with its business allege that millions of dollars will be lost to the country by the confusion. Gen. GRANT has been attempting to carry out certain great reforms for the regulation of the military establishment, the decrease of the forces, and the curtailment of expenses in various branches of the service; but he finds it impossible to carry out his plans while everything is in the present deranged condition.

Gen. SCHOFIELD would doubtless make an excellent Secretary of War, and would work well with GRANT; but, until the verdict in impeachment is rendered, STANTON will *stick*.

A Canard About Sherman—Soldiers in Politics.

The *Tribune's* sensational statement that Gen. GRANT demanded the conviction of JOHNSON by the Senate, is now followed by the sensational announcement that Gen. SHERMAN indignantly and vehemently denounces the whole impeachment business. Not only so, but according to the Chicago *Times*, SHERMAN proclaims that, "if Mr. JOHNSON is unjustly convicted, he (SHERMAN) will appeal to the people of the United States against the finding of the Senate; that he will himself, if necessary, be the standard-bearer of the party opposed to such conviction, no matter who may be the standard-bearer on the other side; and that he will agree to stump the country on the question!"

Of course this statement is sheer gammon, just like the previous statement about GRANT. Neither one nor the other authorized the announcement made in his name. But both of them have been put forward for political effect; and if they serve this purpose, their originators will be satisfied.

We suppose that GRANT and SHERMAN differ greatly in their political views. These differences were first developed at the time Gen. SHERMAN made his politico-military treaty with Gen. JO. JOHNSTON, when the latter laid down his arms in North Carolina. That treaty was disapproved by GRANT as soon as it was drawn up, not only on the ground of its too great looseness, but because it undertook to deal with questions which should be settled by the Government. On subsequent occasions SHERMAN was well known to hold political views in accordance with those held by President JOHNSON, and he may have sometimes expressed them in his demonstrative manner. Gen. GRANT, however, though he undoubtedly entertained very decided convictions as to the best Southern policy, and though he indicated his opinions as occasion offered in his official reports, was yet so fully conscious of the impropriety of his intermeddling, and so careful of showing his loyal obedience to the civil authorities, that he avoided anything like unnecessary display, and was only anxious to do his duty as an officer of the Government, and obey his orders as a faithful soldier. We know by his own words that he favored the most generous treatment of the South; and though he may have differed from Mr. JOHNSON on many points, he also differed from those who advocated a policy of severity and revenge.

Both these great soldiers have tried to keep themselves apart from the struggles of parties and the contest between the two branches of the Government. Though both have entertained their opinions as citizens, they have equally refrained, as soldiers, from obtruding them upon the country. If they were not aware that the country did not desire their intrusion, and would resent it just as soon as it appeared, they were at least aware that their business was not in the political arena. They have done well for themselves in keeping out of it. We want no military interference in the civil affairs of the country. We will tolerate none.

The Political Behavior of the Blacks.

It is but fair that the Southern blacks, who have lately been voting *en masse* upon political issues, should have credit for the excellent conduct they have everywhere displayed during the elections.

Elections have been held during the past week in Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina, as they had previously been held in Arkansas and other States; and they have all passed off as peacefully and quietly as though the entire population had been brought up to the duties of political life, and trained in the necessities of Republican citizenship. No where have the blacks shown anything like a riotous disposition. At hardly any point has any display of force been necessary for the preservation of order. They have marched up quietly to the polls, recorded their votes, and then set about their other business. They may not always have voted with intelligence. Their knowledge of political principles may have been limited, and their judgment upon candidates often mistaken. But withal, it must be admitted that they have learned and practiced the first and most vital lesson of Republican politics. For this consists in the ability to express one's preferences by the ballot peacefully or without a resort to violence, and to abide by the popular decision without thinking of its reversal by force.

We don't believe there has been much intimidation of the blacks by the Southern whites. There may have been some individual cases of it, and perhaps some attempts to keep them from voting by threatening to deprive them of employment or the means of support. But the magnitude of the negro vote that has been polled, and a comparison of the aggregate number of voters in the various counties with the resident population of those counties, show that if there has been intimidation, as alleged, it has had hardly the slightest effect.

While giving credit to the blacks, as we have done, it is but fair also to say that the quietude of all these elections speaks well for the disposition of the Southern whites, who, in seeing their late slaves in the political field against them, have resorted to no other demonstration of their feelings than could be displayed through the leveling ballot.

Romance of a Whisky Case.

The contraband trade has always furnished abundant material of incident and passion for the story-teller, and the whisky controversy which at present rages over the land will, doubtless, furnish future novelists with striking situations. When in the quiet City of Brooklyn illicit distilling has become so rife that the officers of the law have to call upon the Navy-yard for a force of marines before they can make even a search through some streets of the city, and when the street pumps are found to be a hiding-place for illicit whisky, we may be certain that the material for that kind of story-telling is not likely to run short. We doubt, however, whether fiction will be able to invent a more singular combination of circumstances than actually existed in the case of MICHAEL BAXTER, who has just been sent to prison for a year for stealing spirits out of the hands of the officers of the law.

The clutches of the officers of the revenue fell upon a distillery which BAXTER had some interest in. They found on the premises a large quantity of mash, sufficient to make about eight hundred or one thousand gallons of spirits, and, for the purpose of saving it, they put men in charge who set to work at the proper time to run the mash through the still, and run the spirits into the cistern-room. It was a dark and stormy night while they were at work at it, and they perceived nothing out of the way, what with the noise of the still within and of the storm without. The policeman who came on that beat at 12 o'clock that night did perceive something. When he came to patrol the street where BAXTER's distillery was situated, he was met by a man who proved to be BAXTER himself, who told him a story about some suspicious character whom he had seen in another street, in such a way that the policeman was satisfied that this was the street which needed watching. He pretended to be put off the track, however, but in a few minutes, going toward the distillery, he found a horse and cart coming away from it with a barrel of whisky on it, while BAXTER was coming out of the yard, having a funnel and a tin dish in his hand, and another man named ASSA was rolling an empty barrel across the street. The police men arrested the whole gang and took them to the station-house. Next morning a piece of hose was found behind the fence, and it was found that BAXTER had quietly removed a board from the side of the distillery against which the cistern-room was built, and put the hose in, by the use of which, as a siphon, he had in a short time drawn out of the cistern-room nearly all the spirits that the officers had so carefully distilled. It was a very narrow escape for those officers. If the policeman had not come along as he did, they would have known nothing of the matter except that they would have found in the morning only a hundred gallons of spirits where they ought to have had eight times as much. What explanation they could have given of the deficiency it is difficult to imagine.

But this is not the only incident in this case. BAXTER and the man ASSA were put on trial for the offence of carrying off the spirits. The evidence was given, the counsel summed up the cause for and against the prisoners and the jury retired. After a short absence they came back again and their foreman said that they had agreed upon a verdict, but thought it was right to tell the Court that one of their number was so deaf that he had not heard the evidence as given by the witnesses, but had agreed with the rest on their statement of what that evidence had been. It was suggested that the verdict be taken as it was, but to this the prisoner's counsel would by no means consent. A mistrial was so far a success, and they stood upon their rights. There was no other way for it, but to discharge the jury and try the case over again before another jury on another day. This was done, and the case being submitted to the new jury, they quickly convicted both the accused, whose counsel found with great chagrin that the verdict which the first jury had agreed on was of not guilty so far as ASSA was concerned.

It was too late, however, to remedy the mistake they made in refusing to accept the verdict of the first jury, and the two men had to receive the sentence of the law, which has laid BAXTER up for a twelvemonth and ASSA for three months. The Democracy will miss BAXTER's services in the coming campaign, for he was of some note as a wire-puller.

The Pope's Letter to the Emperor of Austria.

The authenticity of the letter purporting to have been addressed by the Pope to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is still a matter of doubt. Originally published in the Paris *Débats*, it has been denounced in many quarters as a clumsy forgery. Yet at the date of the last advices, several days had elapsed without the stern *communiqué* with which NAPOLEON, in his present frame of mind, would presumably have visited a journal guilty of publishing false intelligence of so delicate and important a nature. The *Univers*, too, in denying the Pontifical authorship of the letter, refuses to repudiate the sentiments expressed in it, but rather seems inclined to approve the political advice which it gives to the Emperor and the spiritual threats it conveys. Whoever its author, the *Univers* evidently sees nothing in its *substance* that might not have been written by any good Catholic and stanch upholder of the rights of the Holy See over all subjects of Catholic sovereigns. True, it is not easy to see how such a letter, if genuine, could have found its way into the public prints. The writer could have no motive for parading before the public his *ad misericordiam* appeal to a wavering son of the Church. The only reason the recipient could have for making it known would be in order to show his subjects what was the ecclesiastical pressure put upon him, and what was the theory of temporal government definitely urged upon him by his spiritual superior, and FRANCIS JOSEPH has as yet given no sign of being prepared to go so far in rallying his subjects against Catholic pretensions.

But there is nothing in the letter itself which might not have been written by PIO NONO, at his great age, with his failing intellect, and thoroughly alarmed at seeing a monarch hitherto so devoted to him about to "fill his cup with bitterness by obliging him to change the benedictions he has ready for him and his into so many just excommunications." The style of the letter is just that mixture of the personal and imploring with the ecclesiastical and threatening which might be expected from a senile but earnest Pontiff, writing under such circumstances. Though it lacks the tremendous roll of the language employed in formal encyclicals, it yet contains odd reminiscences of the style in which the thunderbolts of the Church are couched—threats of excommunication side by side with appeals to his Majesty to think of his family, and his consort "awaiting a painful but happy event." First he almost piteously implores the Emperor to bear in mind the title of "Apostolic," which he bears, and then suddenly urges him to "grasp, with a hand of iron, the reins of government," no longer "to bow to the will of savage men," no longer, "in the desire to save his crown, to deny the Almighty who awarded it to him," or to expose his family to "the thunderbolts of Heaven."

If the letter be genuine, which is certainly possible, its most important bearing is the proof it gives that the Pope, in his last days, has thoroughly identified himself with the principles of the most absolute despotism. He insists on the necessity of repressive measures, and urges that by concession the Emperor cannot content an irritated people, but will awake in them the determination to obtain more. Should this remarkable document be allowed to circulate longer without meeting with an official *démenti*, it cannot fail to produce an effect on the progress of events in Austria. The day is gone, even in Austria, for the kind of repression called for, and the triumphant Liberal Party will only see in it another and unmistakable manifestation of the nature of the foe they are dealing with.

Germans for the South.

We hear from different parts of the Southern States that a considerable number of Germans have appeared here and there during the Spring, *prospecting*, (as they say in the West,) and trying to get an idea of the "lay of the land." If they find encouragement, and like the look of things well enough to try them, they will prepare the way for turning the tide of German emigration to the fertile and inviting fields that lie south of the Potomac.

The Germans would furnish superb material for building up the ruined portions of the South. Their intelligence, their devotion to education, their spirit of freedom, would enter as happily and hopefully into the basis of a State as their habits of industry and frugality. Their emigration to the South would not only furnish an agricultural population for the development of the wealth of the soil, but it would introduce all the arts and industries of the most advanced communities. We get from Germany the most skillful artisans, the most accomplished mechanics, the most successful workers in all branches of manufacturing activity.

It is in great part through them that some of the new Western States have made such wonderful progress in the arts of civilization, and have established at once those diversified industries which are essential to the well-being of a prosperous commonwealth. If, during the next ten years, the South could obtain such a German immigration as the West has had during the past ten years, it would see a prosperity and a wealth far beyond anything it ever knew in the past. Its deserted cotton fields would be as the grain fields of the West; its towns would grow as by magic; its manufactures would rise on every hand; its property would increase in value a hundred fold; its future prospects would be bright as the sun on the savannas.

It would be for the interest of the Southern people to show every encouragement to the German settlers who are now beginning to appear among them. They bear with them the seeds of empire, the organic elements of power.

Reform in Ferry Management.

After several attempts through successive years to arrive at some satisfactory basis of reform in the management of the New-York ferries by legislative interposition, we have finally reached the point where success seems no longer improbable. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the present Legislature—unlike its predecessors of past years who had been commissioned to investigate and report on this subject, and who after learning the grounds of complaint were either unwilling or incompetent to offer a single practical suggestion toward a remedy—has embodied the result of its inquiry in an able, impartial and discriminating report, supplemented by a bill which meets the requirements of the case.

This bill has passed the Assembly and is now before the Senate, by whom we sincerely hope that, in the hurry and excitement of these latter days of the session, it may not be forgotten or overslaughed. The improvements in the conduct of the ferries which the bill aims to introduce have been far too urgently needed to admit of longer postponement, the impositions which are practiced upon the public are too grievous for the further exercise of patience, the remissness of the State in asserting its control over the men to whom the valuable franchises of the ferries have been granted has been shamefully inexcusable, and ought no longer to be tolerated. These ferries annually transport 125,000,000 passengers between the Metropolis and its suburbs, and every day thousands of lives are jeoparded by the want of proper appliances for the rescue of people in case of accident and by the probability of some terrible disaster.

Doubtless some of these ferries—conspicuously those of the Union Company and those plying to Jersey City—have been managed with a fair degree of consideration for the necessities of their patrons; but, even these, in many points of detail are deficient and require the interposition of the strong arm of the law to render them what they ought to be. But the rest, as a general thing, are an unmitigated nuisance and a disgrace—especially those plying to Williamsburg. Under the bad management of these ferries the growth and prosperity of the Eastern District has been retarded, if not altogether checked, during the past three years. The boats are shaky, filthy and unsafe—one witness testifying that he had penetrated one of the boilers with his penknife—no adequate life-saving apparatus in case of fire or explosion is provided, and the ferry-houses, notwithstanding the annual dividends to the Directors of fourteen per cent., are small, incommodious and unclean.

This utter disregard of the public comfort and security is susceptible of abundant proof. It has been repeatedly testified to by the traveling public, and the Committee indorse in their report the most serious complaints which have been made. They deserve the gratitude of the community for the fearless way in which they pursued their investigation, and for the wisdom which marks the provisions of the bill which they have drawn up to supply the remedy. The law, as it has passed the Assembly, regulates the fares for passengers and tariff for vehicles; demands that pilots and engineers shall be licensed and responsible to some supervisory authority; specifies the manner in which boats must be constructed in order to insure safety to passengers; requires that the foot-ways on bridges shall be separated by a partition five or six feet in height from the carriage-ways, and makes it incumbent that the companies shall unite in maintaining an iron ice-boat in Winter for the purpose of keeping open the channel by breaking up and towing away the ice. The bill further provides that the Metropolitan Police Department shall have authority to enforce the proper regulations for the safety of persons and property on all the ferries, and invests the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with power to license and establish these modes of communication.

We reiterate the hope that this bill will not fail to become a law through the negligence of the Senate.

Our State Prisons.

The Prison Association of this State, which has been in operation during the past twenty-three years, is doing a good work among the criminal and unfortunate, and for the community at large, in its efforts toward the repression of crime. It aims to accomplish its purpose by ameliorating the condition of prisoners before and after their conviction; by supporting and encouraging convicts after their discharge and affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and by bringing about improvements in the discipline and government of prisons.

From the report of the Association for the year 1867, which has been presented to the Legislature, we gather many instructive facts connected with this particular channel of philanthropic effort, not only in this country, but also in Europe. The report contains interesting papers on the prisons of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, from which we learn that the once popular separate or solitary system of confinement is everywhere on the wane. Carefully-kept statistics show that the effect of the solitary system among *sick* prisoners is to increase the mortality from 4 or 5 to 20 per cent. per annum. On prisoners in good health the bad effect of the system is not so marked. The plan adopted in the Irish prisons, the first feature of which is separation, and the last almost full liberty, is everywhere gaining ground.

The Association has for years past been seeking to introduce reforms in our own prison system, and its views were laid before the late Constitutional Convention. The Convention have recommended that a board of managers of prisons, to consist of five persons, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, who shall have charge and superintendence of State Prisons, and be vested with the power to appoint wardens, clerks, physicians and chaplains, and to remove them for cause. These provisions, the Association believes, will accomplish two important ends—the removal of our prisons from the domain of party politics, and impress upon the administration of their affairs a character for permanence and stability.

The report contains Dr. GRISCOM's essay on "prison hygiene," from which it appears that there is not a prison in the State that is properly ventilated. Dr. GRISCOM also refers to the modes of punishment in vogue in reformatory institutions, all of which he condems, —the true way of promoting the reformation of prisoners being, in his opinion, "to encourage good behavior by offering rewards therefor."

Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL, the efficient General Agent of the Association, makes a statement of the work of the organization during the past year, from which it appears that 4,650 prisoners have been visited; 835 complaints of prisoners have been carefully examined, of which number 275 were withdrawn by the advice of the agent; 246 prisoners were set at liberty upon the recommendation of the same officer; and 1,727 liberated prisoners were aided with money, clothing and employment. During the 23 years the Association has been in existence, 137,841 cases have received moral or material relief, and in the year 1867 the amount of $12,713 was received and expended. Probably as high a compliment to the efficiency of the organization as could be paid is found in the fact that the British Government have instructed their Consul-General at this port to make a report on the workings of the Association for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Austria and England.

The response made by the Prince of AUERSPERG, President of the Ministry of the Austrian Government, to the Ecclesiastical dignitaries who remonstrated against the new Civil Marriage bill, passed by the Reichsrath, has declared more of the intentions of the Emperor than any one had anticipated or imagined. He not only declined to interfere with the effective operation of the law, but declared that, henceforth, the Government "puts forth no claims extending beyond the legitimate limits of State power," and, with the amplest respect for religious liberty, will neither coerce the Church nor aid it to coerce others. In effect, this severs Church and State in that ancient stronghold of Ecclesiastical tyranny, and develops a reform more liberal than had been even hoped for. The secular and the spiritual powers must hereafter stand by their own strength. The letter of the Prince contains other points, such as the concession to Parliament of the right to decide upon the mode of administering government, that are equally important, but aside from our present purpose.

Such singular developments in old Austria cause us to look with even more interest upon the rapidly increasing pressure toward the same event in England, which has always claimed to be, and has hitherto been, the champion and leader of liberal government in Europe. Mr. DISRAELI, who has taken to writing letters since his elevation to high office, writes to the Earl of DARTMOUTH:

"We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is rather at hand, for the purpose is now avowed—and that by a powerful party—of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilization, and is the only security for our religious liberty."

Nor has that gentleman lost any of his keenness of perception because he seems unable to avail himself of it. He is right. The movement so energetically begun for Ireland, on account of the large preponderance of Roman Catholics in that country whose enforced tribute to the Anglican Church is resented as a continued injustice, has aroused and encouraged the Dissenters in Wales, who form a great majority of the population in that Principality, to commence an organized effort for the discontinuance of the Established Church in their part of the country. The argument is fully set forth in *The Freeman*, a vigorous and wide-awake Baptist paper, on the very simple basis that if the Church ought to be disestablished in Ireland because the Irish, as a nation, are Catholics, for the same reason it ought to be disestablished in Wales because the Welsh, as a nation, are Dissenters. And the dissenting denominations are bestirring themselves to use every constitutional means to get rid of what they call "this domineering Church," as a Church by law established.

So the thing moves. And, logically, it cannot be resisted. Nor, if the Welsh Dissenters gain their point, will the powerful population of Dissenters in England see any reason why so clear a principle should be limited by territory or race; for the reason of the thing lies deeper than either of those planes, it is a matter of conscience and justice.

The Danger of Words.

It is an old reproach against the devil that he has pressed nearly all the best *tunes* into his service, and left the duller ones for devout uses. It is no less true that he has pressed into his service many of the best *words*, and that he employs them to seduce souls in a manner worthy of his cunning.

HORACE MANN thinks it is a striking mark of the desecration which oppression has wrought upon the human mind that one of the noblest appellations, "free thinker," has become a term of opprobrium and contumely. In our judgment, it has nothing to do with the "oppression of the mind." It is a trick of the devil. He saw how captivating the word was to simple souls, and he set to work to induce those men to claim it who are destitute of principle and enemies of the faith. Thousands of unsophisticated people, attracted by admiration of it, have been tempted to forsake the true path, and to follow in the devious ways that are called by such a fine name as *free thinking*.

The word "Liberal" is now being used in the same way. It is a most fascinating word, as everybody knows. Who would not be a Liberal? What generous young man would not be proud of being called a Liberal? Consequently, things have been so fixed that all sorts of false, crude, foolish and dangerous ideas conceal themselves behind the word, and propagate themselves round the world as they never could do if they were seen in their true colors, or stood upon their own merits alone. It is Liberal to oppose *this*, Liberal to favor *that*, Liberal to break down this hoary institution, Liberal to go in enthusiastically for that new notion. The wildest Revolutionists are always the fiercest Liberals, and the meanest imps of evil throw the Liberal cloak over their shoulders and pass themselves off as angels of light.

If there is anything finer than being a Liberal, it is being an "advanced Liberal." What aspiring man or woman but would be captivated by the name? It is a step higher than a mere Liberal, and as you go from its various degrees of "advanced," "more advanced," "most advanced," you at last reach a point so lofty that you can look down with scorn upon "all the world and the rest of mankind." It makes little odds that, upon examining the ideas which go to make up the showy superstructure, they are found to be paltry, pitiful or bad. It is enough that they are *Liberal*, and that this gilded name covers their real nature from all but those who are able to pierce through it.

We might give hundreds of other examples of the devil's cunning in using fine words to cover false principles. But we only desire to point out his trick, so that simple souls may not be caught in his verbal snare.

Decorative Woods.

California has stepped into the market with a new natural production; that is, new for her—another item in her long and valuable list. She proposes now to contribute to the stock of ornamental woods for the decoration and furnishing of houses. The fastidious luxury of the time demands, with a constantly increasing requirement, that more and more articles of every-day use shall be made of the finest and most expensive woods, while the growth of wealth brings the desire of elegant wainscottings and costly carvings in our dwelling-houses. Mahogany, that richest of woods, when solid and old, has, with the influx of sudden moneys, been retired from the fashions of a world that needs young splendor, and cannot afford to wait for the sound beauty of maturity. Its place is usurped by the ready excellence of rosewood, and the natural respectability of black walnut. But even these are getting to be in high demand and very expensive, and the brilliant satin-wood, prized for interior cabinet decoration, is also exceedingly costly.

In this emergency California looks into her realm—a very purse of Fortunatus—and offers to replace the foreign woods with her own productions of equal beauty, and even to furnish, besides the American black walnut, birch and curling maple, so largely in use, other native woods of greater variety and richness. The Madrone tree, named piously by the Spaniards, is of a reddish tint, lighter than mahogany, but closer grained, and taking a more perfect polish. The heart of the tree gives wood of dark, oblique bands, that are peculiarly beautiful. The laurel is like our Eastern maple in general appearance, but more compact, and much more varied in the peculiar convolutions of its fibre. The Oregon maple is like the same tree from the Atlantic Coast, only on a larger scale, giving fine sweeps and curves of veined color, that may be wrought into splendid effect. The Manzanita is a very common tree in California, growing nearly always in dwarfish shapes and sizes, but, although not often high, is sturdy, fine-grained, and of a mellow reddish tint, resembling the Madrone and the mahogany; it is adaptable to turnings, carvings and delicate ornamentations.

With these beautiful additions to our stock, we may take hope that the cultivation of adornment in our dwellings will proceed with equal pace by the side of other arts, which are daily extending among the people and, by the various inventions of reproduction, made plentiful and attainable by all. The increasing costliness of our luxuries is the thing that cultivates extravagance—for refinement must bring fastidious tastes; while it is the duty of invention and enterprise to provide for them by an ample supply of artistic productions and a wise use of all the natural resources our land is favored with.

How the Money Goes.

Long before it was decided that the *Wampanoag* was too expensive a vessel to keep in commission, "complaints from all sources came in regarding the expense of her construction." It is now asserted that in the case of her engines, (and of course in those of the entire fleet supplied with machinery of similar design,) after they had been built, it became necessary to make expensive additions to important parts, in order to correct errors in the design. Now, the expense of these changes and additions must amount to a large sum. The question is whether Congress should not inquire what amount must be paid to the contractors over and above the contract price, and the exact reason why such payment is made. It might be well to push the inquiry further, and let it embrace the details of the work put upon this machinery by the Government factories in the Navy-yards before it had ever been tried at sea. Finally, if this investigation resulted in showing errors of original design, it might be extended to embrace all the machinery built for the new screw fleet since 1861.

It should be understood, however, that no fault in this matter of extra expense must be charged upon the contractors for the machinery either of the *Wompanoag* or the other classes. They bound themselves to construct it according to the detail drawings furnished them. Hence they are only responsible for the materials used in the construction and the workmanship put upon them, and no fault has hitherto been found in either of these respects; and even where they warrant performances, these depend wholly upon the proportions laid down by the designer. It is not desirable, however, to have the new navy cost more than is needful; and any faults in design are especially odious, on grounds of economy, because machinery is perfectly capable of being constructed at ordinary expense, on ordinary plans, to fulfill all the purposes required. There need be no experiment, and no lavish expense in alterations.

Reconstruction in Poland.

Russia has certainly put Poland through a course of reconstruction which for thoroughness cannot be paralleled. It must be remembered that the claim of the Russian Government is that the Polish nobility, who have been the gallant revolutionists of centuries back, were really foreign oppressors of the Lithuanian peoples, and have done what they could to propagate and enforce the creeds and observances of the Latin as opposed to the Greek Church. At last, however, this marvelously tenacious race seems to be succumbing to the power of Russian management. The Polish language, which Russian journals describe as the "hissing of the serpent," no longer is heard in Government offices or public places; Polish proprietorship is fading out under the forced sales compelled by the Ukase of 1865; Russian owners are stepping in; the Greek Church is receiving more and more of the people as it pushes the Romish

clergy and their sustainers off the ground; Russian governmental committees for affairs of the peasantry are interfering with Polish land revenues; heavy taxes and a general system of oppression are gradually crushing out all power of resistance and disorganizing all the compactness and unity of spirit which has given the Poles their wonderful resiliency and elasticity. And with the final Imperial action of a month ago that which Russia would call the "Polish episode," of 400 years' duration, may be considered at an end. It is a strange story, and one that now should be presented in full by some laborious, impartial and brilliant MOTLEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDREW JOHNSON has at last taken himself out of the category of those who "neither learn nor forget anything." In his message to the Senate on Friday, nominating Gen. SCHOFIELD as Secretary of War, he offered the appointment "in place of EDWIN M. STANTON, *to be* removed." The insertion of those two little words indicate a change in the President's idea of the situation.

The Bar of Washington are to be congratulated on one thing. In the second trial of JOHN H. SURRATT it is understood that his counsel will be Judge BLACK and Messrs. MERRICK and BRADLEY, *Jr.* The absence of the elder BRADLEY will be conducive to much greater mutual courtesy and facility in trying the case, and the profession will be less liable to be scandalized by the defiant rowdyism of one of its members.

Good manners, as everybody knows, are contagious. The Mayor of Augusta, Ga., Mr. BLODGETT, publishes a card, pronouncing some declaration or other a "base and willful *lie*" in very large capitals.

The Editor of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Washington, thinks it not impossible that "the era of assassination" which usually follows great revolutions is yet to come. BOOTH was not a political assassin, in his opinion, but merely an enthusiast. He had felt no wrongs and no oppression. If the present course of political affairs is continued, the writer thinks civil war quite certain to break out sooner or later in the North. This is a very general expectation at the South, but it is destined to be disappointed.

The St. Louis *Democrat* notifies all concerned that every Republican Senator who votes for the President's acquittal "commits political suicide." If Senators have "convictions," either of conscience or of duty, which will sustain them in retirement, they "will accept the consequences and follow their conviction,"—but they must remember that they will be going down to "political graves." There is unquestionably truth and force in these warnings. No man in public life, who shapes his opinion and his conduct merely for the sake of getting and keeping office, can afford to follow either his judgment or his conscience. He must be the mere representative and instrument of others.

If Gen. GRANT reads all the "lives" of him that are coming from the press, he must have a busy time of it. And the labor must give him a very complete and profound knowledge of his own character and campaigns. There must certainly have been over a score of "lives" of him published in book form during the last two years, and we know of nearly another score of literary men who are now actively engaged on the subject. From BADEAU to DANA, from HEADLEY to HOWLAND, from MANSFIELD to GAY, from ABBOTT to SMITH, there is no end of them. Then there are a hundred writers in magazines and newspapers from GRANT's own father to Gen. BRISBIN, who are constantly adding to our stock of knwledge about GRANT and to GRANT's stock of knowledge about himself. We hope GRANT may live long enough to master the literature of which he is the subject.

We notice that Gen. SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, has just published a *History of Massachusetts in the Civil War.* It gives a very complete record, from official documents, of all the military efforts of the State from 1861 to 1867, and furnishes material that will be of great value hereafter. Similar volumes have been made for a number of other States. Why have we not from some capable literary man, a worthy record of the great and ever-memorable military efforts of the Empire State during the war?

The cheerful and confident tone in which the *Tribune* now speaks of impeachment, augurs ill for Mr. JOHNSON's chances of acquittal. "It has been somewhat the fashion," it says, "both with the friends of impeachment and with its enemies, to speak of it in tones of awe, as a very solemn and dreadful proceeding." And it proceeds to show that it is nothing of the sort—quite the reverse. If we do not mistake, the *Tribune* itself was foremost, a little while ago, in representing the "solemnity" of the proceeding, calling everybody to witness the august spectacle of the representatives of the people "rising in their majesty, and" so forth and so forth. We fear that a part of the Press has viewed this political phenomenon less as it appears than as they wished it to appear—as a "solemn" procedure, when an aspect of solemnity would permit its being thwarted; as a case requiring "railroad speed," when delay threatened to keep the in-going party out of the coveted places; and as an ordinary matter-of-fact occurrence, when it was desirable that no reaction of sentiment should follow.

A few years ago the May anniversaries were the annual *event* of the religious and philanthropic people of the City. The more recent annual gatherings of this sort have, however, shown a waning of much of the old-time interest. Enthusiasm has been lacking; eloquence has failed to attract a crowd, and the subscriptions have been by no means as liberal as of yore. In view of this state of things, it is now said that after this year the anniversary season will be abandoned entirely, and an effort will be made to meet the object which it served by the employment of other agencies. One great cause of the recent unsuccess of the anniversaries in securing attendants and keeping alive a zealous spirit, has resulted, we are told, from the neglect of the newspapers to give as full reports of the proceedings as they formerly were won to do. This may be the fact; but we are inclined to the opinion that the best explanation of the failure of the anniversaries to meet the material ends for which they were instituted, has been the frequency with which the claims of the various organizations they represent are urged elsewhere. Scarcely a Sunday passes, for instance, without either one or other of the societies being brought before the public in the churches, and its objects and requirements thoroughly discussed. In this way the novelty and zest of the various enterprises are dissipated, and the May meeting affords nothing with which to interest or enlighten the public.

It is no doubt well that the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland should be signalized by gorgeous processions, splendid popular shows, unveiling of statues of Irish-Englishmen, and so on, but we imagine they would amount to but little without the real promise of reform so significantly made by Parliament in regard to the Church Establishment. How much that promise will amount to, remains to be seen. If it gives renewed tranquillity, and if the Tories see in a subsidence of popular agitation, and in the willingness of the Irish to be amused with shows and pomps a cessation of their desire for change, there may be a temptation to regard the danger as past, and to do nothing in its fulfillment. That would be a fatal mistake. People are always ready to be entertained with "grand and imposing ceremonies," as the cable calls them, when their passions are not aroused in other directions, no matter what their opinions may be. But let "hope deferred" make them "sick at heart" again, and the discontent will not be long in making itself known. This is a time of truce which should be used wisely.

It is a pity that it seems necessary to the comfortable existence of Englishmen that, in praising any invention of any other countryman, they must claim some share of the credit for England. The London *Review*, in noticing the report of the *British Medical Journal* concerning the introduction of the protoxide of nitrogen, or laughing gas, as an anæsthetic, by Drs. EVANS and COLTON in Paris, and its exhibition to crowded circles of dentists and surgeons in the London hospitals, praises the invention and declares it likely to be of great value; but finds it needful to add—"The use of this anæsthetic seems to have been hinted at by Sir HUMPHREY DAVY." Rather small comfort, that. "*Seems* to have been *hinted at*" would hardly secure a patent.

The marriages of scions of royalty in Europe have been, time out of mind, occasions for the making of treaties, the renewal and strengthening of political alliances, and the making up of old feuds. The approaching nuptials of Prince HUMBERT of Savoy, with his fair young cousin, the Princess MARGHARETTA, is to furnish opportunity for a formal acknowledgement of the important reconciliation of Italy and Austria. King VICTOR EMMANUEL has expressed his desire that the Imperial family of Austria be represented at the ceremonies, and the invitation has been courteously accepted by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who has appointed his brother LOUIS VICTOR as his representative. This is a graceful recognition of the new order of things, equally creditable to both parties.

The statement of the *Moniteur du Soir* that public apprehension of war was subsiding on account of the reciprocal efforts of the Continental Powers to "assist France" in her pacific policy, is all very well, and if true very gratifying. But the fact is that the people of the lower classes—the workers and the fighters—all over Europe, are beginning to find some close connection between the collossal military expenditures of their Government, and the horrid ravages of famine which are seen in almost every county. France, Prussia and Russia, each holding over a million and a quarter of men in suspense, and squeezing from the cities and villages the utmost of contributions in money that they can scrape together, present in many parts of their fair lands most terrible scenes of famine, fever, death and desolation. The working classes are beginning to think again, and in Belgium they have spoken with loud protest against these extravagant military burdens. Really, the old tyrant Austria seems to be the only European Government now not disturbed by the murmurings of its oppressed children. Possibly the others may be pausing to take counsel of prudence. But it is a doubtful chance.

An association to be known as "The Himalayan Society" has been formed in British India, with its headquarters at Lahore, in the Punjaub. The object of its promoters is to encourage exploration and scientific investigation of all kinds in the vast range of mountainous country that stretches from Assam to the Plains of Persia, bounded on the British frontier by the first range of the Himalayas. Although the flora, fauna and geological formations of this region present a splendid field to naturalists, it is to the ethnologist and the philologist that it offers the grandest attractions. It comprises the cradle of the great Aryan race, and a race within its limits boast a line of four hundred and seventy kings. Here, as Mr. LEPEL GRIFFIN, the Secretary of the Society, says, "may yet perchance be found the remains of the tongue from which Sanscrit and its sister languages have alike descended." In order to engage the services of the hundreds of English officers who yearly flock to the Himalayas and Thibet in search of sport, a portion of the *Himalayan Society's Journal* will be devoted to light narratives of travel and adventure, without in any way losing sight of its deeper and more important researches. Mr. GRIFFIN, who holds an official position in the Government service, is an accomplished Oriental linguist, and is favorably known as an author. It may fairly be hoped that as soon as the Society is thoroughly organized, much light will be thrown on some of the most obscure problems of race and language which have hitherto baffled their students.

The railways of Great Britain, which have absorbed four hundred and fifty million pounds of capital—an amount about equal to our national debt—and which are paying but very small interest on this huge investment, are just now a matter of continual discussion in the English journals, scientific, commercial and literary, daily, weekly and monthly. The enormous failures of some of the lines and the wretched condition of many stockholders urge some speedy reform. This is to be realized, say they all, in two ways—if practicable, an increase of fares and rates; at all events, a reduction of working expenses. The latter end demands as its chief and indispensable condition a more efficient and economical maintenance of the roadway itself—a better laying of better rails—to put it briefly. The wear and tear of uneven rails is so great, both on the road and on the rolling stock, that it is calculated that a perfectly smooth way would, by diminishing resistances, decrease by *one-half* the expense of maintaining the road and its vehicles. And this takes into no account the awful consequences of "accidents" in destruction of life, limb and property. To us who are not railroad directors it seems very strange that this should be so hard a thing to comprehend and so impossible a thing to act on. They evidently "don't see it in the same light" that we do—but we are very curious to know, *why not?*

The genius of American audacity was never more undeniably signalized than in the act of GEORGE BRIGGS, of Freehold, N. J., fourteen years old, who, with three others of his own age, stole a railway engine from its house on the midnight of the 16th inst., fired it up and drove it through the darkness to Jamesburg. The people in their beds wondered to hear the noise at such a strange hour, and they said "it seemed to be going like lightning." BRIGGS, when found next morning in a shed, asleep, with his lantern by his side, admitted that they *did* go rather fast! He and his companions, LAKE, MURDOCH and CONNOLLY, certainly left the bold boys of the rest of the world very far behind. They even went beyond those two New-England boys who lately provisioned a yacht with bananas and bread and steered eastward, intending to go to the old hemisphere, generally, till they were stopped in the offing. If the age of chivalry is gone from us, the age of "derring-do" still lives, apparently. TURPIN's "ride" was nothing to little BRIGGS'.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals in the City.

Mr. GRAU, (who has re-leased the French Theatre for five years,) has officially announced the coming performances of Mme. RISTORI's farewell series in this country. The course begins in New-York, on Saturday next, and after playing eight times, the Italian company will be carried to Boston, Philadelphia, and thence West, to fulfill its final engagements in the United States. Mme. RISTORI will afterward return to New-York, and give a very few adieu performances, and early in June will depart for Europe. The opening play of the farewell series will be CAMOLETTI's "Sor Teresa"—and that will be presented next Saturday. Mme. RISTORI and her company left Havana, yesterday, for New-York.

It is a long while since we had a legitimate, first-class circus company in New-York under a canvas—a jolly, democratic, popular, old-time circus, with its flaming bill-boards, its flaring torches outside, and inside its sawdust ring, its candy and gingerbread stands, its portable seats rising tier above tier and sloping down to the edge of the ring-curb, where the "dickey douts" occupy front seats—a circus with its very jolly, but very hoarse clowns, brimfull and running over with old jokes, much better, by the way, than false quotations from the "Divine William," or the didactic preaching retailed by our modern philosophic would-be jesters—a circus such as the generation delighted in in its callow days, and which its grandmothers and grandfathers used to think the very height of mundane enjoyment. This is the kind of circus which we have now on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, only it is a great deal better, and boasts, (besides the attractions we have enumerated,) all the modern innovations and improvements that experience has suggested, skill can accomplish, or good taste and large means, combined with liberality, can supply.

The establishment is owned and managed by the proprietors of the American Circus, which was exhibited with such success in Paris during the great Exposition, and it has added to the Company some distinguished performers from European arenas, as well as many who have reputations here—among the former, the great BELL family, from London, a party of wonderful gymnasts, acrobats, and Miss LUCILLE WATSON, the beautiful young English *equestrienne*, whose performances at the New York Circus we have frequently noted. The tented circus has proved vastly attractive, for the immense canvas pavilion has been crowded every afternoon and evening since Monday last, whenever the weather has been even half decent.

The European Circus only remains one week longer, so those who wish to see a capital entertainment and renew their youth, should go early and often.

Mr. REUBEN LOWELL, who was the actual lessee and manager of the New York Theatre, though not the nominal one, died in Havana, on Thursday last. Mr. LOWELL went to Cuba early in November last, in the hope of strengthening a constitution sadly wasted by consumption. Life seemed to be brightening for him, and he was preparing to return home, when he died. Mr. LOWELL was a most kind and honorable man. He was but little past 36 years of age.

Mr. MOLYNEUX ST. JOHNS' new burlesque of "Paris and Helen" continues to attract excellent audiences at the New-York Theatre, and, something more to the point, seems to amuse all comers. It is cleverly presented by the Miss WORRELLS and their assistants, and will be played another week—every evening during the week and on Saturday afternoon. OFFENBACH's music has been admirably curtailed to fit the resources of the establishment, by Mr. TISSINGTON.

An amusing addition has been made to the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre. In the skating scene a proficient and graceful performance on the roller-skates gives a most laughable (albeit most dangerous) imitation of a new beginner learning upon the ice. He meets with all the customary tumbles incidental to that trying debut in every boy's life,—so laughable to the looker-on, and like all first appearances, so painful to the principal party.

Good nonsense is a legitimate source of fun, and the San Francisco Minstrels present a capital entertainment of nonsense every evening in their happy burlesques of character, their merry conversations, and their absurd parodies on the popular themes and dramas of the hour. The attractiveness of a good song is not omitted either, and this is given in the richest tones by Mr. WAMBOLD. In the farcical scenes of every-day life which BIRCH and BACKUS illustrate, Mr. BIRCH recalls the unctiousness of BURTON more than any comedian since BURTON's time. BACKUS is also provoking as a *farceur*, and Mr. BERNARD, who assumes the aristocratic airs for the band, is simply irresistible.

The new hall of the Bryant Minstrel Troupe in the new Tammany building, adjoining the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street, will be thrown open to the public about the 11th of May. The entrance is entirely separate from that of the main hall. At present the new hall is in an incomplete state; but it is expected that within the next few days the mechanics will have so far advanced in their labors as to give to the place an inviting and attractive appearance. It is intended to have sitting accommodations for 1,100 persons. There will also be standing room for 500. The floor seats are to be upholstered with crimson plush. The house will contain a dress circle, the seats of which will be covered with rich material. The exterior of the circle will be ornamented in white and gold. The principal light will consist of a large chandelier suspended from the centre of the dome; gas jets will also be arranged round the circle box. The stage is 52 feet in width by 26 in depth, and has two proscenium boxes on each side. Mr. EAGAN and Mr. UNSWORTH, recently from England, will make their first appearance with the troupe on the opening night.

Various Theatrical Notes.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who leaves in the steamer of the coming week for San Francisco, is to have a complimentary and farewell benefit at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. The entertainments will be announced in proper time, but whatever other inducement may be offered to secure a large attendance, the long popularity and unquestionable merits of Mr. DAVENPORT alone should provoke a popular gathering. On Friday evening last Mr. DAVENPORT took leave of the Boston public in a farewell benefit performance of "Hamlet" at the Athenum. Mr. DAVENPORT, we believe, is a native of Boston, but made his first appearance on the stage, when about six years of age, in the City of Providence. He is to say farewell to the Providence public on the 27th, in "Much Ado About Nothing."

BOUCICAULT's "Long Strike" has just been played at the Boston Museum for the first time.

The "White Fawn" was withdrawn from the Boston Theatre last night.

The LAGRANGE and BRIGNOLI troupe gave concerts in Buffalo on Friday and Saturday—they are on their way to the very far West. ELIZA NEWTON closed an engagement at the theatre, in Buffalo, last evening.

OLE BULL is to give a concert in Worcester on Monday, 27th, assisted by Miss JENNIE LANDSMAN. CAMILLA URSO gives a concert there next Friday evening.

The most notable account in the above is that from Niblo's Garden; the fall off for the "White Fawn" is rather heavy.

Miss FANNY B. PRICE is to play "Leah, the Forsaken," at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 27th.

A new German Theatre is to be erected in Philadelphia. The funds are ready, and a committee is looking for a site.

Mr. FORREST—who had not acted in Pittsburg for twenty years—closed a two weeks' engagement in that city on Friday evening.

The Philadelphia *Item* states (we always hear the newest "at home" news abroad!) that JARRETT & PALMER have effected an engagement with FECHTER for next season, and intend bringing out with this artist a series of Shakespearean revivals similar to those given at the Princess', in London, by CHARLES KEAN, some twenty years ago.

The dramatic season at SELWYN's new theatre, Boston, closes May 31, and on June 1, Mr. BATEMAN enters with "La Belle Helene," &c.

A new opera house, 52x100 feet, has been erected in Williamsport, Penn. It will be inaugurated on the 4th of May, by a troupe under the charge of WM. E. SINN, of Philadelphia.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre ended last night, and Mr. BROUGHAM is to play there next week.

One of those sad incidents that make the contemplation of the stage painful, is to be added to the history of the Broadway Theatre. On the evening of the 7th, when Mr. CHANFRAU revived GAYLER's comedy of "Our American Cousin at Home," the part of the villanous incendiary of that piece was played by an actor named GOODMAN. The performance was so weak and painful that it barely escaped hissing, the general impression being (according to the charitable custom of audiences) that the player was drunk. Something in the faded eye of the man—something in his ashy cheeks, which paint could not conceal, seemed to silence the utterances of disapproval, and the man walked on, and gasped his lines, and walked off the stage again, with no other sign of notice than a light laugh here and there. A few hours after he left the stage that night this actor died!—the victim of consumption. He was but 30 years of age, and the name on his coffin reads: JOHN SPELLMAN GOODMAN. It is related of him that he was kind and good. It is to be recorded of him that he died at his post of duty.

Mr. BATEMAN is to take his Opera Bouffe to the Philadelphia Academy of Music on the 4th of May, and give alternate nights of "La Belle" and "La Duchesse."

Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, who played a short time at Winter Garden, has been "starring" in the West, and is to play "Uriel Acosta" in Milwaukee next week.

At the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, LUCILLE WESTERN is acting "Peg Woffington," and Sergt. BATES displays himself and his flag between the acts.

"Dora" has been successfully produced at the Chicago Museum.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON concluded his engagement in Washington last evening, and on the 27th Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE succeed him at the National Theatre.

D. H. HARKINS, the actor, was one of the passengers on the train when the accident occurred last week on the Erie Railroad.

The income of Manager MCVICKER, of the Chicago theatre, was, according to internal revenue report, $48,544.

The company at the Walnut-street Theatre next season will be about as follows: Mr. and Mrs. WALCOT, Mr. and Mrs. CHESTER, O. F. FAWCETT, W. A. CHAPMAN, (stage manager, vice J. B. ROBERTS,) W. A. BAILEY, Mrs. CHAPMAN, &c.

At the Varieties Saloon in New-Orleans they are playing a piece called "The Grand Duchess of Alaska; or, The Black Fawn of America."

LOTTA has produced, in Cleveland, a dramatization of "Archie Lovell"—appearing in the title role. On Wednesday last Mrs. GLADSTANE commenced an engagement at the Cleveland theatre.

The "Black Crook" has broken out in Troy.

Mr. J. W. LANERGAN, Mrs. LANERGAN, and Mr. J. B. FULLER carried the drama this week to Grand Rapids, Mich.

The gross receipts of the various theatres and opera houses in New York for the first quarter of the year are stated below, in the returns made to the Collectors of Internal Revenue:

NIBLO'S GARDEN.					
January	$36,155	February	$52,785	March	$37,531
OLYMPIC THEATRE.					
January	$21,174	February	$22,842	March	$36,873
WALLACK'S THEATRE.					
January	$29,372	February	$23,160	March	$26,553
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.					
January	$20,421	February	$15,615	March	$13,039
NEW-YORK THEATRE.					
January	$14,817	February	$8,804	March	$6,685
FRENCH THEATRE.					
Jan. (Bateman)	12,902	February	$10,188	March	$25,108
Jan. (Grau.	$8,444				
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.					
January	$9,150	February	$8,000	March	$7,500
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.					
January	$5,259	February	$8,760	March	$9,027
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.					
Jan. (Richings)	$9,308	February	$12,663	March	$2,650
THEATRE COMIQUE.					
January	$11,550	February	$5,112	March	$4,960
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.					
January	$7,653	February	$6,000	March	$6,058
BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE.					
January	$4,596	February	$4,390	March	no returns
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.					
January	$25,620	February	$25,114	March	$21,862

Notes of Foreign Theatricals.

Lady DON has returned to England, and appeared at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Easter Monday.

Miss KELLOGG—or as the Down-East papers call her, "Our Connecticut Prima Donna"—has repeated her operatic success in London, and in "Traviata" has again won over the critics.

WATTS PHILLIPS is at work upon an original play, commissioned by the management of the Queen's Theatre; also a four-act original drama, which will be produced at the New Surrey on the commencement of the September season.

Mad. CELESTE commenced a series of twelve farewell performances on the 25th inst., at the St. James Theatre, London.

ROBERT HELLER renewed his performances on Easter Monday at Polygraphic Hall, London.

In Paris, "No Thoroughfare" is to be called "*L'Abime.*"

Mr. BOUCICAULT has been very ill. It was said that he and Mrs. BOUCICAULT would go abroad shortly after Easter, for the benefit of Mr. BOUCICAULT's health.

The *Court Journal* states that Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS has engaged, for a sum of upwards of £13,000, to travel a year in America, performing four times a week.

M. SARDOU has signed an agreement with the *Directoire* of the Porte St. Martin, by which he promises to write a drama for this theatre each year in the month of September for three years.

At the Theatre of Bordeaux a new play called "Kosciusko" was produced last week. Whenever an allusion to liberty was made the audience applauded, and on *Kosciusko* saying at the end of the second act, "I go to save the republic," bravos burst forth from all parts of the theatre.

Some of the French critics are very angry with the Americans for burlesquing the "Grand Duchess." They call her the "Grand Dutch Cheese," and sing the air of "The sabre" to the words "Yes, it is the cheese-knife, the cheese-knife, the cheese-knife of my old man!" Dreadful particular the French have become.

The death is announced of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMB, after an illness of some duration. Mr. WIDDICOMB was the son of the famous WIDDICOMB so long associated with ASTLEY's in the days of DUCROW. He had been prominently connected with the London stage for the last twenty-six years, and was about 54 at the time of his decease.

A company of Bavarians are just now giving representations in Alsace of a sacred drama, entitled "The Life and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ." One performance was to take place on the 3d, and another on the 5th instant, in the parish church of Thann, the price of admission being a franc for reserved seats, and half that sum for the other places. Several Bishops are said to patronize the entertainment. The programme, which is printed in French and German, contains eighteen scenes, beginning with Abraham offering up his son Isaac, and ending with the Resurrection, accompanied by the organ. It is stated that the performance is an imitation of that which has taken place every ten years since the sixteenth century at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

THE COLE-HISCOCK MURDER.

Continuation of the Defence—The Testimony as to the Insanity of the Accused.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25, 1868.

The trial of GEORGE W. COLE was resumed this morning, the proceedings attracting the usual amount of interest. ELIZABETH WYMAN, a lady who boarded at the Jervis House, Syracuse, in June last, when Gen. COLE, his wife and daughters, were stopping there, testified as to her acquaintance with the family, and to certain peculiarities of behavior on the part of Mr. COLE which excited her curiosity; she thought he must have been drinking. HARRIET E. SHEA, another boarder at the Jervis House, also remarked the odd behavior of the accused; to her, too, he seemed intoxicated; his eyes were red, his face bloated; he crossed his arms and leaned upon the table; the expression of his face was horrid. Mr. ROLAND M. HALL, a lawyer in New-York, knew the accused in the army, and when he met him in that City in 1867 he remarked something wild and singular in the expression of his face different to anything he had seen before, what he characterized as a sad, abstracted, dark look. On cross-examination, this witness testified to the general sanity of the accused, but reiterated his statement as to the impression made upon his mind by the General's appearance at the meeting referred to. Mr. JAMES O. HUTCHINSON, a resident of Brooklyn, and engaged in the insurance business, stated that he traveled with Mr. COLE, on one occasion, in the same car from New-York to Poughkeepsie. His manner was strange, and, among other things, he said that he did not expect to live long. Mr. AMOS B. SMITH, a physician, to whom the COLE family is well known, sketched the leading peculiarities of the character of the accused. He only knew of the insanity of one member of the family, Miss MARTHA COLE, sister of the accused. On cross-examination, Dr. SMITH confessed that the attack on Miss COLE was of brief duration, that it was but hypochondria, and that she quite recovered from it. Mr. EDWARD COLE, nephew of the accused, gave much stronger testimony, toward proving insanity for the prisoner, than any of the foregoing. He described more minutely the conduct of the accused and his bodily condition from time to time; he was nervous and excited at times, he said, his eyes wild, and his whole appearance wild and convulsive, with much twitching of the muscles. He showed this condition in a marked manner on the day before the homicide. Dr. J. MARCUS RICE, an old physician and long-time acquaintance of the accused, testified to the changed manner and physical appearance of the prisoner prior to the action for which he is being tried. Dr. WALLEY gave his conclusion, in view of the state of facts submitted to him, that the accused was of unsound mind when he did the murder. His insanity was of the kind called melancholic, and at the moment when the deed was done he acted on an insane impulse.

The Court here took a recess.

Having met at 3:30 P. M., Dr. RICE was recalled and reëxamined, but nothing new elicited thereby save a somewhat learned disquisition on manias and melancholy. Every person, says Dr. RICE, having an insane impulse must be insane at the time. It is irresistible, an impulse over the will, it expends itself suddenly, the insanity might continue, the impulse may seize a person who is sane up to that moment. He did not think, however, that a person under the influence of the first insane impulse would be likely to purchase a pistol for the purpose of taking life and carrying that impulse out thirty-six hours after. This witness was interrogated at great length, and minutely described those mental conditions verging upon insanity, and which only waited for some powerful emotion to permit the overthrow of the reason. Such condition he believed to be that of Gen. COLE when he met HISCOCK, and this meeting furnished the single stimulus to insane action needed. At the conclusion of the examination of this witness the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT ORANGE, N. J.—The Democrats of Orange took the initiatory steps for the coming campaign at a meeting held on Friday evening at their rooms, which had been elaborately fitted up for the occasion. The Mayor of Orange was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. WM. A. TRIFFENBERG temporary Secretary. A committee of the leading Democrats of Orange was appointed to nominate permanent officers, with the following result. For President, DAVID DODD; for Vice-President, JAS. S. WOODRUFF; for Secretary, WM. A. TRIFFENBERG; for Treasurer, WALDO B. TICHNOR. Various committees were appointed, and after an agreeable interchange of opinions, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next, when a committee will report on constitution and by-laws. At an impromptu meeting previously held, the assembled Democracy was addressed by Hon. THEODORE RUNYON, Ex-Mayor of Newark, who expressed his views on the great issues of the day. From this meeting the assemblage proceeded to the residence of Rev. Dr. DASHEILL, where Ex-Gov. PARKER was then staying on a visit, and paid him the compliment of a serenade by a fine brass band belonging to the City of Orange, being in turn rewarded with a speech, which elicited hearty applause. This association of the Democrats of Orange is evidently in earnest in its work. They have established a reading-room in connection with the Association, where all the leading journals of the country can be found, and to which all aspirants for political learning are invited.

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE HARTSTENE.—The funeral of Commodore HENRY HARTSTENE, whose remains recently arrived from Paris, took place from Trinity Church, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The solemn burial service of the Episcopal Church was recited by the Rev. Dr. MEIER SMITH, the congregation responding. The body was then conveyed to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and interred. The pallbearers were J. P. Pennington, Joseph P. Bradley, Beach Vanderpool, Col. R. S. Swords, Hon. J. E. Ward, Cortlandt Parker, Elihu Day and A. S. Hubbell. Among the distinguished gentlemen at the funeral were Henry Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Dr. F. N. Otis, Hon. Charles E. Jones, George Williams, J. S. Oakford and others.

Desirable Real Estate.

A large sale of suburban property, comprising about fifty-five acres of land in West Farms, Westchester County, not far from Harlem Bridge, is to be sold at auction on Tuesday next in small lots of one or two acres each, to suit persons desiring to build in that neighborhood. The property will soon become very accessible to the City, and will be admirably adapted to the convenience and wants of that very large portion of our inhabitants who desire more space and greater comfort for the money they can spare for rents than they can secure in the City. The property is known as the "Leggatt Homestead." The sale is to be at auction, at the Exchange.

Herring Safes!

Patented May 18, 1852; renewed May 18, 1866; patented Feb. 7, 1865; patented April 21, 1868. Great fire at Jefferson, Texas, Feb. 29, 1868.

JEFFERSON, Texas, April 3, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The very large and destructive fire which occurred here on Saturday night, Feb. 29, completely destroyed our store, a large building. In our office we were using one of your large Folding Door Patent Champion Safes, which fell into the cellar surrounded by burning timbers and goods. We were unable to open the safe on account of its heated condition until the Monday following. The books, papers, and a large amount of money were found in good order, every line legible. As we had no organized fire department, there was no water thrown on the buildings or ruins.

Yours, &c. J. P. DURR & SON.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE!

JEFFERSON, Texas, April 4, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: We were among the sufferers by the very large fire of Feb. 29, which destroyed our store. We were using one of your Patent Champion Safes; it was subjected to a severe heat, the fire having full sway, as we had no means of checking it, our city not having fire-engines that could be used. We did not open the safe for several days after the fire; the contents were preserved in excellent order, proving your safes to be perfectly fire-proof.

Respectfully yours,

PHILLIPS & LEFTWICH.

FIRE AT ALBANY, GA.

ALBANY, Ga., April 11, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: The Deputy Collector Internal Revenue at this place had his office destroyed by fire recently. He had one of your safes, a No. 6. His office was in the second story of a brick building, and the safe came out all right—that is, the contents were well preserved. If you desire, we will forward the safe to you.

You will please ship one of your No. 7 Safes and draw at sight for the amount.

Yours truly,

HINES & HOBBS.

BURNING OF THE TOWN HALL AT MORRISANIA, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, MORRISANIA, N. Y., April 13, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS: The building used as a town hall, situated on Fordham-av., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, Feb. 23. We were using one of your Patent Champion Safes, and after hauling it from the ruins and giving it time to cool, we endeavored to open or unlock it, but the lock and door were disarranged by the heat; we were compelled to break it open.

Our books and all the town records were entirely preserved, the only injury done was the removal of the leather covers of the books, which was caused by the steam from the Fire-proof Composition.

The fire was a hot one, as the exterior of the safe shows. The brass ornamental plate and knobs of the lock having been melted, and the lock in the hasp was so melted that it was impossible to turn a key.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM CAULDWELL, President.

RICHARD H. TELLER, Treasurer.

E. RING, Clerk.

FIRE IN NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., April 22, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

GENTLEMEN: On the 1st of February last, our large Factory was burned down. We had in use one of your small-size Safes, and it went through one of the hottest fires ever a safe was exposed to. Our office being on the second floor, the safe was through all of it. We had in the building some $20,000 worth of machinery, all of which was literally destroyed, in some cases melted up. The third and fourth stories being filled with barrels, heading, &c., made a tremendous hot fire. The safe was red-hot outside, and came out all right—all our BOOKS and PAPERS UNINJURED, even the Bookcase and inside lining remained perfect. The safe has been painted up, and is at present in use, and looks about as well as ever. If you can allow us any thing for it, in the way of an exchange for a larger one, please let us hear from you, and oblige

Yours respectfully,

STORMS, BAIRD, ROPER & CO.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, manufactured and for sale, by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., N. Y.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of various makers having been taken in part pay for the improved "Herring's Patents," always on hand and for sale at low prices.—*Advertisement.*

The man who gives a thing up is said to drop it, but when you have dropped PHALON's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," you will be too much delighted with its odor ever to give it up. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

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A New Song—To an Old Tune.

BY ALAMP POST.

O give me quick that D. P. S.,
Of which so much is said,
For I have lately learned it means
David's Prize Soap, when read.

O listen while I sing its praise,
Now spreading far and wide;
'Tis rushing like a mighty flood,
And naught can stem the tide.

'Tis overwhelming in its stride—
All humbug soaps now sold,
By reason of the simple fact
That *Honesty is bold.*

Yes, Honesty is always bold
Enough to grapple Wrong;
And Virtue, Honesty, and Power
To D. P. S. belong.

Then hie you swift away at once,
And see that you possess
That precious gem called David's Prize,
The "Famous D. P. S."

IT'S SOLD BY GOOD GROCERS EVERYWHERE. Try it. You'll like it.

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A U. S. Bonded Warehouse for Sale.—To a person with a few thousand dollars to invest, a capital opportunity is presented for purchasing a perfectly safe and profitable business—one in which no loss can be incurred. Full and satisfactory details will be given by addressing, with real name, the subscriber, at this office, stating where an interview may be had. NORWOOD.

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A New Meerschaum Store—Low prices.—POLLAK & SON removed their Broadway store to No. 485 Broadway, near Broome. Their store at No. 27 John-st., near Nassau-st., is retained. Every article warranted to color. Repairing. Boiling, $1.

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Stop at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and examine the Self-lighting GAS-BURNER.

MARRIED.

DE MOTTE—CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, April 23, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, D. D., THOMAS G. DE MOTTE, of Chicago, to ANNIE TERESE, daughter of A. J. Campbell, of this City.

DIED.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, Prof. C. P. BRONSON, the elocutionist.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 149 East 51st-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) the 26th inst. Friends are invited.

BEESLEY.—On Friday, April 24, JOSEPH W., son of Joseph and Eliza Beesley, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Yorkville Baptist Church, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CROCKER.—At Clifton, S. I., on Thursday, April 23, in the 68th year of her age, FRANCES CHURCH, wife of Wm. A. Crocker, and daughter of the late Isaiah Thomas, Jr., of Worcester, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Clifton, on Sunday, April 26, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOWELL.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, April 22, REUBEN LOWELL, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRINDLE.—On Saturday, April 25, MARY PRINDLE, aged 90 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 417 Lexington-av., on Monday, April 27, at 10 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Huntington, Conn.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

READ.—On Saturday, April 25, at the residence of Mrs. H. Felter, No. 453 West 22d-st., this City, DAVID HENDRICKSON READ, in the 66th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, this day, (Sunday,) the 26th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOW PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
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SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, 6 bottles	7 00

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POPULAR PRICES!
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting 6½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 28th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D. D., will officiate in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., in the afternoon.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON CHURCH Principles will be given at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., beginning on SUNDAY EVENING, April 26, and continuing for six Sunday evenings.

SUBJECTS:

April 26—*The Church a Supernatural and Divine System, and not a Voluntary Christian Association.*
May 3—*The Christian Priesthood a Sacred Order, and not a Human Institution.*
May 10—*Causes of Decay of Faith in the Ordinances of the Church.*
May 17—*Catholic and Protestant.*
May 24—*Catholic Unity and Sectarian Union.*
May 31—*The Religious Future of the American People.*

Hour of service 7½ o'clock. At each lecture a collection will be made in aid of the fund for the school under the charge of the Sisterhood of Saint Mary.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The annual meeting of the Parish Aid Society of this Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, F. S. RISING and others. The Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, will preach in the morning.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be held in Calvary Chapel, adjoining the Church, north-west corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on THURSDAY next, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
ALBERT McNULTY, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL. Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ P. M., in the chapel, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. On the 26th inst. Rev. T. D. NEWLIN, of Philadelphia, will preach in the afternoon.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening: *Unveiling of the "Times and Seasons" of Holy Scripture.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL OF THE Sunday-school of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector, will be held at the chapel on 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 3½ o'clock. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 61 5th-av., corner 22d-st. The essay by CHARLES H. SWEETSER, of the *Evening Mail.* Young men cordially invited. LEMUEL BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neufchatel, (Switzerland.)

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. W. H. EVANS, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Love-feast in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., REV. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALLEN T. THOMPSON, the eloquent temperance lecturer and preacher, will occupy the pulpit in the morning. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting after evening service. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 26th inst., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Armory, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. The Rector, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. T. GALLAUDET, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 3 P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. Subject for the Morning—*Pastor's Request of his People.* For evening—*Translation of Enoch.* Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. deliver the second discourse in a series—*Does the Second Advent Precede or follow the Millenium?*

EBENEZER MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL every SABBATH, at 2½ P. M. All children not connected with any other school are cordially invited. Preaching at 3½ P. M.; Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS. All are invited.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL GIVE her closing discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING IN 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst. The eloquent speaker Rev. ALLEN T. THOMPSON, will make the principal address. Singing by the choir. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. L. PECK, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. S. HUNT. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Strangers welcome.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7½. The Pastor will continue the course of lectures on the *Life of Christ.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 12th-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. McLEOD's) Rev. DAVID STEELE, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on SABBATH EVENING, April 26, at 7½ o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. WEEKS ADdresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ o'clock, and Hon. WARREN CHASE discourses at 7½ o'clock upon *The Spiritual side of the Spiritual movement.* The public are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *Theories of Christian Ministry,* by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT. Seats free. No collection.

SWEDENBORG AS A SEER.—SUBJECT of lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Jerusalem house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Circle forms at 8 o'clock. Private sittings every day.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.—SPECIAL SERMON on the subject by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D., in the Brick Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY CHAPEL—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway—Rev. Dr. DIX will deliver a course of lectures on *Subjects of the Day,* beginning April 26. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—HENRY EDGER will complete his course of lectures on the *Religion of Humanity,* SUNDAY MORNING, at hall corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. GEORGE PUTNAM, of Roxbury, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 26; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach on *The Soul of Goodness,* in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPIRITUAL CRICLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY ENENING at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. McCLEAN. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Monthly Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Good speakers are expected. Seats free.

THE GENERAL JUDGMENT.—PROF. S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Manner and Time of the Judgment.*

DUANE M. E. CHURCH. — HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPIScopal Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the hall No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, late of Kentucky.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st.—The congregation are invited to attend at the church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS FOSS, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near of 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st.—This Church is closed for cleaning and repairs. Will be reopened on SUNDAY, May 3.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.—CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES R. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Rev. A. C. THOMAS will preach in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM 18 COOPER INstitute—Elder W. S. CAMPBELL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 25, 1868.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R., '62	104⅝	10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	95
36,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅞	6,000 M. & St. P. 2d	63
5,000 do......Small	111½	1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s. bds.	83½
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '64	104¾	25 Am. Ex. Bank	116½
90,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110	85 Fourth Nat. Bk.	104¾
25,000 do	110⅛	10 Metropolitan Bk.	135
500 do......Small	109⅞	35 Bank of Commerce	119¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '65 New	108⅛	400 Canton Co.	49
103,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	110⅛	100 do	49⅛
10,000 do	110¼	25 Del. & Hud. C.	158
75,500 do	110⅜	25 West. U. Tel.	37
6,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	108¼	100 do	37¼
25,000 do	108⅜	100 Quick. Min.	26¾
1,300 do	108½	200 Mar. Min. Co.	6½
1,000 do	108⅝	200 Mariposa Prf.	11½
50,000 do......b5	108½	100 Pac. Mail	93½
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, R '67 New Issue	108⅞	20 do......2d call	93¾
73,000 do	109	30 Atlantic Mail	35
13,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102¾	100 Bos. Water P.	22¼
10,000 do	102⅞	500 Adams Ex.	62
100,000 do	102¾	100 do	61¾
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	28¾
50,000 do......Small	107⅛	300 U. S. Ex. Co.	59½
275,000 do. 3d ser......b3	107⅛	100 Mer. U. Ex.	31⅝
25,000 do......b10	107¼	200 do	31¾
150,000 do......b3	107¼	5 N. Y. Cen.	124
85,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67½	250 do	124⅜
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	99⅞	100 do......s30	124⅜
2,000 Missouri 6s	87⅛	1000 do......s60	124¼
1,000 do	87⅛	1800 do	124½
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	88	200 Erie R.	70⅝
5,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st	88	1000 do	70½
200 Gt. W. 2d M	77½	34 N. Y. & N.H. R.	142
18,000 M. & St.P. 1st M	91	300 Reading R.	90
5,000 Dubu'e & S.C. 1st	87	100 M. S. & N. I.	89¼
		300 Chic. & R.I. R.	94
		8 Mil. & St. P.	62
		74 Del. L. & W.	115
		400 T., W. & W.	52
		100 do	51⅞
		500 P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅞
		25 New-Jer. Cen. R.	115⅝
		106 do	115½
		30 Chic. & Alt. R.	127
		400 Ohio & Miss. R.	31¼

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$10,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67½	34 Erie Pref.	74
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500 do	61¼	1500 do	90⅞
50 U. S. Ex. Co.	60	100 Mich. Cen.	115¼
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1225 N. Y. Cen.	126	100 do......s30	76
800 do	126⅛	200 Tol. W. & W.	52
100 Erie R.	71⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex.	31⅝	200 Tol. W. & W.	51⅞
100 do......b15	32	100 M. & St. P.	63
100 Pacific Mail	93½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76
100 do......c	93⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅞
100 do......b15	93⅜	100 do	102⅞
100 West. U. Tel	37⅞	400 Bost., Hart. & E.	14⅝
100 Adams Ex......s60	61	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	89½
100 do	61⅞	200 do	89⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	124½	100 do......b3	89½
300 do......b3	124⅝	900 Chi. R. I. & P.	94¼
1100 do	124⅜	100 do......s10	94⅜
600 do......c	124⅜	400 do......b3	94½
300 do......b5	124⅝	200 do	94⅜
800 do	124⅞	100 do......b10	94⅜
200 do......b10	124⅞	100 C. & N. W. R......c	62⅛
200 do......s3	124⅜	100 do	62
200 Mariposa Min. Co.	7	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞
100 Mariposa Pr.	11½	600 do	74½
1200 Erie R.	70⅞	800 do......c	74⅞
1500 do	70⅝	300 do	74⅝
500 do......b3	70¾	100 do......b5	74⅜
200 Reading R.	90½	100 do......s5	74½
800 do......b15	90⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Adams Ex.	61⅞	1200 Erie R.	71⅛
100 do	61	300 do......c	71⅞
100 do	61½	3600 do	71⅜
200 U. S. Ex.	58½	200 do......b5	71⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex.	31⅜	600 do......c	71¼
100 do	31⅝	500 Reading R......s15	90
100 Quicksilver	27	200 do	90⅛
100 Pacific Mail......c	93½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76
100 do	93⅝	500 Clev. & Pitts.	81⅜
100 do	93⅝	100 Ohio & M. R.	31⅞
500 do	93⅞	100 do	31⅛
100 do......b3	94	300 C., R. I. & P.	94⅛
100 do	93⅞	100 do	94⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	37⅝	100 do......c	94⅝
1600 N. Y. Cen.	125	300 Chi. & N. W.	62
1500 do	125⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600 Wells-Fargo Ex. C.	28⅛	100 Atlantic Mail	33
10 Amer. Ex.	59⅛	400 Erie R.	71⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	31⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.	136
100 do......s15	31⅜	200 Reading R.	90⅜
100 do......b3	31⅜	100 do	90⅝
100 U. S. Ex.	60	300 do......s15	90⅜
100 do......b30	59⅞	200 do......b5	90⅛
100 Mar. Pref.	12	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76
800 Pacific Mail......c	93⅝	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅞
100 do......b10	93⅝	100 do	90
100 do	93⅞	100 do	90
200 West. U. Tel.	37⅛	100 do......b10	90⅛
1200 N. Y. Cent.	125⅞	100 O. & Miss. R.	31⅞
100 do......b10	126	200 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
800 do	126	100 do	104
300 do	126⅛	700 Chic., R. I. & P.	94⅞
100 do......b10	126⅛	800 do	94⅝
100 do......s5	126⅛	400 Chi. & N.W.R. Pf.	74⅞

SATURDAY, April 25—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were quite steady at 139@138⅞ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold was again in free supply, and from 4 to 5 ℘ cent. interest was paid to carry over balances. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,314,000; the Export demand for Gold and Silver, (chiefly in the form of bars,) $1,867,291; the receipts from California, $948,020. The Banks lose on their Gold averages $1,842,095, and gain in Greenbacks $3,033,097. In Loans and in the general line of deposits the difference from last Monday is about a million and a half, by way of decrease, in each department. The Money market, at the close of the week, is easier than on the opening of business on last Monday, and on the Public Funds the rate is rather cheaper; considerable balances on this security being offered at 6 ℘ cent. on call. Exchange is 109⅞@110 ℘ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London.

The Public Funds were again active on the 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July interest, and the sales were at 108⅜ ℘ cent. for the 1865s, and 109 ℘ cent. for the 1867s. The old 5-20s of 1862 were partially weaker, owing to the decline of Friday in Gold and Exchange. The 7.30 ℘ cents advanced to 107⅛ and interest.

The Railway Market advanced on New-York Central from 124 to 126⅛ ℘ cent., and Erie from 70⅞ to 71⅞ ℘ cent., and there was considerable excitement and buoyancy in both Stocks. By sympathy the Stocks of the Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading were firm, with some activity in the latter at 90@90½@90⅜ ℘ cent. On the Miscellaneous Stocks there were no important changes from the sales of Friday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅞	Missouri	87⅛	87½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	111⅞	Northwest	62	61
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅞	109	N. West Pref.	74⅛	74⅞
N. Y. Central	124	126	Rock Island	94	94¼
Erie	70⅞	70⅞	Fort Wayne	102⅞	102¾
Hudson	135½	135½	W. U. Telegraph	37⅞	37¼
Reading	90⅛	90⅜	M'chants' Union	31⅛	31½
Mich. Southern	89⅝	90	St. Paul Pref.	75⅛	75
Ohio and Miss.	31⅛	31⅜	St. Paul Com.	62⅝	62½
Pittsburgh	81¼	81⅜	Pacific Mail	92⅞	93¾
Toledo	104	104½	American Gold	139	139⅛
Tenn 6s. new	67½	67½	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1868	141½	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108½
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	141	5-20 coup. '67	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅞	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	109
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅞	10-40 reg.	102½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅞	7 3-10 3d series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., '70	101¾	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	67
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-3-4	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n.bds	67¼
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	101½	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	50¼
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877-8	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	48½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Georgia 6s.	74
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	61
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875	100½	Missouri 6s	87¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	87½
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	93	California 7s	132
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	130	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	119½	Irving	106
America	142	Metropolitan	135
Phenix	107	Market	116½
National	110	Nassau	107
Merch'ts' Exchange	111½	Corn Exchange	128
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	104
State of New-York	117	St. Nicholas	107
Commerce	119	Commonwealth	110
Mec. B. Association	116	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Ocean	103½	Central National	107
American Exchange	116½	Fourth National	104¾
Chatham	146	Ninth National	104½
Bank of the Repub.	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93¾	Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	93	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol & W. 2d M	83
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876	120	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
Erie 1st M., Ex.	104½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
Erie 7s, 2d, ind., 1870	100	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff., N.Y. & Erie, 1st '77	95	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.S.F. '85	105	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Harlem 1st M.	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	112	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Peninsula R. R. bonds	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	81	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	80
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,868,513 77; payments, $1,802,574 11; balance, $106,848,822 80. The receipts include for Customs, $299,000; gold notes, $255,000.

The following notice in regard to a small issue of Tennessee Bonds due, payable in May of the present year, has been issued by the Comptroller of the State:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20, 1868.

To whom it may concern: By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed March 13, 1868, and the action of a Board of Finance created by said act, I hereby give notice to the holders of the bonds of this State that were issued on the 7th day of May, 1838, and that fall due May 7th, 1868, that said bonds will be funded at this office on presentation of the same, by issuing to the holders thereof 6 per cent. coupon bonds of the State of Tennessee, dated July 1, 1868, and falling due January 1, 1900, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

Thirty thousand dollars in currency has been deposited in the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, to pay the May interest on the one million dollars in bonds that fall due 7th May, as above. The interest accruing on said bonds from May 7, 1868, to the time of funding, will be paid at this office in currency when the bond is funded.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Compt. of the Treasury.

It is announced to-day that the old Board of the New-York Stock Exchange Company have repealed their rule against business intercourse with other Stock organizations, and the members of the Old and Open Boards now mingle with each other in the lobbies of their respective Board Rooms, as in the Long Room on the ground floor of the Stock Exchange Building.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending April 24, 1868, was $4,419,368.

Pacific Road of Missouri—Troubles.

From the Missouri Republican.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. LOUIS, April 18, 1868.

Editor Republican: I know that the editor of the *Dispatch* will excuse me for the following lines, inasmuch as his own paper does not appear until Monday afternoon. The following notice appears to-day in that paper:

Geo. R. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad:

Sir: You are hereby notified not to audit or allow, or pay, or order paid, or approve or countersign any voucher or note of the Pacific Railroad Company, given or demanded by or in behalf of HENRY L. PATTERSON or DANIEL R. GARRISON, or any person upon their order or direction, as a committee appointed to apply for legislation to enable stockholders to purchase the State lien.

Your especial attention is called to sections 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., of the act of Feb. 10, 1864, and to the mode therein provided for the disbursement of the entire receipts until the bonds therein provided for are paid.

I give you this notice as a director of said Company—as a holder of bonds provided for in said act, as a general creditor, and as a stockholder in said Company, on behalf of myself and all others whose interests are invaded, and on behalf of myself and other stockholders, as well as on behalf of the creditors of said Company.

I hereby notify you that you will be held personally responsible in the Court for a return of the money should you authorize a lien, or permit any illegal appropriations of the funds of said Company, or unlawfully contract debts or issue notes in its behalf.

(Signed) HUDSON E. BRIDGE, Director Pacific Railroad.

Who furnished the *Dispatch* with the notice served on me by HUDSON E. BRIDGE? Surely not an officer of this Company. If so, who is he? I studiously avoided furnishing any information to any person, and especially to the reporter of that paper, (for he was the only person persistent in his appeals,) of any trouble in the directory of this road. I am and have been always averse to appearing in print, and it is well known to my friends that I have (after ten years of service) desired to withdraw from my position as President of this great and growing road. But when the Executive of the State and other officials are connected with rumors of fraud, I enter my protest; having, as I ought to have from my position, some knowledge of the same if they existed.

I am not ambitious of filling this office, unless it be to the credit and advantage of the stockholders, and to the interest of the State; but I do object to "*stabbing in the dark.*" If any man is desirous of filling my place, he will in a short time find the opportunity; but if the road's interest, after a labor of *love for the past ten years,* is to be surrendered to an *egotist,* who desired to be President because he was "the only man" (and his man Friday) to negotiate the "ways and means" for the purchase of the State's interest to the inurement and benefit of the stockholders, then I enter my solemn protest; for all the financial brains of the Board are neither in him nor in his man Friday.

But who furnished the notice to me published in Saturday's *Dispatch?* If any one connected with this company, I want to know it; for I have without discrimination withheld from the public prints *our troubles.*

I care little for *secret* meetings of a "selected few" of the stockholders at the Southern Hotel, for there is nothing to *screen* from the inspection of any honorable and high-toned gentleman interested in this road. Let him come and all will be shown.

If the *intent* is to affect the credit of this company, all I have to say is, it (as all efforts in the past) will prove abortive.

Respectfully, GEO. R. TAYLOR, President Pacific Railroad.

Editor Republican—Sharing fully with Mr. TYLER his disinclination to figure in the public Press, his communication, however, in the *Republican* of Sunday, demands from me a prompt reply.

He intimates (but does not directly charge) that the notice served by me, as a Director, upon him, growing out of the previous action of the Board, in ordering the expenditure of a large amount of money and refusing to let the vouchers for the same be submitted to the Board for their approval, was furnished for publication by me.

There are, to my knowledge, but two copies of that paper in existence, one of which was served upon Mr. TAYLOR, the other retained by myself. My copy has never been out of my personal control, and no person living has copied, or had an opportunity to copy it. It has been shown to stockholders of the road, in whose interest I have been acting, but the published copy was never made from memory. I now charge the fact to be that the published copy was derived from Mr. TAYLOR's office. I do not believe that he furnished it, or knew of its being furnished, but I do know the fact that the original has been carelessly left upon the table of his public office, accessible in his absence; and it is, to my positive knowledge, an impossibility that the reporter or any person in his interest could have seen my copy.

The reporter of the *Dispatch* is at perfect liberty to inform the public how his published copy was procured, and, so far as I am concerned, I request him to do so.

I have studiously avoided giving any information to the public Press; and, when called upon by one of the reporters of the *Dispatch* for information upon the rumors of troubles in the Board, I refused to give any, and further said to him that I trusted nothing would appear in the public Press in regard to the same, as it could do no good, and might still further complicate the difficulties.

If I have deemed it necessary to submit the facts to a selected few of the stockholders, my apology must be that I did not expect the support of those interested in the profits of the White Line in my efforts to resist the unlawful disbursement of the funds of the Company, and that a general meeting, including all the stockholders, was at this time impracticable. The day may come when the stockholders of this Company, large and small, will be compelled to action to protect themselves from the ring which, for some three years, has been forming, and which now controls the affairs of the Company, and when they will bring to light the record of every servant who has been intrusted with the management of the affairs of the Company.

The personal aspersions of the article in question do not call for any reply. The temper apparent on the face of the communication is sufficient to account for them, and the author will not, on reflection, approve them.

I have not, from the commencement of the troubles in the Board, doubted that the course I have seen proper to pursue will be approved by a majority of the stockholders; and, if a public exposition of the facts becomes necessary, even honorable and high-toned gentlemen, if in his estimation that includes a regard for public morality, will not shrink from according their assent.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE SUBJECT OF FORFEITURE.

Joseph Colwell, Assignee, &c., Respondent, vs. *Lawrence & Foulks, Appellants.*—The Court of Appeals has just decided an important question which arose in this case. The facts briefly stated are that Lawrence & Foulks, well-known ship-builders, made a contract with Birkbecks & Hodges, engine-builders, to build for them two inclined condensing steam engines, with boiler and wooden water-wheels, they to have the same ready for steam on October 15, 1857. In case wrought iron wheels were adopted, the price was to be $9,250. These engines were intended for the steamer *Gen. Concha,* a vessel which Lawrence & Foulks were building for the Spanish Government.

The contract contained this clause: Wherein Birkbecks & Hodges bound themselves to complete the work "to the satisfaction of Lawrence & Foulks, or other competent judges, and to have the same completed ready for steam on or before the 15th day of October, 1857, under a forfeiture of one hundred dollars per day for each and every day after the above date until the same is completed as above." The cause was referred to Hon. H. P. Hunt, of Troy, sole referee. He gave the parties a patient hearing, and finally decided and found that Birkbecks & Hodges did not complete their contract until the 15th February, 1858, when the vessel and machinery were accepted and went to sea, but that they were not bound to pay $100 per day, and gave judgment against Lawrence & Foulks for the balance due.

A great many questions arose on the trial which are adverted to in the opinion. It appeared in evidence on the trial that on the 26th December, 1857, Birkbeck & Hodges adjusted with Lawrence & Foulks the amount due on the contract, and the sum of $1,676 39 was arrived at, which sum Lawrence & Foulks collected from their owners. But the important question presented was whether the above clause of forfeiture was simply a forfeiture, or a penalty, under which Lawrence & Foulks could only get their actual damages for the delay of finishing, or was a clause which authorized Lawrence & Foulks to recover liquidated damages at and after the rate of $100. After the completion of the contract, Birkbecks & Hodges failed, and made an assignment for the general benefit of their creditors to the present plaintiff, who, as assignee, brought suit.

The General Term affirmed the judgment of the Referee.

The cause was argued before the Court of Appeals in January term, 1868, by Judge Clarke (late of Ohio,) and A. A. Nunez for the appellants, Lawrence & Foulks, and by Dennis McMahon for the respondent, the assignee. At this (the April) term the Court decided in favor of the assignee.

The opinion is as follows:

WOODRUFF J.—The only exception which appears to have been taken by the appellants to the ruling of the referee in receiving or rejecting evidence, was to his sustaining the plaintiff's objections to proof of the oral negotiations and conversations between the parties prior to, and at the time of the making of the contract in suit. The rule is too familiar to be questioned, that it is not competent to alter, vary or affect the obligations created by the written agreement, by evidence of cotemporaneous or prior negotiations of the parties. The questions which were objected to called for all that took place. In every possible view of the subject such a question was properly excluded.

If it had been proposed to show a distinct collateral agreement not embraced in the terms of the contract, a different question would arise, but there was not such claim or pretence. If the terms of the agreement were ambiguous in their application to the subject matter, it might be competent to show what was before the minds of the parties, but no such ambiguity existed. The terms of the written agreement prescribed certain particulars, and in respect to what was not specified. The engines agreed to be built were to be unsurpassed by any steamboat engines of its class, and guaranteed to propel a boat of dimensions stated, at a speed mentioned. It is clear that except in the particulars stated the details of the construction were left to the judgment of the builders, and no evidence of parol agreements inconsistent with this was admissible. But there is in truth no foundation whatever for the exception. The plaintiff's counsel withdrew his objections, and the witness testified at great length to his interviews with the plaintiffs and what took place between them from the moment when the proposition to build was first made, down to the time when the steamboat went to Havana. The other exceptions are chiefly addressed to the findings of fact which are not the subject of review in this court in the form presented by the present case. Had the Supreme Court deemed it their duty to reverse the judgment upon questions of fact, and so stated in the order, as reversed the present law gives this Court jurisdiction to review such questions. The appellant's counsel in his argument has taken a much wider range, and asks us to reverse because the referee has not found or passed upon various matters which he claims were in issue. If he desires a more full or specified finding he should have required it, and if necessary have sought the aid of the Court below to that end. It is not within the jurisdiction of this Court to examine the case except upon the facts found, and if there was no error in law committed, assuming the facts to be as found by the referee, we have no alternative but to affirm the judgment, whether upon a request to find upon issue or questions deemed material. And a refusal by the referee to find either way an exception, will be which would be available in this Court, was left undecided in Grant vs. Morse, (22, N. Y., 323,) and the question does not arise here, for the case does not show that the appellant desired, or has in any manner sought or requested any other or further findings than are contained in the report of the referee. Upon the facts found the conclusions of law stated by the referee are inevitable, unless as matter of law it be true that it appears by such findings that the defendants were entitled to be allowed $100 per day or liquidated damages for the contracted delay in completing the engines contracted for so far as necessary to extinguish all claims by the plaintiff's assignee. The contract bore date May 28, 1857, and in terms required the plaintiff's assignors to build and place on board a steamboat to be furnished by the defendants, two steam engines, of the description specified, for the price of $8,000, "and to have the same completed, ready for steam, on or before the 15th of October next, under a forfeiture of $100 per day for each and every day after the above date until the same is completed as above." The referee has found that the work so agreed to be done was not completed until about the middle of February, 1858, 120 days after the day mentioned for its completion. It does not appear by any distinct specification in the referee's report whether he allowed anything to the defendants for damages by reason of the delay, or whether any damages were proved by them to have been sustained. The proper inference is that if any were proved they were allowed.

But it is quite clear that $100 per day or $12,000 were not allowed, else it would have extinguished all claims by the plaintiff. I think that in this there is no error. First, the contract declares this provision to be a "forfeiture." It must then be so construed, and the parties be deemed to have so intended, unless the agreement plainly indicates the contrary. The general rule requires that what the parties themselves prescribed as a forfeiture shall be so treated. The agreement in this case does not clearly indicate the contrary. The engines were to be built, and put up complete, to the satisfaction of the defendants, or other competent judges. The forfeit or penalty as such was appropriate to compel the plaintiffs to supply or remedy the slightest deficiency, but by no means indicated that a slight defect easily and at small expense supplied was to be compensated, and no more than compensated at $100 per day. Second—The report of the referee shows that the parties themselves either treated this provision of the contract as not providing a sum certain as liquidated damages, or for reasons satisfactory to themselves varied performance according to the letter of the contract. On the 27th of December, seventy-two days after the expiration of the term limited by the contract for the completion of the work, they adjusted the amount due to the assignors of the plaintiff at $9,676 34, recognizing the rights of the contractors, notwithstanding the delay, to the full contract price, and to payment for extra work beyond that price. This plainly indicated either that the sum mentioned as a forfeiture was a mere penalty, and the delay was without actual damage to the defendants, or that such penalty or forfeiture had been waived by reason of alteration or extra work. Third—If the question whether the $100 per day was intended by the parties as liquidated damages or a penalty, depended upon facts extrinsic to the contract itself, as the relation of the defendants to the subject, their possible engagements to other parties, the value of the use of the completed engines, or other circumstances known to the parties when the contract was made, and in view of which the agreement was entered into, those were subjects of proof on the trial and finding of the referee, so far as it could properly be affected by such circumstances, must be regarded as a finding of facts and conclusive. It is a matter of some satisfaction to me, (though not within our province to investigate, because a mere question of fact,) that the defendants appear by the evidence to have collected from the party by whom they were employed to build the steamboat, the whole bill, and even more than has been awarded to the plaintiffs in the action. The judgment should be affirmed. All the Judges concurred.

J. S. McCullough, Judge Clarke and A. A. Nunez for appellants. D. & T. McMahon for respondents.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Eighteen cases of assault and battery, thirteen of petit larceny, one of keeping disorderly house, one of defrauding hotel, and one of cruelty to animals, made up the calendar of yesterday. Some of the cases involving the examination of a large number of witnesses, the session was protracted far beyond the usual hour of adjournment. Several cases were continued and others were ended with rather singular decisions and sentences.

A FORTUNATE LANDLORD.

It was in evidence that Charles Stetson, a young man of good character with a bed-ridden wife, hired furnished rooms of one Samuel Lewis, and that he would have owed him $7 rent on the expiration of the week. Before that time arrived, however, Lewis taking a fancy that he would like to have the $4 or $5 then due, went to the rooms and demanded it; Stetson was not at home, the wife was sick in bed and unable to answer inquiries, but a lady friend who was present assured Lewis it would, doubtless, be all right, and wished him to see Stetson. Lewis, however, wanted his rooms, and by his own evidence, adopted the ingenious method of obtaining possession by taking away the stove-pipe, and leaving a sick woman to be smoked out of her bed and from under a roof. Stetson, on his return, learning what had occurred, immediately hunted up Lewis, and when found, gave him a thorough, and, to all concerned except the recipient, an entirely satisfactory thrashing. So far Lewis was unfortunate, but having his assailant arrested and tried, Stetson was fined $50, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Justice Kelly pronouncing the decision. Thereby Lewis discovered that the age of chivalry has entirely departed, which is a fortunate thing for Lewis.

A DEFECTIVE COMPLAINT.

Patrick Ryan was arraigned on a charge of stealing some plated spoons, and the taking of testimony had somewhat proceeded when it was interrupted by the interposition of a demurrer to the complaint taken before the Police Court as defective, the document not alleging any specific date for the commission of the larceny. The objection was sustained, and the prisoner was discharged upon the technicality, just after the prosecuting witness had stated that the stolen property had been found in Ryan's trunk.

DEFRAUDING A HOTEL.

Albert L. Brown, a young man of genteel appearance, took lodging at the Western Hotel, and his bill of $20 was presented on a day when he did not have the money to meet it. In answering the charge, the prisoner stated when he went to the house he had sufficient money, as he supposed, to meet its demands, that he had never before been arrested for any offence whatever, that he had never had any intention of defrauding the house, and that all he asked was an opportunity to raise the money and pay the bill. He was remanded for sentence.

A NEW COMER.

Mary Reilly, hitherto unknown to the Police as a professional, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a sacque worth $12 from the up-town store of A. T. Stewart & Co., by the shoplifting process. She was followed from the store by Officer Corkey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway arrested, and the stolen article found in her possession. She stated—what was probably nearly true—that it was her first offence, and begged for indulgence, which she received in a sentence of four months in the Penitentiary.

A TRUCE PATCHED UP.

Michael Salter, grey-headed and dumpy in figure, was called to answer for beating his wife, who was his counterpart, except in raiment, and he answered loudly enough for all practical purposes "Not guilty as me sowl knows truth." The wife and the Justice held a short private consultation, when the former came down and offered her hand in reconciliation to her truculent spouse. He was dismayed for a moment by this unexpected overture, but finally concluded to make the best of a bad bargain and accepted it, but did it with an angry shake of the head and a vicious grimace. The two went away together, but it was evidently rather a shaky truce than a permanent peace that had been established.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Chas. F. Linebeck, James Baremore, Sarah E. Porter, Chas. Cummings, Kasper Schneider, Wm. B. Johnson, Clara Wells, Margaretha Karfuser, Margaret Watson, Fredk. Klages.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Clara Hoffman, Margaret Fitzsimmon, Dorothea Strangler, Henry Brandis, Sarah B. Green, Sarah Reardon, Algernon S. Kennedy, John M. Roff, Catharine Halpin, Owen Farren (otherwise Farrell) Sarah A. Murray, Thomas Rigney, Wm. Seaman, Felix Chazournes, Jane T. E. Hardenberg, Fredk. Schloss, George Webb.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardians were appointed as follows: Chas. B. Knevals, guardian of Foster S. Barrett; Hugh McKenna, of Stephen Farren; William Jungling, of Catharine Brot; Ellen Regan, of James Regan; Anna M. Horning, of Michael, Ann Mc. and William F. Lutz; Patrick Hetermann, of Michael Stewart; Margaret Briggs, of George, William S. and Thomas Wilson; Henry Bentz, of Henry Bentz, Jr.

STATUTORY UNDERTAKINGS ON ASSETS.

In re the Estate of William Clark, Deceased.—An interesting question, and one now first decided by the courts, arose on the petition to revoke the Public Administrator's letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. William Clark resided and died in Texas. Previous to his death, Darling & Merriman, merchants of Texas, began an action here against him, and attached on shipboard goods that he had purchased here. They filed the undertaking of E. S. Jaffray for $1,000 to pay Clark's costs and damages on the attachment, if any. The Sheriff seized the goods. Clark's agent, in his turn, filed the undertaking of French & Bailey for $4,500, to pay the judgment in that action if in favor of the plaintiffs, and substituted it in place of the goods, which were thereupon released from the attachment and went to Texas. Before the action was tried Clark died, and Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr., Public Administrator, took out letters of administration on his estate, on the ground of the existence of assets in this county, and was substituted as defendant in the action. Clark's widow petitioned to have the letters revoked, on the ground that there were no assets in the county. After hearing the evidence and the arguments on both sides, the Surrogate has denied the petition.

For the petition, E. W. Dodge; opposed, Elliott F. Shepard, and R. D. Livingston, Proctor for the Public Administrator.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 25.

By Judge Sutherland.

Shotwell vs. Blackman; the motion is denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Lane vs. Paulding et al.; injunction granted and bond approved.

Waller vs. Waller; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Hamel vs. Epstein; motion denied with $10 costs.

Falk vs. Brody; motion granted.

Sass vs. Foster; injunction modified without costs to either party.

Burdett *et al.* vs. Ilsley et al.; motion granted.

Dunlop *et al.* vs. Kempner et al.; motion granted.

Spatz vs. Lyons; the items allowed are marked in the margin with my initials, "J. S."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 25.

By Justice Garvin.

H. B. Claflin et al. vs. D. N. Barney, President, &c.; motion granted.

Louise Kamlesky et al. vs. H. J. Meyer; motion granted.

A. Spring vs. N. Mickles et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Max Mergenthan et al. vs. G. W. White et al.; findings of fact, &c., settled.

J. M. Axtman vs. J. Simon; motion granted.

F. A. Burnham vs. T. C. Acton et al.; injunction vacated and revoked.

M. R. Clark vs. Sarah E. Clark; motion granted on terms; commission issued.

M. Coppethwaite, vs. H. M. Harding; motion granted without costs.

In the matter of the petition of Michael Goodwin to be discharged from custody; prisoner remanded to custody.

Boston Silk and Woolen Co. vs. B. F. Tilt et al. stay of proceedings vacated on filing bond for costs.

J. M. Taylor vs. Morris Ketchum; extra allowance of 3½ per cent. on amount of the recovery granted.

E. Wheeler vs. W. Falconer; order signed and filed in Clerk's office.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLAR.

On Friday afternoon a burglarious entrance was effected into the office of JOHN COLEMAN, at No. 8 Depeyster-st., by CHARLES HAYDEN *alias* HATFIELD, by false keys, when he carried off two coats and a pocket-knife. He was seen coming from the premises by MICHAEL O'CONNOR, of 219½ Cherry-st., who followed him to Peck-slip, where he was arrested after leaving his plunder at a store there. The prisoner was found in possession of some skeleton keys and the stolen knife. The magistrate committed him for trial.

LARCENY BY A CLERK.

For some time Messrs. ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, of No. 122 Chambers-st., shirt manufacturers, have missed goods of this description from their premises. Under these circumstances the assistance of Detectives BROPHY and SCOTT, of the Third Ward, was called in, who succeeded in arresting ISAAC FOX, the shipping clerk, on Friday evening, as he was leaving the store, and he was found in possession of stolen shirts when searched at the Station-house. He then confessed that he had been in the habit of stealing shirts and selling them for $1 each to DUDLEY M. MILLS, and BARTHOLOMEW COLEMAN, second-hand dealers, doing business at No. 71 Mulberry-street. Both of these men were also arrested, when they admitted having purchased goods from Fox, but claimed that they had no knowledge that the goods were stolen. Thirty-five of the shirts stolen by Fox were found in the store of the accused. The thief was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail, and the alleged receivers in default of $2,000 bail.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD states that he believes the number of shirts stolen from time to time to be about 50.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

MORTIMER P. BOGERT was arrested by Officer CROOK, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of obtaining books by false pretences from SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co., but as they declined to make a complaint, the prisoner was about to be discharged, when the officer accused him of having carried a concealed weapon in the shape of a dirk attached to a belt. On this charge BOGERT was held for trial in default of bail.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES.

RICHARD WITHERS and GEORGE HARVEY, employed on board the steamship *Minnesota,* of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, at the foot of King-street, were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of larceny, they having been arrested by the night watchman while carrying off a quantity of tallow. Both were remanded for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

MINUTE DIVISION OF PROFITS.

HENRY KESSELER, JOHN MURRAY and JAMES CAIN were arraigned on a charge of stealing a package of wearing apparel valued at $30 from HUGH GALLAGHER, No. 350 West Twenty-fifth-street, and having voluntarily admitted their guilt, it required but little time to commit them to the General Sessions for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

Important Discovery in Embalming.

A very interesting experiment was brought to light yesterday afternoon, in the post-mortem room at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. For some months past a gentleman of this city has been experimenting with a view of perfecting a new process of embalming, and one which might entirely do away with the methods now used—that of removing the thoracic and abdominal viscera, and injecting through the arteries and veins the fluid used for arresting decomposition, which process caused a greater or less degree of mutilation, and was at all times repugnant to the friends of the deceased. For this purpose the inventor secured the body of a woman who died Feb. 13, and who, at the time his experiment began, had been dead five days. Yesterday afternoon an autopsy was made on the body—seventy-two days after death—and nowhere was there to be found any sign of decomposition. The brain, heart, lungs, stomach and intestines were successively examined, and all found to be in a perfect state of preservation, while the external appearance was lifelike to a degree that was startling. The examination was made by Dr. JANEWAY, superintended by Prof. STEPHEN H. SMITH, of Bellevue College, and was witnessed by a very critical audience, who were loud in their congratulations on the success of the experiment. Among those present were the following professional gentlemen, together with a number of reporters and others: Profs. Stephen H. Smith, L. A. Sayre, R. Ogden Doremus, Drs. J. A. Peters, Lucy M. Abbott, Gordon Buck, J. Shrady, W. S. Gonley, J. M. Hamilton, Stearns, Susan Jexeblake.

The method by which this body was preserved is so simple as to do away with the skill of the surgeon and anatomist, being nothing more than a wash which can be applied by any person of ordinary intelligence, and which, in addition to its preservative powers, is also a proof against contagion.

After the autopsy, Profs. DOREMUS and SAYRE made a few remarks, congratulating the inventor, Mr. W. R. C. CLARK, upon the success of his invention and experiment, after which the meeting adjourned, all being highly pleased at what they had witnessed.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Twenty-second Regiment Concert and Medal Presentation—Miscellaneous News.

The following changes are officially announced from General Headquarters, as occurring during the week ending April 18:

COMMISSIONED.

Thirteenth Regiment—William H. Van Brunt, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wisner, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—James Golden, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Forty-fourth Regiment—Willard T. Harns, First Lieutenant, *vice* Bogardus, declined;

David D. Cooley, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Minick, dismissed.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Warner Westcott, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Sellinger, resigned; Francis G. Maloney, Major, *vice* Westcott, promoted.

Eighty-third Regiment—Frederick L. Richwine, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Castor, resigned.

One Hundredth Regiment—James K. P. Jackson, Captain, *vice* Jackson, resigned.

RESIGNED.

Fourteenth Regiment—First Lieut. Charles E. Harraday, April 17.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—Second Lieut. Patrick Conners, April 17.

Twenty-sixth Regiment—Capt. Peter McDermid, April 17; First Lieut. Nelson Van Vranken, April 17.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Capt. Christopher Reinfeld, April 17.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

On Friday evening the officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment gave a full-dress promenade concert and reception to their friends, at the armory in Fourteenth-street, and the affair proved a genuine success. The attendance of guests was both large and fashionable, there being fully 4,000 persons present. The regiment assembled under arms at 8:15 o'clock, when the ceremony of dress parade was gone through with smoothness, and the command made a splendid appearance, there being fully 500 men on duty. As soon as the Colonel assumed command of the battalion, he exercised it briefly and very rapidly in the manual of arms, the rapidity of the orders marring the execution of the several movements. The successful candidates for the Aspinwall medal were then announced by Adjutant Ward, and they were summoned to the front and centre, when Brigadier-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, of the Fourth Brigade, advanced and delivered a brief and stirring address to the regiment, in which he alluded to the necessity of giving National Guardsmen some slight and honorable inducement for the performance of military duty, and a strict attendance at drills, and proficiency in the duties of a soldier. At the conclusion of the General's address, the candidates were severally invested with the medals awarded them by the Committee of Judges. Their names are as follows: Sergt. E. A. Cunningham, Company A; private E. D. McMurray, Company B; Private S. E. Briggs, Company C; Corporal Noel R. Park, Company D; Private J. A. Vose, Company E; Sergt. J. H. Greenfield, Company F; Sergt. Thos. Comisky, Company G; Corporal Donald Van Schaiack, Company H; Private Edgar Lugar, Company I.

These medals are made of silver, with appropriate designs, and form a handsome ornament to the uniform of the wearer. When the battalion was dismissed the entire floor of the drill-room was thrown open to the crowds of promenaders who, as they sauntered, enjoyed the music afforded by Dodworth's full military band. The members of the several companies provided simple collations for the comfort of their individual friends, by which means the pleasures of the evening were considerably enhanced. During the evening we noticed, among those present, Major-Gen. Shaler and several members of his staff, Brig.-Gens. Burger, Aspinwall and Postley, attended by their staffs, in full uniform. Mayor Hoffman was also present during the evening.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

In accordance with recent orders, the officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for instruction and drill, (with side arms,) at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, April 30, at 7:45 o'clock. The Twelfth will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, on Friday evening, May 8. Line will form at 8 o'clock. First Sergeant's call at 7:45 P. M. In future no discharges will be granted in this command, or expulsion approved, unless it shall appear in each case that all court-martial accounts have been closed and delinquencies adjudicated. Sergeant Philip Pinkle, Company E, has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant, *vice* Curtiss, removed.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Covell has been appointed Sergeant-Major, *vice* Clearman, resigned; William G. Wheelwright has been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Weyman, resigned; and William B. Freeman has been appointed Hospital Steward, *vice* Bull, resigned. The resignation of Capt. E. P. Rogers has been accepted.

The following members have been expelled by a vote of their companies: Company A, Joseph Bowroson; Company B, Frank A. Baptist; Company H, C. S. Bird, William B. Hull, Elijah Ogilvie; Company K, Clarence G. Dinsmore, William P. Robeson, John H. Warner.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT COLONELCY.

Major Edward Gilon, of the First Brigade Staff, requests us to state that he is not a candidate for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Regiment, and we comply with pleasure. In making the original announcement we simply meant that the Major's friends were urging him for the position, as it now seems without his cognizance or approval. Were it not that the officers of the American Guard are in favor of selecting one of their own number, since their mistake in electing Gen. DURYEA, we opine the Major would stand a fair chance of success were he indeed a candidate. In the present instance, he may well say, "Save me from my friends!"

An election for Colonel will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment some time next month, and as Lieut.-Col. Harry Rockafellar has been induced to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate, the Board of Officers will no doubt cast a unanimous vote for his promotion to the permanent command of the regiment, a position he has proved himself in every way worthy of during the period of his temporary command. Thanks to his earnest endeavors and the hearty support and coöperation of the line officers, the Seventy-first is now one of the best drilled commands in the new system of tactics. Col. Rockafellar lost an arm at the first battle of Bull Run as a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular army by President Lincoln, and he served with honor and distinction throughout the war with his regiment and on staff duty, both in the Army of the Potomac and in the West, rising to the rank of Captain and Brevet-Major.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Major-Gen. Shaler has directed the assembling of a General Court-martial at the Fifth Regiment armory on the 6th prox., for the trial of Col. Thomas M. Reid, of the Second Regiment, and any other prisoners who may be arraigned before it. The following officers constitute the Court: Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, with Cols. Daniel W. Teller and George B. Post. Judge Advocate P. J. Joachimsen, of the Second Brigade, will attend the Court in his official capacity. Col. Reid, it is understood, is to be tried for disobedience of orders and other charges.

An election was held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of filling the vacant majority in the First Regiment, Gen. Varian presiding. Capt. Almar P. Webster was unanimously elected on the first ballot.

Battery B, First Artillery, Capt. John Keim, will go through a regular field-drill to-morrow, the 27th inst., at Tompkins-square, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. The full battery of six guns will be present, and the drill will be witnessed by Gen. Shaler, Gen. Burger, Col. Teller, and other officers.

The officers and members of the Ninth Regiment have induced Col. Wilcox to withdraw his resignation and remain in command of the regiment. At the mass meeting held on Monday evening last this announcement was made by Lieut.-Col. Braine, and was the signal for the manifestation of great enthusiasm. Col. Wilcox then addressed the meeting, telling the men that he was highly gratified at their endeavors to retain him in command, and at the same time took advantage of the situation to give them some good advice. Before the meeting broke up some decided action was had on the subject of a full-dress uniform. The new uniform will consist of a dark blue coat, with scarlet and gold trimming, full dress hat and red pompon, white cross belts, with a brass breast-plate, with the number of the regiment raised in silver. Several of the members of the Ninth appeared in this new dress at the Twenty-second Regiment promenade concert, and attracted great attention. The field music of this regiment will also soon appear in a new style of uniform.

Capt. Geo. M. Smith, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has been presented with a complete full-dress uniform, sword, sash and belt by the members of his command. Lieut. Ingersoll also presented him with a veteran badge.

The resignation of Maj. Chas. H. Strong, of the Ninth Regiment, is announced. Ill-health and expiration of term of service induced this action on the part of Maj. Strong.

The officers and members of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, will assemble at the regimental armory for drill and inspection, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in full fatigue, knapsack and white gloves, overcoats rolled on knapsack. The Commandant urges a full attendance, as this will be the last drill and inspection of the season previous to the regimental inspection.

A Metropolitan Episode—Hardships of the Law.

Friday evening about 8 o'clock, Officer HULTZ, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found a woman in Fourth-street, apparently in a state of helpless intoxication, leaning against the wall of a house. The officer seeing that she was entirely unable to take care of herself, and that she had on valuable articles of jewelry that had already attracted the attention of some well-known thieves, had no alternative but to take her in charge and convey her to the Station-house. Upon his arrival there, the prisoner was at once recognized by the Sergeant in charge as a lady of undoubted respectability. She was, however, in a totally unfit state to be either released or to be sent to her friends, even if the Sergeant had been certain of her place of residence, and he was compelled to detain her until morning. In the Station-houses of this City there is no other provision for the detention of prisoners than the ordinary cells, and the best that can be done for any one thrown by misfortune into the temporary custody of the law is to leave him or her sole occupant of one of these comfortless apartments. Therefore the lady was placed in one of these, and the utmost privacy possible under the circumstances assured her.

In the morning, when she had fully regained control of herself, she explained the anomalous condition in which she had been found on the previous night. She had been on a visit to her sister, and having long been troubled with disease of the heart, just before leaving her sister she took a large dose of valerian, and followed it immediately with about an equal quantity of wine. She had not been in the street more than five minutes, walking toward her home, before she felt that she was losing control of herself, and she soon fell into the semi-conscious and entirely powerless condition in which she was found by the officer, and given a safe if not comfortable refuge from street thieves and worse dangers in the station-house.

The hardship of the case yet remains to be told. The Police are responsible to the Police Justices for every prisoner borne upon the morning returns, and this fact made it necessary that the lady should be sent before the Police Court at Jefferson Market. This was done with the utmost delicacy, the lady being separated from the scum of the night and sent by herself before the Magistrate. On her arrival in Court her case was explained, and she was discharged by Justice LEDWITH. The formal routine of the law having been at last satisfied, the lady was free to depart for her home, which she did with a conviction that although the officers of the law had dealt as kindly as possible with her, the poverty of resource of the law itself in dealing with such cases, had been most painfully proven.

The Case of Owen Murray—Explanation by the Authorities.

In the TIMES of the 15th inst. there was published an account of the alleged maltreatment of a young man named OWEN MURRAY, who, it was stated, was picked up in the streets in an insensible condition, by a policeman, on the 23d ult., and taken to the Tombs, where he was committed by Justice HOGAN—remaining in a cell for twenty-four hours before medical assistance was rendered. It was further averred that on the morning of the 26th ult. MURRAY was found dead in his cell; that the physicians were uncertain as to the cause of death, and that the body was disposed of in an unlawful manner, so that it could not be found by the friends. These particulars were believed to be true at the time they were published, as the parties who furnished them were gentlemen of respectability, who expressed their willingness to make oath as to the truthfulness of their allegations.

The publication of the affair in the newspapers led to an investigation of the alleged outrage by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the result, according to the affidavits of the officials concerned, is a complete vindication of the action of the prison authorities.

Mr. JAS. E. COULTER, the Warden of the Tombs, testified that on the afternoon of March 23, THOMAS DOE, the man referred to in the article, was received at City Prison on a commitment from Justice HOGAN for examination by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. He appeared to be sick. The prison physician, Dr. NEALIS, was sent for immediately, and said THOMAS DOE was placed in the hospital cell near the stove in the prison, where he remained until he died. That Dr. NEALIS was in attendance on said DOE, and prescribed for him in less than half an hour after he was received at City Prison; and from that time until his death, which occurred about 4:40 o'clock on the morning of March 26, everything was done for him that it was possible to do; that he received every care and attention from the keepers and physicians during his sickness and until his death. That GEO. G. CADMUS, one of the deputy keepers of City Prison, was present in the Hospital with him when he died. On the morning that he died I sent for some of the reporters and requested they would publish a statement of the case and a description of the articles found on the person of said DOE at the time of his arrest, and also a description of the body, and the said statement appeared in some of the newspapers. Dr. NEALIS, who attended said DOE at City Prison during his sickness, gave a certificate that his death was caused by "congestion of the brain." The certificate was sent to Mr. GEO. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, who had the body sent for in the usual way and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mark Finley, chief clerk of the City Prison; Robert Cunningham, Record Clerk, Andrew Smith, Wm. E. Kennedy, Geo. G. Cadmus and Joseph O'C. Graiey, Deputy Keepers of the same institution, indorse Mr. COULTER's statements fully. Drs. WM. T. NEALIS and HENRY J. ANDERSON, who attended the deceased, swore that medical aid was promptly afforded to him and that he was kindly cared for until his death. Dr. ANDERSON said that he did not believe that the deceased was OWEN MURRAY, or he would have recognized him, as he was under his treatment for several years.

Mr. THOS. S. BRENNAN, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, testified that MURRAY's body was brought from the Tombs to the Dead House on the 26th ult., with a permit from Mr. KELLOCK for interment in the City Cemetery on Ward's Island. The final disposition of the body may be inferred from the closing paragraph of Mr. BRENNAN's testimony, where he says that "the rules of the Commissioners of the Board of Health require that unknown dead bodies shall be kept for twenty-four hours for identification, and if not called for within that time may be given for anatomical purposes. This body was kept for forty-eight hours, or twice the length of time required by the rules."

The Prussian Frigate Niobe.

Friday evening the rooms of the Liederkranz Club-house were handsomely decorated on the occasion of a reception tendered by the society to the officers of the Prussian frigate *Niobe,* the first war vessel that ever anchored in this port under the new flag of the North German Bund. Above the platform and on an arch appeared the words, "Willkommen Niobe," surrounded with wreaths of natural flowers. A portrait of Count BISMARCK was suspended in the reading-room. The guests included several officers of the United States Army and Navy, also many prominent civilians, both Americans and Germans. The guests were received by Gen. LOUIS BURGER, President of the Society, who was accompanied by Majors Frohlich, Ross and Morse, and Capt. Marquand, of his staff, all in full-dress uniform. The North German Navy was represented by the following-named gentlemen, in full uniform: Capt. von Bergen, commanding; Capt. Count von Mantz, Lieuts. von Nostitz, Thommsen and Albrecht; Surgeon Zeschke, and a dozen naval cadets. Gens. Butterfield, Ingalls and Papys, of our army; Capt. Worden, of Monitor fame, of the navy; the Prussian Consul-General, Baron von Grabow, and Messrs. Oelrichs, Luenue and Detmold, on behalf of the German merchants of the City, accompanied them. The party having assembled in the private ordinary, were welcomed in the name of the Society by THEODORE STEINWAY, Esq., in an appropriate speech. The vocal choir of the Liederkranz then sang the ballad of STORCH: "*Nun fangen di Weidenzu blüchen au*"—"Now the Willows begin to Bloom," which was warmly encored. The orchestra then followed in a popular air, after which the German officers were in turn personally introduced to the ladies, a large number of whom were present, and in full evening dress. The choir next sang the piece "How came Love," for which the Society won the first prize at the Saengerfest, in Philadelphia, last year. After this the naval and military officers retired to the refreshment-room, where a bountiful repast had been provided. Speeches and sentiments followed, after which dancing commenced. The *Niobe* sailed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for Kiel, the present naval harbor of North Germany.

The Spanish Frigate Gerona.

The frigate *Gerona,* of the Spanish Navy, arrived at this port Friday morning, and is now anchored in the stream opposite Pier No. 4 North River. The frigate, which is registered as a first-class ship-of-the line in the Spanish Navy, was constructed at Carthagena, a Mediterranean port, during the year 1863-64, and on the 22d of March of the latter year was wholly completed. She is of oak, &c., in hull, with fine architectural lines, denoting with her motive power great speed. Her length on deck is 267 feet; breadth of beam, 49 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; tonnage, 3,000 tons. Height of vessel above line of flotation is about 29 feet; depth below, 21 feet; distance from the surface of the water to the lowest battery, 8 feet; the main section of the vessel in the water is 245 square feet, while the whole volume of the frigate immersed is 12,820 square feet; displacement of hull, 13,091 square feet. Her motive power consists of two trunk engines, built by WM. PENN, London, having two cylinders, each forty inches diameter by three feet six inches stroke of piston, with a nominal power of 600 horses. These are supplied by four tubular boilers, having a natural draught. Her propeller is eighteen feet in diameter. This vessel left Cadiz during the month of August, 1866, and sailed direct to Havana, where she had been cruising until the 16th inst., when she left for a run at sea, but, because of dry weather and a desire to effect certain repairs, came to this port. Her armament in position on the upper and main decks consists of 48 guns of various calibre, divided as follows:—34 guns, each capable of throwing a ball 7.88 inches in diameter; 8 of rifle bore, 5.26 inches in diameter of ball; besides these there are 8 smaller guns of 3.94 inches diameter of ball, exclusively for the boats.

The officers of the *Gerona* are as follows: Commander, Don Francisco Navarro; Captain, Adolfo Joiif; Lieutenants, Rufino Gonzales Olivares, Smeon de Manzanos, Antonio Ferry, Enrique Paez, Emilio Fiol, José de Traola, H. S. H. the Prince Alberto de Monaco; Captain of Artillery, Francisco Dorah; Captain of Marines, José Manresa; Paymaster, Mauricio Mentero. Surgeons, Juan Varquez, Francisco Elvira; Chaplain, Father Manuel Fernanandez. These, with one hundred and fifty marines and the men before the mast, make up a crew of 1,506 persons. The vessel will probably remain in our harbor several days, and will doubtless be visited by a large number of citizens.

Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 23.

The night express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which left this city at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, met with quite a serious accident about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at a point three miles west of North Vernon, Ind., and about thirty feet west of a large culvert. The train was going at a moderate rate of speed, when the forward trucks of the engine gave way. This was caused, undoubtedly, by the breaking of the left hand wheels. The trucks were thrown out and the engine pushed along to the culvert, where it left the track, turned over and plunged down the bank on the south side of the track. The tender, by some unaccountable means, broke loose from the engine, ran around and in front of it, and then remained partially standing on the track.

The train consisted of one baggage, one express and mail, three passenger and one sleeping car. All of these, with the exception of the sleeping coach, were thrown off the track. The express car was thrown over on the south side of the track, and immediately took fire. In it were Mr. DUNBAR, the messenger of the Adams Express Company, and Mr. BURKE, the special guard. For a time the situation of these gentlemen was indeed precarious, and it was feared that they would be burned to death. Axes were procured by the bystanders, and three or four holes cut in the side of the car. It proved, however, that neither could make his egress through them, owing to the flames. Finally, however, the persons in the vicinity succeeded in cutting two clapboards off the side of the car, and through this aperture the unfortunate men were dragged. Their escape from a most horrible death was a most fortunate one, neither being injured in the least. PETER KIDD, the engineer of the train, was quite severely injured about the head and breast. The fingers of his left hand were lacerated, and two of them were amputated shortly after his arrival at North Vernon. JOHN GALLAGHER was also bruised about the head, and was taken to Seymour a raving maniac. The baggage-car was thrown off on the north side of the track, as were also the three passenger coaches. They were all more or less broken up, but fortunately not a single passenger received even a scratch. It was indeed a miraculous escape.

HON. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland, has written a letter disapproving the call for a new Republican State Convention. He calls upon the friends of the party to discountenance this apparent feud—to harmonize, organize and work for the *good cause* and not quarrel upon immaterial matters.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112½	113	5-20 Coupon, '67	109	109⅛
Coupon, 1881	112⅞	113	10-40 Registered	102⅜	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅞	105	10-40 Coupon	102⅜	102⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅞	111⅞	Gold	138⅞	139
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110⅜	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅜	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 C.'65, Jan July	108⅜	108⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

THE
SULLIVAN AND ERIE
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SINKING FUND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ARE OFFERED UNTIL APRIL 30,
FLAT AT
Eighty Cents on the Dollar.

They are the cheapest and safest security in market, paying seven per cent. per annum, or about nine per cent. on the investment, besides the premium of twenty-five per cent. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st May and November, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Capital, $1,200,000; paid in, $1,000,000; bonded debt, $1,000,000—secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including 5,000 acres of coal lands heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a 12-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

A pamphlet, with map and directions of the Company's mines, property, roads and connections, its work, progress and future prospects, and the security and availability of its First Mortgage Bonds, may be obtained by applying at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Bank of Metropolis, Boston, Mass.; TOWNSEND, WHELAN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.
IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, April 27, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on TUESDAY MORNING, April 28, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY A SINKING FUND PAYABLE 1ST NOV., 1900.
The undersigned offers for sale $100,000 of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES; ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

$200 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN.
200 SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, viz.:
Certificate No. 66,796 for 100 shares in the name of CAMMAN & CO.
Certificate No. 67,831 for 100 shares in the name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO.
The said reward will be paid on return of the above described certificates to the owner.
B. L. SMYTH, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer of the above-mentioned certificates has been stopped, and that measures have been taken for their reissue to the subscriber.
B. L. SMYTH.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1868.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.—THE "Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York," payable on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.
Interest on said stock will cease on that day.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

PERSONAL.

$10 REWARD.—INFORMATION WANTED of Capt. SYLVESTER MATTISON, late in the Liverpool trade, and was sailing master in the navy during the rebellion; when last heard from in July, 1865, he was stopping at the New-England Hotel in the Bowery; slightly paralyzed in one leg, and partially insane. Apply to H. THOMPSON, No. 70 East Broadway, New-York.

REMOVALS.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER WILL remove MAY 1, to their new and spacious Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, where they will sell by auction general merchandise, and are prepared to make advances on same.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT RETAIL
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
ALSO,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
in all the New Styles and Shades, at very Low Prices.
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 27, THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION,
and also a complete assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,
consisting in part of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
RICH PARIS SILKS, in all the new shades;
STRIPED, PLAID, CHECK AND CHENE SILKS,
for Spring and Summer wear;
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Also, a full line of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
FANCY CLOAKINGS, TWEEDS,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
which will be retailed
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Cornices and Fixtures of every kind.
Also, at
THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY,
NEW CARPETINGS.
Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Those about to move or refurnish will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Invite special attention to their
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
where complete outfits may be procured at short notice and reasonable prices,
ALSO
to their large and well assorted stock of
MOURNING GOODS.
Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Collars, Vails, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

THREAD AND POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD,
AND
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
TRIMMED LACE SETS, LINEN EMBROIDERED YOKES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS,
INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS,
PLAIN AND FROSTED COLORED LACES,
BLACK LACE APRONS,
BLACK AND WHITE LAMA AND VALENCIENNES
MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CAPES.
THREAD LACE AND LAMA PARASOL COVERS.
A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES AND CAPS TO MATCH, PIQUE WALKING SUITS,
MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED WAISTS, BRAIDED PIQUE CLOAKS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

TO FAMILIES REFURNISHING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering an extensive line of
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACES,
in new and choice patterns.
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL CORNICES AND PINS,
BANDS, BRACKETS,
EMBROIDERED, PRINTED AND EMBOSSED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c., &c.,
AT LESS THAN MARKET PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

BARGAINS
IN HOTEL, FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
An extensive and varied assortment of
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, 8-4 to 12-4,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
(in sets and by the yard;)
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
RUSSIA CRASH, BIRD'S-EYE DIAPERS,
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS;
ELEGANT AND NEW DESIGNS IN
MARSEILLES AND EXHIBITION QUILTS,
NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC, SWISS AND JACONET
STRIPED AND PLAID
MUSLINS;
NEW PATTERNS AND EXTRA QUALITIES IN
PIQUES AND WELTS,
AT AND UNDER GOLD VALUE.
ALSO,
A FINE LINE OF POPULAR MAKES IN
DOMESTIC COTTONS
AND
WHITE GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STREET.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, &c., REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will, on Monday, April 27, largely replenish
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
SILKS, SATINS, CHAMBRAYS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS FROM $50 UPWARD. HANDSOME VELVET
CLOTH SACQUES $5, value $10.
HEAVY BLACK SILK SACQUES only $12.
PARIS MADE DO., RICHLY TRIMMED, $15 to $25.
EXTRA RICH DO. at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE 25c. per pair and upward.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND
SMALL WARES.
REID & BROTHER,
No. 367 BOWERY, (East side,)
Near 4th-st.,
Have now a complete assortment of the above goods, of superior quality and at moderate prices.
N. B.—Bonnets and Hats made to order.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 27,
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER, WILTON VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.,
and will largely replenish their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, at $3 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS, at $3 50 per yard.
FIRST QUALITY AXMINSTERS, $5 per yard.
Also, MATTS, RUGS, &c. &c.
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

MOURNING BONNETS.
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES IN CREPE, SILK AND STRAW,
PLAIN AND TRIMMED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering an elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS.
INFANTS' DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, HUCKABACKS, CRASH, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, CARPETS, CARPETING, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN and BROCHE REPS, TAPESTRIES, PLUSH, SHADE HOLLANDS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, EMBROIDERED, LACE, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
The above forms only a small portion of the immense variety now offering for sale at
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY & 10TH ST.

BLACK SILKS,
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS MARKET,
from $1 to $20 per yard,
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
Of the very newest and nicest styles, in quantities to suit customers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. STEWART & CO.,
Have made large additions to their stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
comprising all the popular styles now in demand, and offer the same at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. McKEAN has removed from No. 3 Union-square to No. 1,123 Broadway. FRENCH FLOWERS, a choice assortment just from Custom-house. BONNETS and HATS, latest styles. No. 1,123 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY,
No. 30 East 14th-st.,
between Union-square and 5th-av., importer of French millinery. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of dress and round hats, dress caps, French flowers.

AUCTION SALES.

PIANOS.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, April 28,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Pianos and all the stock in the premises,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York,
belonging to the firm of
GROVESTEEN & CO.
By order of John Adriance, Receiver.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL,
25th-st., Broadway and 5th-av.
All the elegant furniture, mirrors, carpets, bronzes, bedding, China, glass and silverware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c., contained in said hotel. A rare chance for dealers and others.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 267 WEST 37TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, at 10½ o'clock,
The entire contents of the above private residence, consisting of a general assortment of household furniture.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 37 WEST 32D-ST.,
WEDNESDAY, April 29, 10½ o'clock.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, mirrors, carpets, curtains, chandeliers, &c., &c., at the above private residence.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 329 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.
MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood 7-octave piano, rich parlor and chamber furniture, lace and brocatel curtains and cornice, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, hatstands, hair mattresses, pillows, bedding, &c.; also a general assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer; office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 119 EAST 9TH-ST.,
near University-place,
WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano, &c., &c., contained in the above private residence.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
NO. 7 WEST 15TH-ST.,
MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock.
ALL THE SUPERB FURNITURE contained in the above dwelling, rich parlor and chamber suites in reps, brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, marble-top buffets, extension tables, marble-top centre and side tables, bookcases, wardrobes, chairs, &c.; hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; large quantities of bedding, linenware, and also a great variety of kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 18 WEST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MADE TO ORDER BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS.
THE CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCK, &c.,
IMPORTED BY TIFFANY & CO.
THE CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., BY A. T. STEWART & CO. AND SLOAN.
THE MIRRORS, CARVED CORNICE, &c.,
BY WILLIAMS & STEVENS.
being the entire furniture contained in the elegant mansion of Capt. Wm. P. Williams, consisting in part, as follows:
DINING-ROOM.
Carved black-walnut buffett, black-walnut extension table, China enameled punch-bowl, elegant rosewood seven octave piano, by Chickering & Sons, maroon reps, curtains, massive marble mantle clock, bronze groupes, real bronze chandaliers, fine Sevres China dinner set, richly painted and decorated, fine crystal glassware, &c., &c.
RECEPTION-ROOM.
Super English velvet carpets, satin delaine curtains, tassels, &c., heavy lace curtains, heavy French mirrors, rich rosewood arm chairs, elaborately carved centre tables, artistic bronze figures, brilliant crystal chandaliers, superb silver and bronze ornaments, vases, cornucopia, &c., &c.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Superb royal Axminster medallion carpets, rich carved rosewood suite, elegant ebony reception, easy and ladies' chairs; statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, rich satin brocatel curtains, magnificent mirrors, Sevres china and ormolu card receivers; bronze and marble statuary, consol tables, Egyptian candlesticks, vases, and many other very beautiful objects, selected for their exceeding elegance.
MAIN HALL.
Heavy velvet rugs, carved hat-rack, with deer head; fine bronze figures, parrele grand, rich velvet stair carpets, Gothic chairs, super-carved hall regulator, English oil-cloths, English brussels carpets, rosewood and black-walnut chamber furniture, &c. The finest sale of the season, and particularly worthy the attention of connoisseurs, as well as dealers. Permits may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 29 Nassau-st., and No. 82 5th-av.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT NO. 165 WEST 11TH-ST.
The property of a French family returning to Europe. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., all of the fine furniture, most of it made to order in Paris by Messrs. Ringuet, Leprince & Marcotte, consisting of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, consisting of an elegant French carved oak buffet and bookcase, &c., together with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 356 West 32d-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson figured brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre table, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, with pier base and cornices to match; rosewood seven octave piano, piano stool in plush, rosewood marble-top pier and side tables, oak extension dining table, oak cane seat chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, straw paillasses, mahogany marble-top washstands, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, oak lounges in green reps, Wilton stair carpets, oil cloths, stair rods, window shades, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 9 Great Jones-st.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, marble-top centre tables, pier mirrors, gilt cornices, window curtains and shades, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, &c., mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., extension table, dining chairs, stair carpets, rods, oilcloths, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL REMOVE MAY 1 TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOM, NO. 8 CORTLANDT-ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, WHERE THEY WILL HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE DESIRING TO REMOVE THEIR CHATTELS; AND WILL ALSO GIVE THEIR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO SALES OF FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF PARTIES DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING. CONSIGNMENTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE SOLICITED AND LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
MOST ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with parians, bronzes, statuettes, damask and lace curtains, Steinway rosewood piano, together with about 100 oil paintings, many of which have been on exhibition at the Paris Exposition and are of very superior quality, together with all the superior furniture of the house, made by Pottier and Stymus and Meeks of this City, on MONDAY, April 27, at No. 58 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Descriptive catalogues early on Monday, at house.
SAME DAY, at 2½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 15th-st., an assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture.
On TUESDAY, April 28, at No. 145 West 15th-st., elegant furniture, Axminster, velvet and other carpets, rosewood piano, rich bronzes, parians, with a choice assortment of parlor, dining-room and other goods. See catalogues at house.

By M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 27, AT 10½, THE entire furniture contained in the residence No. 40 East 4th-st., viz.: Rosewood parlor furniture en suite, fine walnut and mahogany chamber suites, best curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding, carpets and oilcloths throughout, the house mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.: the whole to be peremptorily sold. Descriptive catalogues at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AND VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., ON TUESDAY, April 28,
about 55 acres of land, together with the mansion, gardeners' cottage, greenhouse, farm-house, barn, bathing and boat house, and private dock thereon, situate on the
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge, and about three miles from
CENTRAL PARK,
and bounded by the Hunt's Point Road and Leggett's Creek. The land being the most elevated on the East River, within several miles of New-York, has a commanding view of New-York City, East River and Long Island Sound. This property, formerly known as the
LEGGETT HOMESTEAD,
will be sold in VILLA PLOTS of from 1 to 3 acres, and has been so subdivided that each plot has a
COMMANDING VIEW.
To capitalists or persons of moderate means wishing safe investments, or healthful
SUBURBAN HOMESTEADS,
this property will be found most attractive, combining as it does all the conveniences of the city with the advantages of the country, affording fine BOATING, BATHING and FISHING; and is adjoining, or in the immediate vicinity of the property and elegant residences of Messrs. E. G. Faile, O. Bryan, Paul Spofford, Charles D. Dickey, F. Barretto, Col. Richard M. Hoe, Gilbert and Casanova. The distance from the City Hall to this property, by the
CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
will not exceed thirty minutes, and will be nearer Wall-st. in point of time than Brooklyn or Jersey City, without the dangers, detentions and inconveniences incident to ferry travel. It is accessible at all hours by horse and steam cars, steamboats, carriages and foot passengers.
Topographical maps ready at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at SIX per cent. per annum.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 West 17th-st., the elegant furniture and billiard-table contained in said house, consisting of rich ebony and gold parlor suites, cabinets, pedestals, centre-tables, ottomans, &c.,
made to order by POTTIER.
Six elegant Paris clocks, candelabras and bronzes, rosewood billiard-table, marble-top,
made to order by
PHELAN.
Rosewood 7-octave piano and stool,
made by
BOARDMAN & GRAY.
Brocatel, damask and lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mirrors, chandeliers and engravings, oak dining-table, buffet, chairs and lounges, armoire-a-glace, bedsteads and bureaus, library, card and dressing tables,
made to order by
HUTCHINGS.
Fine china and glass ware; also, a general assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT THE MERCANTILE HOTEL.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., all the parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture contained in the Mercantile Hotel, Nos. 166 and 168 Duane-st., New-York, consisting of handsome parlor and bedroom suites, toilet sets, carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, blankets and counterpanes, bed and table linen, curtains, hair mattresses and paillasses, silver-plated and steel table cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, cut-glass goblets and tumblers, range, stoves, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at Auctioneers' office, 111 Broadway, basement.

FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, Auctioneer—Office No. 706 3d-av.
WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, 27TH INST., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 14 East 54th-st., near 5th-av., an elegant assortment of substantial household furniture, a very fine 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, &c. Sale positive.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., NO. 5½ PINE-st., invite special attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of the late Commodore Sloat, in New-Brighton, S. I., on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10 A. M.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HAY.—PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 27, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Stores, southeast corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 137 bales clover hay, in lots to suit purchasers. Particulars at office of auctioneers.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., NO. 5½ PINE-ST., invite special attention to sale of household furniture, at No. 323 West 28th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at 10 A. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL, BY ORDER OF the Executors of the late Hon. John A. Cross, sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, April 28, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the splendid new mansion erected by Mr. Cross for his own home, situated on the northeast corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, adjoining residence of John Halsey, Esq., with the fine stable and beautiful grounds. This is one of the most magnificent mansions in Brooklyn. Built without regard to cost. Sale peremptory. See auction advertisement. Apply for further particulars to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 17 Lafayette-av., corner Raymond-st.; recently new; painted, both outside and inside; parlors painted and ceiling frescoed, and put in complete order throughout; contains all modern improvments. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN, No. 153 Montague-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, 25x100, ON TAYLOR-st., near Bedford-av., one of the best locations in Brooklyn. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, AT moderate rent, in New-York, west of 3d-av., or in Brooklyn, adjacent to the ferries, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address, with terms and other particulars, C. B. H., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITHIN four hours of New-York, containing not less than 14 rooms, suitable for a young ladies' boarding-school. Address Miss ROBERTSON, No. 43 East 20th-st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD NEIGHBORhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, for which first mortgage will be given on property worth double the amount. Apply to B. T. HITCHCOCK, 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COAL YARD, or lots suitable for one, who will let or sell the same, address G. F., Box 1,843 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c. West side preferred.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE and grown-up son, the second or third story in a handsome well-furnished house, where there are no other boarders, located between 20th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Will pay a fair price for good accommodations; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,832 Post-office, stating price.

BOARDING.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, replete with modern conveniences, in first-class house, located in 15th-st., east of 4th-av., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen; family small and private; no other rooms rented; reference required. Address, with name and residence, S. H., Station D.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

PART OF No. 48, CLINTON-PLACE, rent in board, to private family, adults, basement, second story, and attic; house newly repaired thoroughly; immediate possession.

FOR $15 PER WEEK, EACH (ONLY four adults) can obtain room and board on East 45th-st. with an American family of good position, who refer to O. Holden, No. 12 Bible House.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman and wife, or a family, at No. 238 West 25th-st.; children not objectionable; no moving; best of references given and required.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome suites of rooms to let with first-class board. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE unfurnished room on first floor, with board for two, at $18 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson, from July 6 to Sept. 8. ALONZO FLACK.

MEDICAL.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 119 Greenwich-av., a regular successful practitioner. Lady physician in attendance. Elegant rooms provided. Consultation letter free.

LADIES' TROUBLE CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. Powers, 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, impaired manhood; circular sent free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser, understands all kinds of family sewing and is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for one week No. 214 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO GO TO Europe with a family. Can be seen at her present employers until suited, at No. 280 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING DISPOSED of his horses, desires to get a situation for his coachman, who understands his business perfectly. Address J. K., No. 60 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, THAT has had many years experience in Veterinary Surgery, wishes an engagement to take charge of a large quantity of horses; terms easy; no objection to any Northern State. A note addressed W. G. EDWARDS, No. 399 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING 15 miles from New-York, a Protestant girl of good character and disposition, as nurse for young children and for light chamberwork; an orphan preferred; a desirable girl will have a pleasant, permanent home. Address, for three days, PALISADES, Box 113 *Times* Office.

MILLWRIGHT WANTED—A PRACTICAL carpenter and millwright; one who understands his business perfectly; situation permanent. Address L. M. CO., Box No. 3,139 New-York City.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and is a neat quick sewer. Apply to Miss WARD, No. 189 Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STUYVESANT SQUARE—FOR SALE, THE very elegant four-story brown-stone house. No. 1 Rutherford-place, southwest corner of 17th-st., near Dr. Tyng's Church; house is 20.4 feet wide, fronts the park, and has side lights; one of the finest locations in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD, BOULEVARD,
BOULEVARD. BOULEVARD.
Property for sale above Central Park, fronting on the Grand Boulevard, with magnificent view of Hudson River.
FROM ONE ACRE
TO
FORTY ACRES.
The Boulevard maps are at our office.
POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY,
No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

A NICE SMALL FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone high-stoop house for sale or rent, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements and in good order; possession immediately; may be seen without permit from 11 to 3.
JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 24 West 49th-st., built in the best manner by Amos Woodruff, with double floors, high stoop, French roof and all modern improvements; will be completed by May 1. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

A BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, perfect order, No. 74 W. 47th-st., (a bargain.) Also, 141 W. 47th, 23 W. 46th, 60 W. 45th, and 137 W. 43d sts.; others $14,000 to $60,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in prime order, elegantly furnished, with stable, horses, carriages. Possession immediately. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, several very desirable pieces of property, improved and unimproved, all being worthy the attention of those seeking sure investments. ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON 73D and 74th sts., between 1st and 2d avs., 25x102 feet. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA fine finished house No. 308 West 28th-st. Inquire at No. 75 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 East 42d-st. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFEN, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
First station on the
ERIE RAILWAY.
Guides may be had free on application to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., agents for the Mount Rutherford Company, or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON LATHer's Hill, an elegant house with 16 rooms, four acres of ground, gardener's house and stable; house has hot and cold water throughout, laundry, stationary tubs, bathroom, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry; is ten minutes from depot; furniture can be had with the house, if desired. Apply to JNO. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—HOUSE and five acres of land, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near Annadale Railroad Station; fine fruit on the place. If not sold on or before the 27th of April, the property will be sold at auction, by A. JOURNEAY, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on the 27th day of April.

NEW-JERSEY.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses for sale and to let, within one hour, and less, of Wall-st. Two very desirable places at Clinton Hill, near Newark, to let furnished for the season or year, both large, stylish places, at $250 and $300 per month. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—16 miles from City, beautifully located, near depot, for sale or rent, a fine two-story residence, barn and stable, three acres, garden, fruit, shade, &c., $8,000; also, 5 acre place, $10,000; 15 acres, $9,000; 6 acres, $6,500; 66 acres, $13,000; 1/4 acres, $30,000; others $3,000 to $80,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE or to rent, a convenient two-story house, with 13 rooms and from one to four acres of land, one-third mile from Vanderbilt Landing; would exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE of 75 acres for sale, in Flushing, L. I., nine miles from Hunter's Point Ferry by turnpike, and 42 minutes by railroad; excellent land; good buildings; choice fruit and pleasant surroundings; will be sold at a bargain.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THREE NEW BUILDINGS—FRENCH roof and gothic, at Forest Grove, Morrisiana, located on high ground; three minutes from horse and eight from steam cars, and twenty minutes from 42d-st.; will be sold very low; 70 per cent. on mortgage. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY and basement house; has all the modern improvements; fronting on Vanvoorst-square, Jersey City. Inquire of L. D. LANDRINE, No. 225 Grove-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., TWO minutes' walk from depot, a desirable house of 12 rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, gas-pipes, &c.; good garden, fruit trees, &c. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., New-York.

WORTH $5,000, WILL SELL FOR $4,000; $300 allowed for repairs; terms easy; cottage of 11 rooms; all necessary outbuildings, fruit, garden, &c., on Staten Island. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine-st.

AT GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire at CULBERT BROTHERS', No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrison's.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
New-Jersey,
opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

PAVILION HOTEL. (LATE MR. BLANCARD'S,) NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—Only 30 minutes by boat, nearly every hour from foot foot of Dey-st.
This elegant and extensive establishment (now undergoing repairs) will be open for the reception of guests on the 27th April. Bath-house and stables for horses and carriages, billiard-room and ninepin-alley, all attached to the house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO RENT—IN PLIMPTON'S NEW BUILDING, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., rooms suitable for savings bank, insurance company, real estate, dentists' and other offices; splendid location for drug store, clothing, &c. Also, large halls for masonic societies and other purposes. Apply upon the premises from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, OF building No. 37 East 13th-st., second house east of University-place, north side, suitable for piano-forte warerooms, or for tailoring business. Inquire at OWEN & BROPHY'S paint shop, corner City-place and 11th-st.

STEAM POWER AND MANUFACTORY TO RENT—Three floors, 25x125, well lighted and located. Apply at office of the Metropolitan Collar Co., No. 307 Broadway.

ELIGIBLE CORNER ROOMS AND FURNISHED OFFICE TO LET—On second floor of Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply as per bills.

FOR RENT—TWO FINE LARGE OFFICES CONnected; also two small ones, over A. E. & C. E. Tilton's, No. 95 Liberty-st. Inquire of MOREY & SPERRY, same building.

BROADWAY—TO LET, STORES NO. 634 AND 636 Broadway; also, upper part of buildings No. 634 and 636, together or singly; single rooms suitable for offices. Inquire at carriage warerooms, 638 Broadway.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 738 Broadway, size 25x110 feet; immediate possession given; would be divided if desired. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN.

A STORE FLOOR TO LET—GOOD STAND for fancy goods business, No. 417 10th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; rent $40. Apply on premises from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—PREMISES NO. 348 CANAL-ST.; store well known as cigar stand, doing a good business, established over 20 years; rent reasonable. For particulars inquire at No. 62 Dey-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

AN OFFICE TO RENT.—FRONT PART OF basement office No. 14 Pine-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

LAW OFFICES AND DESK ROOM TO LET—Two offices, part of a suite, with use of library. Inquire at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COPYIST, TO BE WELL RECOMMENDED, can have desk-room, to be paid for in services. Address H., Room No. 10, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—STORES AND CELLARS 137 AND 139 Reade-st. at a low rent. Inquire at No. 140 Reade-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT CITY AND COUNTRY residence combined, on Bloomingdale Road, with view of Hudson; house modern; all improvements; stable attached; to lease furnished, or house to lease and furniture for sale. For terms, &c., address G. W. H., Post-office Box No. 3,988.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY H. S. BRICK, 226 47th-st., near B'way, $1,600; all modern improvements; perfect order. Apply to owner, 149 W. 46th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

$500.—COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, furnished—Hazlewood Cottage, situate on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne, N. Y.; contains parlor, saloon, dining-room, six bedrooms, ante-kitchen, &c.; two acres of ground. Also, ice, wood, garden, planted, and stabling if required. Also, three suites of furnished rooms, comprising parlor and two or three bedrooms each; piazza. Price for the season to strictly first-class $200 each suite. Refer by permission to JAS. L. DUNHAM, Esq., corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. SYLVANUS REED, corner 38th-st. and 4th-av., or by letter to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y.

SUBURBAN VILLA TO LET, PARTIALLY furnished, lately the residence of DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., deceased, situate on the heights beyond Manhattanville, 1½ miles north of Central Park; entrance on the Bloomingdale road; six acres, secluded, handsome lawn, shade, shrubbery and greenhouses; good vegetable gardens; superb views of North and East Rivers, and landscape of part of Westchester Co.; fine house with modern improvements, commodious brick stable. This place combines the advantages of a healthy City and country home; will be let for two or more years. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT WHITESTONE, L. I.—A good two-story and attic house, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, &c., with one acre of ground; the location is very desirable, with fine view of the Sound; the house is furnished and will be rented for $650 per annum, or the house and grounds will be sold for $7,250; a decided bargain. Apply to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit, water cresses, &c.; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit depot passes by the farm.
PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED, IN the very best style, a residence in Morrisania, eight minutes from depot; brick house, 28x50, 12 rooms frescoed in oil, (cupola;) stable, (4 stalls,) coach-house and coachman's room; one acre of ground, handsome walks, all kinds of fruit; nine trains from City daily; neighborhood private and strictly first-class. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE "HAMILTON Grange," built by Gen. Hamilton, a fine residence at 145th-st., on Kingsbridge-road; 13 rooms, kitchen, dairy, gas and water throughout; 33 acres of land, gardens, gardener's house, coach-house and stable, all in good order. For permits apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, with all the modern improvements; has 16 rooms; stands on three lots of ground, No. 189 Jersey-avenue, corner South 5th-st., Jersey City; the Hoboken cars pass the door; rent $1,600 per annum. Inquire at the house, or of C. H. CROSBY, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

A MAGNIFICENT PLACE TO RENT, furnished, at the upper part of this island, 30 minutes from 30th-st. Large mansion, stable, hothouse, lodge and several acres of beautiful garden running to Hudson River; mammoth shade trees. Several places for sale on the boulevard. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET, IN MOTT HAVEN, THE UPPER part of house on College-av., next to Concord-st., 5 rooms; good neighborhood; five minutes or Harlem Railroad depot. Apply to A. J. QUINBY, No. 220 East 29th-st., City, or Boston Road, near Main-st., Mott Haven.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, 13 rooms, barn and stable, two acres garden, fruit, shade, &c., Northern N. J. Railroad, 16 miles from City, $850; others, furnished and unfurnished, variously located, convenient to City, $30 to $400 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; has been occupied as a drug-store for three years; anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON DEAN-ST., BEtween Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 22x40, lot 22x100 feet, 13 rooms, all improvements, handsomely furnished. Permits and particulars of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY situated at North Bellville, near Boiling Spring and Rutherford Park, N. J.—An Italian villa, partly furnished, containing 18 rooms, 40 acres, with necessary outbuildings, sloping lawn, and water front. Apply at St. Denis Hotel, Room 44, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 7 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—NEAR BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, a very delightful place near the landing; house commodious and cheerful; 13 rooms, gas, &c.; stable, carriage-house, garden with fruits of all kinds. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT A moderate rent, a small, well-furnished house, pleasantly located; possession immediately. Apply at No. 127 East 17th-st., two doors from Irving-place, between 2 and 5 P. M.

IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON—TO LET, furnished, a fine residence, with modern conveniences and barn; fine river views, and near depot and steamboat landing; rent $250 per month. Address F. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A pleasant place on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. For particulars inquire of JOHN D. GILBERT, Package Agent, New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—TO RENT—First-class and finely-furnished high-stoop house; also, unfurnished houses, 8 W. 37th, 60 W. 45th, 32 W. 46th and 155 W. 14th sts.; others, 4th to 60th sts., $1,100 to $8,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for six months or one year, a desirable country house and one acre of ground, beautifully located in the village of White Plains, on Harlem Railroad. Apply on premises, to Mrs. RUTH H. PRIME.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent several detached first-class brick villas, from $850 to $1,500; modern improvements, with lawns, gardens, stables, &c.; five minutes of ferry. Apply at Mr. HAMILTON'S office, No. 26½ Broadway.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Bay Side, Flushing, near railroad depot, on the water, with bath-house; 15 and 13 rooms; garden fruits and vegetables for one included; ice-houses filled. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 22.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS EACH to let, with gas and water, in new house No. 417 10th-av. between 36th and 37th sts.; rent $26. Apply on the premises, from 4 to 6 P. M., or GEO. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO RENT—COUNTRY SEATS IN LONG Island for the Summer season or the year; accessible in thirty-five minutes from Wall-street; situation most agreeable, and houses well furnished and very commodious. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET—FURNISHED, AFTER 1st May, for four, five or six months, a cottage house, very desirably situated. Address Box No. 77 Post-office, Astoria; or apply in Remsen-st., fifth house from Franklin-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Christopher-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Rent $1,200.

A VERY PRETTY LITTLE BROWN-stone house, newly furnished, to rent or for sale; Lexington-av., near 28th-st.; price $16,000; also, No. 38 West 24th-st.; $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO LET—WOODSIDE, L. I., 45 MINUTES FROM Wall-st.; commodious cottage houses, with about 1½ acres ground. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FURNISHED—A neat frame cottage, twenty minutes from Fulton Ferry, all in perfect order. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT SPRING Valley Depot—A fine two-story and basement cottage, nine rooms, small garden, barn, fruit, &c; rent $300. Inquire at Truss office, No. 2 Barclay-st.

FORT HAMILTON MANSION TO RENT—An elegant residence situate on the river bank at the Narrows, near steamboat landing. Photographic picture at H. & J. HOPKINS', No. 140 Reade-st.

TO RENT LOW—ONE OF THOSE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses in 78th-st., fourth house East of 4th-av. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES AT Sharon, Conn.; gardens, barns, &c., at $450 and $500 each for the season; four hours' Harlem R. R. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN SUMMIT-st., Brooklyn; three-story brick, high-stoop, well furnished, in good order; $150 per month. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let furnished, an elegant house, with 16 rooms, milk bath-rooms and laundry; twelve acres, beautifully laid out. R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 52 West 47th-st., beautifully frescoed. Immediate possession. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE FINE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 105 West 47th-st., in perfect order. Also many others. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 325 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av.; stone front; all improvements; three stories, high basement; in good order. Apply this day to owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rent $1,400.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET—At No. 17 Bedford-st., six rooms. Inquire on the premises, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 58 Vandam-st. Rent moderate.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front house; modern improvements; rent $1,000 to $1,300. Apply at 344 East 62d-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE WITH 14 ROOMS, stable and 8 lots, corner of Broadway and 103d-st.; gas, water, range, &c. E. K. ADAMS, 117 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 162 WEST 46TH-st., furnished; rent $75 per month. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. on the premises. Ring twice.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; breakfast if required; references.

TO LET—IN BERGEN, 15 MINUTES BY HORSE cars from Jersey City Ferry, a fine three-story house and stable; rent $450. Apply at No. 308 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress.......................Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, APRIL 27, AT 8,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
DEBORAH,
(Leah the forsaken.)
WEDNESDAY, GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT,
will be produced Schiller's translation of Racine's
PHAEDRA. PHAEDRA.
Tickets and seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1868.
Will be presented Douglas Jerrold's celebrated drama, in three acts, entitled
THE RENT DAY.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. B. DURAND, Mr. T. SHERWOOD, Mr. G. WHITE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss C. CARMAN.
To conclude with the capital afterpiece, by T. J. Williams, entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
In which will appear Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss ANNIE WARD.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1868—HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY—HONEYMOON.
THURSDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, Tom Taylor's beautiful Comedy entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
In active rehearsal and will shortly be produced an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 30,
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered by the Dramatic Profession to the popular actor
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
previous to his departure for California, on which occasion he will have the honor of appearing in one of his most famous characters, full particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
H. L. BATEMAN,
Director of the Parisian Opera Bouffe.
A MONSTER PERFORMANCE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA BELLE HELENE.
And first appearance
IN MANY YEARS
OF
MR. H. L. BATEMAN
IN
ENGLISH DRAMA,
Supported by a
TALENTED COMPANY.
Reserved seats can be had at the Box offices of the Academy of Music and French Theatre. Also at Nos. 200 and 701 Broadway, on and after
WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 29.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
SEASON IN NEW-YORK LIMITED TO
FIVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2, FOR THE FIRST TIME, SOR TERESA (SISTER TERESA), OR ISABELLA SUAREZ.
produced with immense enthusiasm during the late incomparable and triumphant season in Havana.
Ticket offices now open. Down town, Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway. Up town, Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at Theatre Francais.
FIRST RISTORI MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN...................Lessee and Director
CLOSE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERATIC SEASON ON RECORD.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
OF
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE, NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
Last night but four
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
Opera Bouffe, in Three Acts, by J. Offenbach.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28,
Last night but three
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29,
Last night but two
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30,
Last night but one
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
Seats for any of the above performances now ready at the box-office and Nos. 200 and 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
FOURTH AND LAST SERIES!
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
by
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
RICHARD III.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
Schiller's tragedy of
MARY STUART.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2,
The Reading will be miscellaneous, consisting of the following selections:
PART OF MILTON'S "COMUS."
"RUTH" BY W. WORDSWORTH.
PORTION OF SCOTT'S "MARMION."
"THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP"...LONGFELLOW.
"THE BOAT OF GRASS"..................ANONYMOUS.
"BARBARA FRETCHIE"......................WHITTIER.
The Evening Readings will commence at precisely 8 o'clock.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
PRICE OF TICKETS, $1 50.
As each ticket will entitle the purchaser to a reserved seat, no more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the hall.
The sale of single tickets, as well as those for the series, will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, April 24, at 9 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK:
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
And No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN:
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner State-st.
Subscriptions now received for the Spring term.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC is now open for the Spring term, at their new rooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Two classes are now forming for beginners in vocal music, for which the terms have been reduced to $6 per quarter.
Applications received.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES AND THEATRICAL NOTICE.
Parties in possession of curiosities, either natural or scientific, for sale or for hire, are requested to address P. T. BARNUM or GEORGE WOOD, Wood's Museum, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway, New-York. It is respectfully suggested that any applications for engagements in the dramatic department of the Metropolitan Theatre need not be made prior to June 1.
GEORGE WOOD, Manager.

TRENOR'S CLOSING SOIREE DANSANTE.—LYRIC HALL, 6th-av.,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.
Season tickets are good for the above evening.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. P. HENRY
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Capt. GEORGE L. NORTON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 2,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as follows:

CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY,	May 2
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY,	May 9
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY,	May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY,	May 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT
TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA sails on FRIDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED.—The proprietor of a first-class restaurant, eligibly situated on Broadway, having more business than he can give his personal attention, will sell (to a responsible and respectable party, acquainted with the details of the business,) one-quarter interest in the establishment for the above-named sum. Address RESTAURANT, Post-office, Box No. 5,923.

A RETIRING PARTNER'S INTEREST, or the entire business of a well established manufactory of ornamental hair-work, having extensive trade throughout the country, is offered for sale. Apply No. 131 Bleecker-st.

STEAM ENGINE—20 HORSE POWER, TUBULar boiler and tobacco machinery, for sale cheap on account of removal to the new store, Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-st. Inquire of H. W. BENTON & CO. No. 247 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—8TH WEEK.
THE PREVAILING HIT.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX.........................as.........................CLOWN.
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turned into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty."
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, CARRIE A. MOORE and E. T. GOODRICH.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10¾. Admission 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c. admission.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK AND EMPHATIC SUCCESS OF THE WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, IN
PARIS AND HELEN,
adapted from Offenbach's LA BELLE HELENE.
Original music and choruses by augmented orchestra and operatic chorus, under Mr. H. Tissington's direction. To conclude with Mr. Falconer's farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,
with the popular eccentric commedian,
MR. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his famous character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. G. C. Boniface one week more. Another sensation. Now ready, reconstructed and rewritten, a drama in 5 acts, 35 scenes and 20 tableaux of the life and adventures of the notorious housebreaker,
JACK SHEPPARD.
His career and death at the Tyburn Tree.

THE LAST WEEK.
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Under the direction of the managers and proprietors of the American Circus, which was exhibited in
PARIS DURING THE EXPOSITION,
IS NOW OPEN,
ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.
THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY, UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.
THE MATINEES CROWDED
BY THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
THE EUROPEAN ARTISTS GREETED WITH
A STORM OF ENTHUSIASM.
THE THIRD GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT
will take place, if the weather is fine, on
MONDAY MORNING, April 27,
or on the first fine day thereafter, and will pass over the following route, leaving the place of exhibition at 10 A. M.:
Through 34th-st. to 5th-av., down 5th-av. to 23d-st., thence to 4th-av., thence to Bowery, to Chatham, to South end of Park, and thence up Broadway to 34th-st.
LOOK OUT FOR THE LIVE LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
PERFORMANCES
DAY AND EVENING,
Rain or Shine,
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR,
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway and 23d-st.
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Illustrated by
MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
The trouble commences at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
Blind Tom, the wonderful negro boy pianist, will give a series of his recherche entertainments at Irving Hall, commencing MONDAY, May 4, his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was visited by thousands, and regarded by all as the greatest musical genius living.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Now on exhibition, day and evening,
FERDINAND PAUWELS'
Great National Painting, entitled
THE NEW REPUBLIC;
OR, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
With portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Galusha A. Grow. It covers nearly 300 square feet of canvas.
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NOW OPEN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
DAY AND EVENING. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.
JEROME THOMPSON'S CHARMING picture, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth, now on Free Exhibition in the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, corner 14th-st. Open day and evening.

SEE THE MAY NUMBER OF NIX NAX! Only 10 cents for lots of fun.

LECTURES.

MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS WILL give the third lecture of his course on MONDAY EVENING, April 27. Subject—BIRDS; ANCIENT AND RECENT, AND THEIR CORRELATIONS. On TUESDAY EVENING his subject will be THE MAMMALIA, THE GORILLA, AND OTHER MONKEYS CONTRASTED WITH MAN IN THE EARLIER STAGES OF HIS EXISTENCE. At Cooper Institute, 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY IN Williamsburg, at Union Hall, corner of Division-av. and Clymers-st., MONDAY EVENING, April 27, to continue four nights only, by Messrs. WELLS, SIZER and DRAYTON, of the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

LINDEN HILL SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., in North Jefferson-st., four blocks from Orange depot. In this school boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and enjoy true home comforts; the grounds are spacious and high; the most beautiful site in Orange; two vacancies; this seminary, for $250, per school year, is equal to the best, charging $400 and $600; limited number: 14 boys (no day scholars.) Address the Principal, C. O. HERDSMAN, Box No. 152 Post-office, Orange, N. J., or come and see.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
H. O'FARRELL has just received by latest steamers 5,000 pieces of Crossly's velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, new Spring styles, in addition to his large assortment, and will not be undersold by any house in the City.
$500,000 worth of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, manufactured by himself, and warranted strictly as represented, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., extending through to Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 35th-st.
(All goods shipped to country purchasers free of charge.)

FOR SALE.—AT PRIVATE SALE,
RICH ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AS FOLLOWS:
One superb rosewood bookcase, lined with satinwood, made to order; two pair rich, heavy blue and gold satin brocatel window curtains lined, (new); one rosewood bureau, marble top, with glass; one black walnut centre table, marble top; one handsome mahogany desk, large size; one oak extension dining table, 12 feet; one dozen dining chairs, etc. All the above are of the very best quality, and in perfect order, and will be sold low if applied for at once, in consequence of the removal of the family. For particulars apply at the residence No. 6 Bedford-place, on Fulton-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE!—At ERNEST RATH'S furniture manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, furniture at great bargains, for cash; parlor suites covered with any color French satin, brocatel, $175, $200, $225; parlor suites covered with reps, $75, $85, $125, $150. Also great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, latest style mattresses, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.—APply at the school, No. 922 Broadway, (entrance on 21st-st.,) from 10 to 12 A. M.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts; 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
APRIL 21, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that the office of the American Jockey Club has been removed from No. 46 Exchange-place to No. 920 Broadway, corner of Twenty-first-st., where the annual dues will henceforward be received; also subscriptions to the new "Subscription Room," and all other business appertaining to the Club will be attended to.
The new badges to be worn by members, to entitle them to admission to all meetings at Jerome Park during the year 1868, are now ready for delivery. Members are requested to call at their earliest convenience and receive them.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
NO. 920 BROADWAY.
The Superintendent of Jerome Park will receive applications for the use of the restaurant in the grand stand during the Spring and Summer meetings of 1868; full particulars of premises and requirements will be furnished on application, personally or by letter, addressed to Chas. Wheatley, Jerome Park, Fordham. Wines, ales, but no spirits allowed to be sold. Applications will be received until May 10.
By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.
No. 920 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
The Subscription Room of the American Jockey Club will open on the 1st of May next. Persons desirous of becoming members can make application under the rules to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
APRIL 25, 1868.

FOR SALE.
TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.
A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of:
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and other specimens.
The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.
Can be purchased low.
Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

MATS, BROOMS, MATTRESSES,
Constantly on hand at the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Mattresses made to order, or made over at short notice. All orders promptly executed. Work sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 78 AND 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and Kindling Wood, Pine, Oak and Hickory of the very best quality at the lowest market prices. W. G. WILLIAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred.

A Fenian Proven to be the Culprit.

Reduction of the Prussian Army to a Peace Footing.

AUSTRALIA.

The Attempt to Murder Prince Alfred—The Culprit a Fenian.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.

Further particulars of the attempted assassination of Prince ALFRED have been received. The culprit was an Irishman, named FARRELL, who is known to be connected with the Fenian organization. FARRELL shot the Prince in the back on the 12th of March, at Sydney, Australia.

The ball was not extracted from the wound until two days afterward. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well—beyond even the hopes of his physician. His recovery will necessarily be slow. According to the advice of his medical attendants, the Prince sailed for England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Governorship of the Hudson's Bay Company—Personal Charges against Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.

Earl KIMBERLY has been appointed Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Right Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE publishes a card in the morning papers to-day, denying in a lump a host of personal charges which have been made from time to time.

The News of the Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred—Intense Excitement.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25—Evening.

The attempted assassination of Prince ALFRED by the Fenian FARRELL, has produced the most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other. The Press teems with denunciation of the assassin, and among the people, with whom the Prince was a great favorite, the crime forms the great topic of conversation.

The Trial of the Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators—Testimony for the Defence.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25—Evening.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed at the Old Bailey to-day. The case for the defence was opened, and the evidence taken. No less than four witnesses swore that the prisoner, BARRETT, was in Glasgow on the 13th of December, the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion occurred, and though subjected to the most rigid cross-examination, their testimony was completely unshaken. Many other witnesses were examined by the defence, when the case was rested.

The Attorney-General summed up the case for the prosecution. He urged that the proof against all the prisoners was established beyond a doubt. He was compelled to admit, however, that there were serious doubts about the complicity of TIMOTHY DESMONDS. But there was no doubt in the case of BARRETT. He ridiculed the attempt to prove an *alibi* in his case, and said that all the efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by the direct proof. After the speech of the Attorney-General the Court adjourned till Monday.

GERMANY.

The Military Preparations at an End.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 25.

Count VON BISMARCK says officially that the loss of the bill relative to the Federal debt, which was withdrawn from Parliament on account of a disposition on the part of the Liberal members to amend, will put an end to the building of ships and fortifications at once.

The reduction of the Prussian army to a peace footing will begin on the 1st of May.

SPAIN.

Completion of the Cabinet.

MADRID, Saturday, April 25.

The Spanish Cabinet is now completed, MARTIN BELDA having been reappointed Minister of the Marine. JOSE CONCHA has received the appointment of Marshal of the Camp. It is announced to-day that the policy of the Brava Cabinet will be identical with that pursued by the former Prime Minister, NARVAEZ.

CUBA.

Mme. Ristori En Route to New-York.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 25.

Mme. RISTORI and troupe, and a portion of the operatic troupe which have been performing here recently, sailed to-day in the steamship *Columbia* for New-York. Mme. RISTORI's gains during the season amount to $60,000 in gold.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived here this morning direct from the Pacific Coast, in obedience to a subpœna as a witness for the President on the impeachment trial.

THE WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is the weekly Treasury statement:

The amount of fractional currency issued during the week	$407,000
Amount shipped during the week:	
To Assistant Treasurer at New-York	200,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	200,000
United States Depository at Buffalo	35,000
United States Depository at Pittsburg	60,000
National Banks and others	149,088

The following is a statement of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks at this date:

For circulating notes	$341,913,000
For public deposits	38,277,950
The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week, was	120,930
Total to date	$307,413,231
From this is to be deducted the following amounts:	
Mutilated bills returned	$7,093,427
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and destroyed by U. S. Treasurer	522,204
Leaving in actual circulation	299,797,600
The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	539,400

COMMISSIONS ON SALES OF BONDS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, in reply to a resolution of the House directing him to report on the subject of the amount of commissions paid for the sale and disposal of United States bonds and securities, &c., says, among other things:

It will be seen by Mr. FESSENDEN's letter of Jan. 28, 1865, that having failed in negotiating the seven-thirty notes as rapidly as the necessities of the Department required through the instrumentality of depositing banks and other general agencies, he deemed it necessary to avail himself of the services of JAY COOKE to popularize the loan, and to this end to increase the commission from one-half per cent., which had been allowed to the banks and general agencies, to three-quarters of one per cent. on the first $50,000,000, and five-eighths of one per cent. on the next $50,000,000.

It was understood, however, that this increase of commission was not to inure to the benefit of Mr. COOKE, inasmuch as he was directed to allow to subagents and others the same rates of commission that had been allowed to them, and to pay all the expenses of negotiating the notes. This arrangement was continued on a larger scale by the present Secretary.

The Secretary says it will be noticed by the schedules of sales of Seven-three-ten hs notes that the commissions paid to some subscribers were higher than those paid to others."

MEXICO.

Arrest of Foreigners—Negrete Rebels Against the Government—Movements of the Ortega Party.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 25.

Late dates from Mexico have been received. A great many foreigners were arrested during the past month, but only five were expelled from the country. None of them were Frenchmen.

NEGRETE, with about 500 men, was openly in arms against the Government. The war in Sinaloa was progressing. The revolutionists had 3,000 men, and the Government troops, under Gen. CORONA, were 5,000 strong.

The commerce of Vera Cruz and the other towns was completely paralyzed. The worms had destroyed the cotton crop.

ORTEGA's party was making strong exertions, and was allied with the Chiefs NEGRETE, LEON, GALVEZ, VICARIO, ZERTUCHE and others. Stages leaving the capital were almost regularly robbed.

The war of races was continuing in Balize. The English were gaining ground.

Submission of Gen. Jiminez to the Government—Levying Contributions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, April 25.

Mexican intelligence received here by the steamer *Colorado*, confirms the reported submission of Gen. JIMINEZ to the Supreme Government of the State of Guerrero. Gen. AERE accepted the submission in behalf of the General Government. Gen. JIMINEZ has disbanded his troops. Affairs are quiet at Guerrero, and there is now no opposition to the will of ALVAREZ.

Advices from Guadalajara state that the commander of the forces had been ordered to join CORONA, at Sinalos, but that he had refused to obey.

RENTERA and VELASCO had collected a force of about 1,300, and were levying contributions on the inhabitants of the State of Bajio, which compels the General Government to hold back its troops for a new campaign.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The Georgia Election.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, April 25.

The county vote is 1,520, 190 of which are challenged, nearly all of the straight Radical ticket. The city vote is still being counted, and will continue till 12 o'clock to-night. It will probably be Monday evening before the counting is through. GORDON is said to be ahead so far. FITCH is about 200 ahead of the city ticket. Baker County—GORDON, 390 majority. Ware County—GORDON, 100 majority; FITCH, 200 majority; for the Constitution, 300. Pierce County—For BULLOCK, 124 majority; CLIFT, 99. Appling County—GORDON and FITCH have large majorities; against the Constitution, 254. The other counties have not been heard from.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 25.

The election returns are conflicting. The Democrats claim GORDON's election by a small majority, but admit the ratification of the Constitution. The Republicans claim BULLOCK's election by 20,000 majority.

MACON, Ga, Saturday, April 25.

The following is the official vote: Pike County gives 268 majority for GORDON and 261 majority against the Constitution. Clayton gives GORDON 349, BULLOCK 326, the Constitution 446, against the Constitution 233. Fayette gives 74 majority for GORDON and 9 majority for the Constitution. Henry gives 76 majority for GORDON and 68 majority against the Constitution. Schley gives BULLOCK 389, GORDON 374, for the Constitution 390, against the Constitution 366; Ferrill gives GORDON 802, BULLOCK 337, for the Constitution 311, against the Constitution 866. Quitman gives GORDON 356, BULLOCK 6, for the Constitution 17, against the Constitution 356. Crawford gives GORDON 535, BULLOCK 514, for the Constitution 511, against 538; Clay gives GORDON 438, BULLOCK 319, for the Constitution 319, against 434. North gives GORDON 248, BULLOCK 84, for the Constitution 89, against 225. Baldwin gives GORDON 713, BULLOCK 996, for the Constitution 990, against 723; a negro Representative and Senator were elected. Marion, official, gives 351 majority against the Constitution, 428 majority for GORDON, and TIFT, for Congress, 415 majority; a Democratic Representative is elected. Taylor gives 33 majority against the Constitution and 39 majority for GORDON. Pierce gives for the Constitution 219, against 69, GORDON 95, BULLOCK 199, FITCH, for Congress, 90, and CLIFT 188. Muscogee gives 590 majority for the Constitution and 520 majority for BULLOCK. In Bibb County the count will not be completed until Monday. The prospect is that the vote will be very close. Washington, unofficial, entire Democratic ticket elected by from 150 to 200 majority. Sumter, unofficial, small majority for GORDON, and both Democratic representatives elected. Dougherty, official, majority for Constitution, 552; for BULLOCK, 516; county officers all Radicals. Chattahoochee, official, vote on the Constitution, 394 for and 512 against; GORDON, 557; BULLOCK, 277. Stewart the report is that this county has gone Democratic by a large majority.

The North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, April 25.

Returns from the State come in slowly. Those received by mail, to-day, render the ratification of the Constitution quite certain. The Radicals claim its ratification by several thousand majority.

The additional reported majorities for the Constitution are as follows: Guilford, 500; Forsyth, 700; Wilkes, 600; McDowell, small; Warren, 1,282; Cumberland, 500; Rockingham, 400; Davidson, 600; Burke, 115; Washington, 452; Granville, 500.

The reported majorities against the Constitution have been reduced in Alamansee to only 50, in Orange to 400, Iredell 700, Catawba 676, Union 300, Gates 231. Caswell is reported to have gone Conservative by 150 majority, but this is doubtful.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 25.

Sufficient returns have been received to warrant the conclusion that the Constitution has been ratified by a small majority. This is generally conceded by the Conservatives.

Hon. N. BOYDEN, probably the only Conservative elected to Congress, has a majority of 2,500.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 25.

Unofficial returns thus far received leave the result of the election still in doubt. The contest undoubtedly will be very close. The excitement here for the last two days has been intense, but no disturbance has occurred. The returns from the extreme western counties are anxiously looked for, as they will decide the result as to whether the Constitution is ratified. The returns indicate that the Legislature will be about equally divided.

The Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 25.

Further returns from the country received to-day do not materially affect the results already given.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Grand Jury drawn under Gen. HANCOCK's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal. Orders have been issued to discharge the jury.

Decorating Confederate Graves in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, April 25.

To-day was observed by the citizens in decorating the graves of the dead of the "lost cause." The monument to the memory of Col. ROBT. SMITH, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, was erected.

The Conservative Executive Committee have issued the call for the assembling of the Convention on the 12th of May next.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted an ordinance for the protection of National Cemeteries in this State.

The Recent Boiler Explosion in Michigan—Additional Details.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 25.

By the boiler explosion in GREEN BROTHERS' steam saw-mill at Mainstee, Mich., on the 22d, nine persons were killed and six badly wounded. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Julius Leska, mill hand; Samuel Allen, scaler; Samuel Eaton, foreman; Thomas Bland, engineer on the tug *Ida*, who was on a visit to Charles Kuntz, sawyer; Theodore Watley, sawyer; Chas. Fink, sawyer; N. M. Sastrol, sawyer, and the little son of Peter Nichowen, who was killed on the street.

Wounded—W. H. Benney, engineer; Frank Goss, son of the fireman in the mill; Fred. Brunswick, severely scalded; Joseph Pelte, severely scalded; Henry Oleman, severely scalded, and Ras Johnson, severely scalded.

CANADA.

More Evidence Against Whalen, the Alleged Assassin of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Saturday, April 25.

Ten detectives swore to having overheard a conversation between WHALEN and DOYLE in the jail, in which WHALEN is said to have admitted to DOYLE that he shot D'ARCY MCGEE, and that he would either be hanged or go to the Penitentiary for life for it. He was prepared for either, and seemed to take pride in the idea that his name would be handed down to posterity as a great man. DOYLE was placed in a cell adjoining WHALEN, as a stratagem to lead him into conversation, the detectives taking up a position near at hand to listen. The evidence bears hard against DOYLE as an accomplice.

The House of Commons last night passed a bill providing for the support of the widow and family of the late D'ARCY MCGEE.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Fire—List of the Insurances.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

A fire broke out afresh yesterday in the ruins of the conflagration of Thursday morning. The following is the insurance list:

Corn Exchange, of New-York	$50,000
Home, of New-Haven	50,000
Buckeye, Mutual, of Cincinnati	25,000
Eureka, of Cincinnati	50,000
Queen, of Liverpool and London	50,000
Security, of New-York	50,000
Firemen's of New-York	50,000
Boatmen's Fire and Marine, of Cincinnati	50,000
Putnam, of Hartford	50,000
North British and Mercantile, of New-York	10,000
State Fire, of Cleveland	50,000
Phœnix, of St. Louis	25,000
Howard, of New-York	2,500
Phœnix, of Brooklyn	50,000
North American, of Hartford	50,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company	50,000
Ætna, of Hartford	50,000
Merchants', of Cincinnati	50,000
North American, of Philadelphia	50,000
Total	$812,500

GARNERSLEY & Co. were insured in the St. Louis Insurance Company for $10,000; in the Pacific $10,000; in the Lumbermen's, $5,000; in the Boatmen's, $5,000; in the St. Louis Mutual, $5,000; in the United of St. Louis, $5,000; Union, $5,000; Marine, $5,000. Total, $50,000.

JESSE ARNOLD & Co. state their loss at between $40,000 and $50,000. They are insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford for $5,000; in the Marine of St. Louis for $5,000; in the International of New York for $5,000; in the Enterprise of Cincinnati for $5,000. Total, $20,000.

Progress of Methodism in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, April, 25.

The *Central Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, states that while in 1862 there were but 32 ministers and 2.141 members of that Church in Missouri, there are now about 200 ministers and 26,000 members, being an increase of about 4,000 a year.

The Baptist Church in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, April 25.

The Baptist Union for Church Extension publishes its report for the year 1867, from which it seems that during that time five church buildings have been finished, erected, or purchased; two new Churches organized; one new mission-school established, and all Churches strengthened by accessions to their numbers; $15,197 have been collected, and $15,590 expended. Outstanding liabilities of the Union at the time of the report, $25,517. Since the report was prepared some additional donations have been received and others promised, and the committee hope soon to report themselves out of debt.

Whisky Men Indicted by a Grand Jury in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday found bills against several members of the whisky ring. No names have yet been made public, but it is understood that several prominent citizens and one or two Government officials are involved.

Burglaries in Memphis—One of the Thieves Shot and others Captured.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 25.

During the storm last night about a dozen attempts were made by burglars to enter stores in various parts of the city. In one instance three were captured while attempting to blow open a safe in TAGG's paint store. In another three negroes attempted to enter PADISTA's grocery, on Madison-street, by putting one of the number through a window. But no sooner had he struck the floor than he was fired upon and mortally wounded.

In consequence of rain Commemoration-Day ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves of Confederate dead was postponed until Monday.

A Negro Acquitted of Murder in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, April 25.

An interesting trial for murder was concluded this week at the term of Court in Sussex County. JESSE DRAPER, a deaf and dumb negro, was charged with the murder of N. H. DICKERSON in November last. The facts were not denied, but a plea of self-defence and non-accountability, by reason of deficient mental capacity, was made. His own counsel could not make him understand, and he did not comprehend the proceedings during the trial. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, Refuses to Resign, but Will Reform.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

Senator YATES has written a letter, addressed to the "People of the State of Illinois," acknowledging as substantial truth the criticisms passed upon him by the Press of the State. He claims that their statements are exaggerated, and apologizes for his bad conduct; and without reserve or defence he declines positively to resign, but promises to reform at once and do his duty hereafter free from the besetting sin which has dragged him down.

Troops Sent Against the Indians in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 24.

Gen. HALLECK has ordered two companies of troops against the hostile Indians who massacred the Pierson family a few days ago in Long Valley, Nevada. The entire white population of the neighborhood are in arms and in pursuit of the savages.

The United States steamer *Suwanee* arrived to-day from ports on the Mexican Pacific coast. The United States steamer *Mohongo* sailed for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to-day, to relieve the *Lackawanna*.

Fire in Owego—Loss $60,000.

OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, April 25.

Two brick buildings on Lake-street, and two frame buildings adjoining on the north, were destroyed by fire last night. They were occupied by KING & CHITREY, book-store; Young Men's Christian Association; L. N. SPENCER, boots and shoes; STONE, SPENCER & Co., boots and shoes; E. HARDEN, boots and shoes; A. L. SMITH, hats and caps; OGDEN & BARTON, tobacconists; W. D. IRELAND, boots and shoes; G. W. PATRICK, dwelling; L. M. WICKS, dwelling; A. WEIGEL, clothing. Total loss, $60,000; insured for $40,000.

Fire in Warren, Mass.—Loss $35,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, April 25.

A fire occurred in Warren early this morning, which destroyed the Fairbanks block, occupied by S. & J. WITHERBEL, dealers in hardware and clothing; J. WALKER, provision market; LINCOLN & Co., insurance office; Misses KEYES, millinery. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $35,000. Insured for about $25,000.

Fatal Accident in Wooster, Mass.

WOOSTER, Mass., Saturday, April 25.

JOHN HIND, an employe in WASHBURN & MOORE's wire works, in this city, got caught in the beveled gear this afternoon, and his body was cut entirely in twain.

An Intoxicated Man Shot by a Militia Officer in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, April 25.

Capt. PHILIPS, Registration Commissioner and Commander of Colored Militia, shot a man named BARET, at Gallatin, yesterday, inflicting a fatal wound. BARET was intoxicated.

Sailing of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 25.

The steamship Belgian, Capt. CROCK, sailed for Liverpool at 3:15 this afternoon.

EMIGRATION.

Passage of a Bill for the Better Protection of Emigrants—More Trouble About the Head Money—How Much is Collected by Steamboat Companies, and How Little is Paid—Protest of Passengers—American Citizens.

Too frequently steerage passengers, by steamboats and sailing vessels from Europe—emigrants and others—have had just reason for complaint of bad treatment of one kind or other, received by them on the voyage. These complaints were, from time to time, for many years back made to the Commissioners of Emigration, on the arrival of the complainants, and the particulars duly recorded at Castle Garden. But it was very rarely indeed that the redress which the complaints called for was obtained. Time, more or less, was required by the Commissioners to work up even a single case, and it was almost always found that before this could be effected, the complainants had left the City for homes in the West or elsewhere. Owing to this and the consequent lack of the necessary evidence to substantiate the charges, complaint after complaint fell to the ground, and the abuses thrived in the absence of ready recognition and speedy punishment. We are glad to learn that, by a bill which has just passed both Houses of the Legislature, and which gives the necessary powers to the Commissioners, a better protection for emigrants is likely to be secured. This bill perpetuates the sworn testimony of emigrants who make affidavit before the Commissioners, or their representation of the abuse or grievance of which they have been the victims during the passage. Their proceeding to their journey's end no longer defeats the purposes of justice. In such prosecutions as the Board of Emigration may deem it advisable to institute, their written testimony will be accepted in the courts as would the evidence of the witness were he in person present.

An effort was made to defeat this bill, and at the same time to reduce the head money now paid by all transporters of emigrants to this country from $2 50 to $2, and further to abolish the bond system, by which they have to give security that the lame, the blind, and others not able to support themselves, shall not become a burden upon the State. The effort, notwithstanding the exercise of much skillful engineering at Albany, was an unsuccessful one.

There is much about this head-money business which is not generally known, and which expresses the selfishness which characterizes many of the companies who net great revenues and distribute large dividends from this emigrant carrying trade. For instance, this $2 50 of head money is invariably collected in gold on the other side, while it is paid here to the Board of Emigration in currency. In rating the passage money from Liverpool, Queenstown or other British ports, ten shillings and sixpence sterling is the sum included for head money, equivalent to $3 50 currency, of which they hand over but $2 50. Again, during the year 1867 the gross arrival of steerage passengers by steamer, at this port, was 189,378, of whom 28,635 were American citizens, naturalized or native; yet all of these, without exception, had to pay the passage rate, which includes the head money. In other words, $71,487 went into the pockets of the steamship companies which should have remained in that of the 28,635 steerage passengers, many of whom had paid it before, and the balance of whom had no right to pay it at any time. It will thus be seen how unjustifiable is the outcry against paying this head money, and how selfish such corporators are, who, in the face of the fact that they make dividends of from 16 to 20 per cent. to their shareholders, would, to still further add to their own receipts, lessen the resources of a Board which is instituted to protect the State against emigrant pauperism and the indiscriminate influx of those afflicted to helplessness, who, were it not for the bond system, would pour upon us from every town in Europe.

We have now before us a petition from passengers by steerage of a steamer (which arrived in this port a few days since. We do not give the name of the steamer nor of the Company, simply because the story of the complaint is no more nor no less true of them than of the other lines, and as we are only at this moment in possession of this single complaint, we do not desire to make invidious distinction.

To the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned passengers of the —— just now landed in the City of New-York, entreat you urgently to collect from the paymaster or captain of said steamer $3 commutation and hospital money for each of us, because every one of us was forced to pay said money, although we are all citizens of the United States, and have only paid a visit to our native country.

The petition then proceeds to characterize this proceeding as a cheat, a swindle, &c., and concludes by repeating the request that the overpaid money be demanded for them by the Commissioners. It is signed by fourteen passengers, two of whom are set out as having been *born* at Davenport, Iowa, the others giving their addresses as well known inhabitants of towns in this State and in Ohio.

The Outrage upon an Orphan Boy in a Brooklyn Asylum.

The case which has occupied so much attention in the City of Brooklyn for several days past, in connection with the alleged charge of outrage upon the boy, EDWARD FERGUSON, ten years old, in the Orphan Asylum, Cumberland-street, came up before Justice BUCKLEY, in the Second District Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. DANA, counsel for the Asylum, appeared for the defence, and Mr. PEARSALL, Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

The case of ANNIE CAMPBELL was first examined. The boy, EDWARD FERGUSON, testified to the assault having been made upon him in the Asylum by ANNIE CAMPBELL. He identified the bottle containing the nitric acid which the accused held in her hand while she was engaged in the assault upon his person; she hurt him, and Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. COCHRANE were present while she did it.

Dr. W. Eldrege, of the Brooklyn City Hospital, testified that the boy had only sustained a trivial injury; there was no maiming, as the sore would heal without any difficulty; it would heal in about a week; he could not tell how much of the acid had been used to bring about the condition of the boy when he first saw him at the hospital, but he should think about ten or fifteen drops might have been applied; he judged that the acid in the bottle was dilute nitric acid, and there could be no danger from its application; he could not say that this application was even made in well regulated families.

The defence then offered the prescription of Dr. HYDE in evidence, which called for four drachms of nitric acid, to be used one drop for a dose.

Dr. Dewitt C. Enos testified that he should think the acid in the bottle was not dilute, as the prescription called for nitric acid; it was sometimes used internally as a tonic, and externally to destroy tissues; it might be used to cure irritation of the cuticle and for curing warts; it was a formidable application; he knew that such cases had occurred, but it had not fallen to his lot to use it; could not recall any case in which such treatment had been used; no doubt vices existed which required treatment; he never knew acid to be applied to a boy of the age of the boy Ferguson.

Dr. S. F. Speir, consulting physician of the Asylum, testified that he had seen the boy Ferguson at the City Hospital and examined him; that he found the remains of a caustic application; that his condition was good and the boy was at play; should think that the boy was not now suffering any ill effect, but was enjoying a salutary effect; his hygienic condition is better now; should think that in such cases as that the treatment was judicious; he thought ten of fifteen drops were right in this case; he judged from the result that whatever quantity was applied was proper.

Mrs. Sarah Cochrane testified that she was employed in the Orphan Asylum, and was present when Annie Campbell committed the assault on the boy; she (Campbell) had done it under Mrs. Davis orders; the boy had misbehaved among the girls, and was worse than other boys; the Doctor had prescribed to blister him to keep him away from the girls; the accused put the acid on the boy once or twice; the boy did not submit willingly; he was laid down on the floor, and Annie Campbell held him down at the same time having the stopper of the bottle in one hand and the bottle in the other; the boy cried a little; was sure that Annie did not pour any acid on the boy; did not watch the bottle all the time; couldn't tell whether Annie held the bottle in one hand and the stopper in the other, but knew she did not pour any on the boy; did not know that Annie held the boy; had been made stupid by counsel's questions so that she could not recollect what Mrs. Davis said when she ordered Annie to apply the acid.

After admitting, as received, the testimony of Drs. CONKLING, MULHOLLAND and BARKER, which had been offered by Dr. HYDE in his examination, which took place during the interval when the Court was waiting the arrival of Mrs. COCHRANE, the case of ANNIE CAMPBELL was closed, and the Court denied the motion made by her counsel for a discharge.

DR. HYDE'S CASE.

DR. J. W. HYDE, attending physician of the Asylum, preferring to appear without counsel, offered a statement which was received. He said that he had been the attending physician for the Asylum for twenty months past; that he had met the boy FERGUSON there; he wrote the prescription shown; he wrote it for the boy whom he believed to be diseased; it was a remedy used in hospitals, houses of detention and asylums, and had been used by medical men from time immemorial; in that case he had given specific directions to use one drop at a time, and his prescription had not been carried out to the letter; there was no real damage done to the child; he had seen him after the application.

The boy's testimony was admitted without objection by Dr. HYDE.

Dr. Conkling, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, testified that one drop of nitric acid would make a blister on the part of the body to which it might be applied; it was recommended in vicious cases of the kind under examination; a larger quantity than one drop would merely produce a greater superficial blister, but would be perfectly safe; he had never known of nitric acid being used upon boys of the age of Ferguson, nor upon older persons.

Dr. Wm. E. Mulholland, a practitioner of 27 years' standing, knew the treatment prescribed by Dr. Hyde to have been recommended by high medical authority for half a century; one drop would cause a slight blister, and would keep the boy's mind at rest; he should apply it himself in such a case.

Dr. J. H. Barker, a physician of 11 years' standing, believed the treatment in that case to have been proper as he understood it.

This closed the examination in Dr. HYDE's case.

MRS. JANE DAVIS' CASE.

In the case of Mrs. JANE DAVIS, the Matron of the Orphan Asylum, it was agreed on both sides to accept the testimony of the boy, of Mrs. COCHRANE and of all the physicians who had testified in Dr. HYDE's case, and the examination closed.

Judge BUCKLEY then discharged Dr. HYDE and Mrs. DAVIS, and ANNIE CAMPBELL was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of "assault and battery" at the Court of Sessions, Mr. DANA, her counsel, becoming her surety.

Thus closed, for the present, the Orphan Asylum case in Brooklyn, the sum of which appears to be that the administration of the treatment prescribed by the attending physician was left in the hands of persons who were ignorant of the power of the acid they were using. No doubt the intentions of the parties involved in this difficulty were correct, but through ignorance on their part they have caused a great deal of excitement about the application of a remedy which the medical men claim was eminently proper in view of the history of the case of EDWARD FERGUSON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HACKMAN FINED.—Yesterday Officer PORCHER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, on complaint of Mr. JAMES GOLDEN, a resident of Canada, arrested a hackman named JAMES FLANAGAN, owner of coach No. 388, for over charging. FLANAGAN was taken before the Mayor, when Mr. GOLDEN stated that he arrived in this City on Friday last from Montreal. At the depot of the Hudson River Railroad in Thirtieth-street he engaged FLANAGAN's coach to take him to Sweeny's Hotel. The coach proceeded for a few blocks, when the driver jumped off, and opening the door demanded $4. Mr. GOLDEN handed him a $5 bill, and received in change a very suspicious-looking $1 bill. The coach was then driven toward the east side of the City, and on reaching the Fourth-avenue the driver told Mr. GOLDEN to get out and take the cars, as they ran in connection with his coach, and would put him down at Sweeny's Hotel. Mr. GOLDEN, seeing that he was in the hands of swindlers, and that it was useless to complain, did all that he was told; but on reaching his hotel and telling his grievances, he was advised to have an interview with Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police. The result of this interview was the arrest of FLANAGAN, who was taken before the Mayor, fined $10, and made to disgorge the $5 received from Mr. GOLDEN. FLANAGAN denied all knowledge of the matter, and laid the blame on his driver.

TRACING STOLEN PROPERTY.—As Mr. CHARLES J. BLIVEN, doing business at Nos. 243 and 245 Pearl street, was, on Thursday last, riding on a Bleecker-street car, he had his pocket picked of a wallet containing a small sum of money, two checks drawn on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and two tickets for reserved seats at the performance at Wallack's Theatre last night. Information was given of the larceny at the theatre, and a watch set. The seats were found occupied by two gentlemen, who stated that they had purchased the tickets therefor from a speculator at the door, promptly pointing him out to the detectives. The speculator said he had procured the tell-tale tickets from a man known as CHARLES B. GRAVES, when Detectives MACDOUGALL and DUSENBERRY, of the Central Office, made search for GRAVES, and succeeded in arresting him at a late hour. When arrangied before Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters, GRAVES refused to tell who had given him the stolen tickets, so he was locked up for further examination.

ZENO BURNHAM AND THE POLICE.—A few days ago the Mayor, in view of the numerous complaints made against ZENO BURNHAM, auctioneer, requested the Police Commissioners to place an officer in front of BURNHAM's place of business, No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, to warn the public of the character of the place. An officer was accordingly placed there much to BURNHAM's disgust and pecuniary loss. Yesterday, BURNHAM finding that the peculiar class of business he transacts would be entirely broken up if the Police authorities did not cease their attentions, commenced, in the name of a relative, an action against them for injury done to his business. It remains to be seen what view the courts will take of Mr. BURNHAM's case.

THE "OLD COLONY" AGAIN AFLOAT.—Capt. MERRITT, of the Coast-wrecking Company, has been successful in stopping the leak on this boat, (which went ashore on Hart Island on Wednesday morning last,) by divers, after which he applied six steam-pumps, capable of throwing 240 barrels each per minute, and in three hours and a half after had all the water pumped out, and she floated off Friday evening. She came to the City yesterday, under her own steam, and immediately goes upon the sectional dock at the foot of Pike-street, for necessary repairs, and in a few days will be ready to resume her place upon the Fall River route. This is believed to be the quickest job of the kind ever performed, considering the nature of the accident.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany; Hon. H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven; Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. P. Monteath, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina; Gen. Wm. Sutton, of Massachusetts; Hon. R. R. Sloane, of Ohio; Hon. A. A. Abbott, of South Danvers; Hon. J. K. Edgerton, of Indiana, and Hon. John W. Leftwick, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Vogdes, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. D. White, of Albany, are at the Coleman House. Hon. Robert Casson, of London, and Gen. Van Allen, of the United States Army, are at the Westminster Hotel.

A NEW FREE SYNAGOGUE.—A new free Synagogue is shortly to be opened at No. 439½ Pearl-street. It is to be known as "Jacob's Children Synagogue," and is intended specially for the accommodation of the poor. The ceremony of circumcision will be performed free of charge to those unable to pay the regular fees.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25—11:15 A. M.

Consols open ⅛d. higher than at the close last evening. For money and account, 93⅝@93⅞.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—There is a better feeling in the market, and prices are firmer and higher. The following are the opening quotations:

United States Five-twenties	70⅛@70⅜
Illinois Centrals	93⅝
Erie Railway Shares	46⅞

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are steady at 75⅜@75½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, April 25.

The Bourse opens easier. Rentes, 69 francs 25 centimes, or 2 centimes lower than yesterday.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 25.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Tres ordinaire is quoted at 152 francs ₩ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 25—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market to-day opens buoyant with a sharp advance in prices on American descriptions. The transactions to-day, judging from the activity at the opening, bid fair to be very heavy, the best estimates placing the sales at 20,000 bales. There is a large business doing in Cotton to arrive, and prices have advanced ⅛d.@¼d. The following are the authorized opening quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	12¾d.@12⅞d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	13¼d.@13⅜d.
Middling Orleans, afloat	13d. @13¼d.

Circulars issued by the Cotton trade put the shipments of Cotton from Bombay for Liverpool, since the last report up to the 4th inst., at 59,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Corn, 38s. 6d. ₩ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ₩ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₩ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ₩ bushel. Peas 48s. ₩ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opens dull. Beef 122s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork 85s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard 65s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American. Cheese 54s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 49s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 32s. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ₩ gallon. Spirits, 9d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.

Sugar, 26s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Linseed Oil, £36 ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ₩ ton, for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25—2 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅝@93⅞ for both money and account.

American securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties quiet at	70⅛@70⅜
Erie Railway Shares	46⅞
Illinois Centrals	93⅝

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 25.

United States Five-twenty bonds close at 75⅜@75½ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, April 25.

The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 69 francs 25 centimes.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 25.

Cotton closed quiet at 152 francs ₩ cwt. for tres ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 25—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm and active, and the sales have exceeded the estimate made this morning by several thousand bales, and foot up 23,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, to arrive	13¼d.
Middling Orleans	13d.@13¼d.
Middling Uplands, on the spot	12¾d.@12⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn at 38s. 6d. ₩ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ₩ cwt. for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₩ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull. Beef has declined to 12s. ₩ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is dull at 85s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is firm at 65s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American. Cheese, 54s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval stores dull. Resin, 7s. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 32s. ₩ cwt. The Petroleum market is firmer, though quotably unaltered. Refined, 1s. 3d. ₩ gallon; Spirits, 9d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.

Sugar, 26s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £36 ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 25.

PETROLEUM—The market closed, dull at 41¾ francs ₩ bbl. for Standard White.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE.—What of the features? "Eyes," blue, gray and black? "Noses," Grecian, Roman, or aqueline. "Chins," square, pointed or retreating. "Mouths," large or small, inclining up or down at the outer corners. "Lips," thick or thin, pale or rosey. Complexion, a brunnet or a blond. What of the disposition? See the illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for all the "signs of character" and how to read them. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. New volume. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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NOSES.—Grecian, Roman, Jewish, Celestial, Snub and Turn-up Noses. The inquisitive, cogitative, melancholy nose; the inimitable, defensive and aggressive nose; the confiding, secretive, economical nose; American, English, French, Irish, Indian, Negro and Mongolian noses, described in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A new volume; only $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Teutonia	April 28	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	April 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	May 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	May 2	New-York	London.
Iowa	May 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Periere	May 2	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Eagle	April 30	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	May 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Fulton	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Teutonia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 25—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Young, Miss Mary Young and Miss Nellie Young, Mrs. John K. Chase, Miss M. H. Goodwin, Mrs. Deshard, Prof. Goodwin, wife, child and nurse, R. G. Dale and wife, James J. Dale, J. Warme, Mrs. Drover, Mrs. Turner, Rev. George Harrold, Nicholas Lennox, Lawrence S. Key, wife and child, Pedro A. Gonzalez, R. Nowlins, Mrs. Herrick and child, Miss Williams, Wm. H. Adams, Oscar Dunn, Maitland, Archibald and Robert Young, E. B. Wicks, wife and son, Gaspar Trueba, Wm. Wells, Mrs. J. W. Rice and boy, F. Aunerreberg, A. Yenal, A. Arestyabal, Russell W. Skinner, Mr. Taft, Mr. Herrick, George T. Taylor and maid servant, 2 Misses Garaivlas, C. and M. Garaivlas, J. Bertrand, F. Echeguren, Wm. T. Jarvis, wife and son, F. S. Teramley and wife, Mrs. C. Harris, Mrs. Stewart and child, Clark Chase and C. Chase, Mr. McChesney and wife, T. Griffin, C. L. Despard, Mrs. Tilterton, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Brown.

APRIL 25—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow*—F. Balbartin, H. A. Johnson, Rev. James Lawton and lady, Miss Jane Anderson, Francis Hemsley, A. L. Ruscher, C. M. Cuyler, Rev. David Dyers, Rev. Abram Le Galier and Mrs. Le Galier, James A. Jacques, James Sherlock, G. R. Windate, Joseph Tickell, Mrs. Jane Cressey, Mrs. D. Beavens, Mrs. Henshelwood, Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Williams, George and Mrs. Wright and 2 children, Kenneth McLea and Mrs. McLea, Misses Mary and Jane McLea, Matthew Shaw, W. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins, Miss Isabella Robbins, T. M. Case, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Capt. Murray, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Young, Misses Hannah, Georgina and Master James Young, Edward and Miss Carlin, Mrs. and Miss Carlin, Edward and Mrs. Kennah and child, Mrs. Reynolds, George, James and Francis Reynolds, Alfred J. Lobbett, A. Cleland, Mrs. Rightmyer, R. Dinwiddie, Jr., Mrs. and Miss Dinwiddie, T. Piggott, Mrs. Adams, 2 children and servant, Robert Hetherington, James Mowies, Robert Perry, J. W. Irving, John Dixon, Miss Weir, Thomas Cooper, Miss Moran, Miss Grant, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 25—*In steamship Circassian, for Bremen*—J. Persuhn, Mrs. J. Persuhn, Miss K. Fiedler, C. Steinecke, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. Anna Haller, Mrs. S. Letterham, J. F. Trow, S. Letterham, Fred. Loos, A. Perkins, Anton Pfeffer, Nic. Bracht, Jos. Wagner, Mrs. E. Bohmeke, F. W. Jackel, Miss E. Bohmeke, J. Hartmann, Miss A. Cohmeke, Aug. Koch, Hubert Sturm, Mrs. M. Scumnetke, Mrs. Rosine Muller, Master W. Schumetke, Charles Muller, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. D. Barnard, B. A. Smith, R. Morgan, J. Dougherty, John Bradbury, Wm. Bradbury, R. O. Moses, M. D., J. P. Almy, Miss Flora Moses, D. Olyphant, Mr. Dougherty, Wm. H. Henderson, Henry Devereaux, C. G. Gray, wife and child, W. C. McCormick, D. N. Briggs and child, Miss Jennie Morgan, Clarence B. Palmer, B. T. Raynolds and wife, Miss Mary Devine, Miss Clara Devine, Abraham Wakeman and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Wellington, E. H. Schofield, W. H. H. Smith, Mrs. G. A. Wilkins, Miss Julia Gould, Miss Hartridge and servant, C. B. Gray, G. W. Lane, Wm. Moore, R. W. Rountre, Mrs. M. Daly and son, Walter Pym, Wm. Dooty, J. R. Lee, J. R. Habersham, J. J. Wilder, and 5 in the steerage.

APRIL 25—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Miss B. Lee, Miss F. Lee, Mrs. Wadnock, Mr. and Mrs. Gottheil, Mr. Carozys, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Smith, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon sets....10 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 37 | Gov. Island..11 25 | Hell Gate....12 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gen. Grant, Hildreth, New Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Europa, (Br.) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; E. B. Souder, Lebby, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. C. Knight, Denty, Alexandria, Va., Phillips & Brown; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Isaac Roberts.

Barks Cordelia, Wells, Cardenas, G. G. Young & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, J. Jex; Patria, (Russ.,) Sodermann, Havana, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Sunburst, Ostenloh, Cork for orders; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. C., Peniston & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Rinkly, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley; Lone Star, (Br.,) Kennedy, Cardenas via Neuvitas, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners E. H. Atwood, Huggins, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Mary Ellen, Hubbard, Eleuthera, A. Abbott; Adelaide, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Kitts, Peniston & Co.; J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Magellan, Widgett, St. Mary's, Ga., Tupper & Beattie; Ida L. Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ida S. Wall, Robbins, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Palladium, Ryder, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. Holmes, Ireland, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg April 8, via Southampton 10th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 624 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales and high sea up to the Banks; from there variable light winds. 12th, passed a brig-rigged N. G. steamer bound E. 18th, lat. 46 30 N., lon. 40 W., passed two large icebergs. 23d, lat. 40 40 N., lon. 70 7 W., ship Ironsides, from Liverpool for New-York; at 2 A. M., exchanged night signals with a steamer of the New-York and Havre line. 24th, passed an N. G. steamer bound east.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool April 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 967 passengers to the National Steamship Co. Has had a continuation of westerly gales and heavy cross sea the entire passage. April 24, 180 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steamship Weser, hence for Bremen; same time, steamship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 21, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 23, 20 miles S. E. of Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah. 24th, lat. 38, signalized steamships Herman Livingston and Manhattan, hence bound S. The Leo experienced strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston April 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samsen, Havre March 14, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly gales most of the passage. April 15, lat. 40 35, lon. 55 56, passed bark Jane, of Halifax, waterlogged and abandoned, with all standing sails furled; had been but a short time in that situation; saw a bark bound eastward taking off the crew.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, Newport, Eng., Feb. 25, with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship F. A. Palmer, Barnaby, Liverpool March 3, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning. Anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Washington, Hughes, Liverpool March 7, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Harsburg, (N. G.,) Watcher, Bremen 62 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Theone, (N. G.,) Hellmers, Bremen 64 ds., with mdse. and 38 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. Took the northern passage around the Shetland Islands; has had westerly gales most of the passage. April 7, lat. 48 30, lon. 48 30, passed several large icebergs. April 20, lat. 41 45, lon. 62 30, exchanged signals with bark Harsberg, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Brig Queen of the South, Haddock, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and thick fog.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Locke, Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dr. Wm. Power, ——, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Hardy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Emma Bleecker, Gills, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Cornell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grace Watson, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hodgson, Brookhaven.
Schr. Mary J. Mead, Giles, New-Bedford.
Schr. Nathaniel, Helms, New-Haven.
Schr. Alida, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Wild Pidgeon, Miller, New-London.
Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.
Schr. John Warren, Clark, Providence.
Schr. Richard Boardman, Boardman, New-Haven.
Schr. Justina, Kenny, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Emerald, Marston, Providence.
Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. New-Bedford, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Empire, Mathews, New-Bedford.
Schr. Deer Isle, Low, Bridgeport.
Schr. Native, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Dean Kelly, Kelly, Portland.
Schr. Jonathan, Cone, Providence.
Schr. Chauncey, St. John, New-Haven.
Schr. G. R. Marner, Marner, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven.
Schr. Amelia, Horton, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Fall River.
Schr. J. S. Doughty, Dukes, New-Haven.
Schr. Charles, Downing, Providence.
Schr. Billetts, Buckley, Norwich.
Schr. W. S. Brown, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Mirror, Mossen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Phinney, Newport.
Schr. Mary Jane, Gardiner, Newport.
Schr. Connecticut, Baker, Stonington.
Schr. Helen Mar, Hine Port Jefferson.
Schr. Mary Hamilton, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. Haze, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. Pearl, Bingham, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Little David, Byer, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Youngman, Gildersleeve, Bridgeport.
Schr. Queen of the Cape, Allen, Gloucester.
Schr. M. Weston, ——, Fall River.
Schr. E. M. Brainerd, Baker, Portland.
Schr. Morning Light, Ireland, Bridgeport.
Schr. Angler, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Franklin, Hume, Providence.
Schr. Maria, Marble, Westerly.
Schr. Nelson, Harvey, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Paine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Horten, Fairhaven, for Virginia.
Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, New-Haven.
Schr. Lady Jane, Haggerty, New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Penfield, Portland.
Schr. Empire, Beker, New-London.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Peakes, New-London.
Schr. New Globe, Crane, Portland.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, France and City of Limerick, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Lodona, for Havana; Circassian, for Bremen; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; E. B. Souder and Champion, for Charleston; George Washington and Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; Flag, for Fernandina; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; Empire and E. C. Knight, for Washington; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, April 25—Arr. steamers Maryland, from Baltimore; schr. B. N. Hawkins, from Boston. Sld. steamer Saragossa, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25—Arr. bark Capella, from Baltimore for Amsterdam.

SAVANNAH, April 25—Cld. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schr. Stephen Morris, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 25—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, April 25.—The first sailing vessel from Chicago, the bark Board of Trade, has arrived, and got aground just outside of the harbor. She will be got off easily.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, April 25—11 A. M.—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Laird, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York on the 11th inst., arrived in the Clyde late last evening, on the way to this port.

HOUSE CLEANING
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PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
The Best Household Soap in America,
HAS NO EQUAL FOR CLEANING PAINT, SILVERWARE, PLATE GLASS, &C. IT IS RAPIDLY FINDING ITS WAY INTO FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES GENERALLY. A FAIR TRIAL WILL PROVE ITS WORTH. SOLD BY GROCERS GENERALLY.
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HERRING'S PATENT
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WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON,
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS

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OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
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No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C.,
IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
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No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

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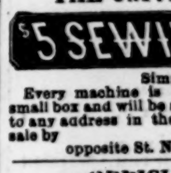
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

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$5 SEWING MACHINE
Simple and practical.
Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5, to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by
CHASE & CO.,
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 297, April 25, 1868.

13, 48, 11, 38, 22, 69, 2, 1, 50, 75, 62, 56, 55.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 298, April 25, 1868.

51, 6, 37, 24, 12, 68, 75, 62, 49, 3, 26, 23, 74.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 349, April 25, 1868.

30, 53, 63, 20, 8, 16, 74, 37, 4, 57, 6, 2, 42.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 350, April 25, 1868.

78, 75, 53, 74, 56, 31, 70, 32, 45, 55, 34, 40, 49.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway; after May 1, No. 200 Broadway.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Recent Scientific Investigations in France.

The Guillotine as an Instrument of Death.

Ritualism and the Irish Church Question in England.

An Ambassadress from England to the United States.

Unfounded Reports of Victor Emmanuel's Ill-Health.

SCIENCE IN FRANCE.

The Influence of Blood Upon the Nerves—The Theory of Decapitation—A Test of Death—A New Disease—Mortality Among Children.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

If we took a very large number of medals at the great exhibition of last year, fewer of our inventions have remained behind than might have been expected. But if the body has not remained, the spirit has; if the inventions have not been bought, they have at least been stolen, so that they will not be forgotten. The *amour propre* of the inventor will be saved, if his purse be not, and that is something.

The ideas borrowed from the exhibition of 1855 made a revolution in France in industrial pursuit; the late exhibition will give new force and extent to this revolution. The English and American machinists who saw the meagerness of the French machinery department in 1855, were astounded when they saw its plethora in 1867, and then they comprehended more than ever the value of these exhibitions to the nations where they were held. The next decennial period will show as much progress as did the last.

But the country is making more progress in superior education and the pursuits which more properly belong to it, than in industral pursuits. Superior education has always been protected by the Government in France, and has therefore always held high ground. The exhibition also gave an impetus in this direction, which is already bearing its fruits.

If we only had our excellent friend, Mr. BERGH, here now we could give him plenty of work to do. From end to end of the Latin quarter there goes up a plaintive sound of weeping and wailing and crying aloud for help, but there is no compassionate heart to render aid. The physiologists are in an orgie of vivisections. The school of Paris had fallen behind its reputation by having a lot of distinguished old men in it who had made their reputations, and had ceased to labor in the field of experiments. But now we have got new and young men, and the poor animals have therefore set up their howls again. The other day the papers made a noise about a lot of dogs' and cats' heads found in front of the chapel of the Sorbonne, and attributed the massacre to the restaurants of the quarter—an insinuation that sent people to our side of the river to dine for several days. They forgot that the *atelier* of the illustrious CLAUDE BERNARD was hard by, at the College of France, where a lot of ambitious young men cut and carve all day in the interest of humanity.

It would be a pity indeed if all this cruelty to the helpless beasts did not benefit mankind, and among the recent important discoveries of M. CLAUDE BERNARD—who, by the way, is to be the next candidate admitted into the ranks of the forty "immortals" of the Academy ——— is the following: He administered chloroform to a living animal, opened the abdomen, placed several ligatures around the intestine in such a way as to produce strangulated sections of three or four inches in length, and then cut the nerves leading to one of these strangulated portions, leaving the others untouched. The animal was then allowed to live a little while, when it was found that the section which had been deprived of its nerves was full of serosity, (the serum of the blood,) and that the others were not. In other words, the very important pathological fact was demonstrated that a vital principle resides in the nerves which is essential to the healthy circulation of the capillary system, and that therefore this function is neither hydraulic nor chemical.

Dr. BROWN SEQUARD, pursuing also the study of the influence of the blood on the nerves, and of the nerves on the blood, found something more curious, if not so useful, than this. You will recollect the discussion between Dr. SUE, the grandfather of the novelist, and Dr. GUILLOTIN, the inventor of the famous instrument for decapitation, as to the most humane mode of executing criminals. Dr. SUE contended that hanging was an agreeable operation, because the rope, in compressing only the veins, which are superficial, and not the arteries, which are deep-seated, produced a sudden congestion of the brain, a congestion just powerful enough to take away the sense of suffering, but not entirely the sense of perception, and that thus the criminal went off admiring the beautiful colors of the rainbow which are inevitably produced in this condition of congestion on the retina of the eye.

THE THEORY OF DECAPITATION.

Some time after the Reign of Terror, and after poor Dr. GUILLOTIN had had his head cut off by his own instrument, the discussion came up again in the assertion that when SANSON held up the head of LOUIS XVI. to the crowd and slapped it on the cheek, the face blushed with indignation—an assertion which has often been repeated since, and applied sometimes as well to MARIE ANTOINETTE and CHARLOTTE CORDAY. The point in discussion, therefore, was and is whether the head really has perception after being severed or not, and the experiments of Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD throw great light on the question.

He found, for example, when the head of a dog was amputated, that no pinching or titillation, or application of heat or cold, produced any movement of the head going to show that it perceived or felt; but that if he immediately injected the carotid arteries of the severed head with arterial blood taken from another dog, the vital properties of the muscles and nerves returned, and the face of the animal executed movements which appeared to be under the control of the will.

Thus while the experiment of Dr. BERNARD proved that the vital power of the nerves was essential to the healthy circulation of the capillary system, that of Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD in turn proved that arterial blood had the power of reacting upon and stimulating the nerves. But mark well the point: It not only has the power, when injected into muscles and nerves, of reinvigorating their lost or diminished sensibility, but, as in the case of the severed head, it has the power of reinvigorating cut ends of muscles and nerves, and even of the isolated sensorium itself.

Dr. PINEL, specialist for mental diseases, contributes his ideas to the discussion that is now going on, and takes the horrid view of decapitations that SUE did. He says:

"The intelligence of a severed head is only extinguished by the gradual cooling which supervenes; and as the head is admirably protected against a diminution of temperature, it results that the power of perception is preserved for a long time. The sudden hemorrhage, which M. BROWN-SEQUARD says is the most important cause of death, is, on the contrary, a powerful means of combatting the organic disorder produced in the head by the fall it has just had. It is these first phenomena which are accepted by the public as the signs of instantaneous death. In reality, the intelligence returns after the first shock and awaits final death in a frightful immobility, for the section of the spinal marrow has but one result, that of cutting nearly all the nerves at their origin. There is no way by which the sensations of the dying brain can be manifested, but it is none the less certain that those sensations exist, perhaps for several hours."

If Dr. PINEL's theory be true, the guillotine becomes the most frightful of instruments of death, for the sufferings of a decapitated head must be something more awful than anything that has yet been described in the chapter of human sufferings.

Lately a party of philanthropists, who insisted that the guillotine would be a more humane manner of killing cattle and sheep for the market than the old way of knocking them on the head, were invited to a sort of St. Bartholomew, at one of the large slaughter-houses, to see their system tried. But the trial was not satisfactory to the friends of the poor animals. The heads shewed signs of life for five minutes after being severed, the nostrils opened and closed, the nose moved, and the nervous twitchings were violent. It was admitted that the concussion of the brain by a powerful blow with a hammer was therefore the most humane, since we know that consciousness ceases from the moment the blow is given. The fact is that at one time there was a hammer fixed to the guillotine which struck the head a second in advance of the axe; but SANSON, acting under the advice of physicians who could not see that a brain which had received no injury might live and perceive for a certain time, suppressed the maul as inhuman.

In this discussion both animals and criminals are entitled to our sympathy, for at best they are placed between their enemies who knock them on the head, and their friends who cut their heads off! The time will come in the march of humanitary ideas when society will judge that a murderer is sufficiently punished by death of the scaffold, without suffering; and when that day comes the jailor will be authorized to administer chloroform before passing the noose or adjusting the knife.

Sensibility and mobility, feeling and movement, are the two most elevated attributes of animal life. It is to these two attributes of the body that the principal attention of the experimental physiologist is directed, and in this field of observation that the most important discoveries are being made. By means of vivisections it had already been demonstrated that from the spinal marrow sprung two systems of nerves, totally distinct in their function, the one serving as nerves of sensation and the other of locomotion. By the same means was also demonstrated the independence and the distinction of muscular and nervous properties.

But now M. Claude Bernard has succeeded with a new method of experimentation, which is rendering important services in this field of labor, and which reflects the highest honor on the illustrious physiologist. He analyzes the histological elements of the body by means of poisons and physico-chemical agents. By the use of the curare poison and strychnine, transformed into organic re-actives, he has succeeded, among other useful things, in isolating completely the contractile power of the muscles from the motive power of the nerves, and to distinguish in the nerve itself the nervous motion from the sensitive element.

Many other experiments are being made, striking at the very basis of the study of medicine, the grandest and at the same time most complicated of all studies. The experimental physiologists are fairly at work, and, as I said before, the dogs are now howling to some purpose.

A TEST OF DEATH.

The Academy of Medicine and the Academy of Sciences have held premiums for a great many years to be paid to any one who should discover a remedy either for cholera, or cancer, or dartse or phthisia. They also offer premiums for various discoveries of lesser importance, and among the rest one for the best test for death. One man of authority says there is no positive test but commencing putrefaction; but another has put in a paper on which he claims the premium, and who describes his test thus: "Produce a blister on a finger or toe by means of a candle held for several seconds in contact therewith, a thing which always takes place, on the living or the dead, if the candle be held long enough. If the blister contains serosity, (the water of the blood,) it is a positive sign of life; if on the contrary the blister only contains air, or vapor, it is certain to be a cadavre. In other words, for a dry blister, death; for a wet one, life. A mistake is thus not possible." This candidate will probably get the premium.

NEW DISEASE.

Dr. DUCHENNE (de Bologne) has discovered and just described, for the first time, a new disease, and as there is no method of conveying it so rapidly to scientific men as through the columns of a widely circulating daily paper, I consign its description here. It is a disease he has only seen in children and very young persons, and is certainly fatal when left alone. It consists in an enlargement of the muscles, accompanied with a general paralysis; two conditions quite contrary to each other, and heretofore regarded as impossible. He calls the disease pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, or myosclerosic paralysis. The disease commences with a feebleness and an unsteadiness in the movements, and is therefore a paralysis from the start. The muscles then begin to develope out of all proportion, and with this abnormal development the paralysis increases till death ensues. The enlargement generally commences in the muscles which form the calf of the leg, and about a year after the commencement of the paralysis.

To detect the histological character of the disease, Dr. DUCHENNE has invented a horrid little instrument which he calls with justice an *emporte-pièce*, and by means of which he obtains specimens of the muscles for inspection under the microscope. It is a small trocar, with a guillotine in it, which he opens and shuts after plunging it into the centre of a muscle. He finds that in the first stages of the disease the thickening is caused by a deposition of fibroid matter, which, curious to relate, is not found alone in the enlarged muscles, but in all the muscles of the body; and that in the latter stages of the disease there is a fatty degeneration. The disease can only be cured in the stage which precedes the enlargement of the muscles, and the remedies are faradization, hydropathy, and massage.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

When I hear talk of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals I can do nothing else but smile. The statistics continue to pour in to the Academy of Medicine on the horrid massacre of children in France until it makes one sick to read them, and indignant to know that there is no society for the prevention of cruelty to mankind. As the reports come in, we see that seventy, eighty and ninety out of every hundred of the children given out to nurse, die under one year of age! And do you know how they are killed? Listen to the pitiful whining of even a rich man's child for some imaginary want, and see what a painful impression it will make on you, because of the child's incapacity to comprehend why it does not get it, and then reflect on the real sufferings of the poor children who are left all day to whine, to shiver and to starve, and finally to die, and you will smile also, but grimly, at the idea of that other society. The eminent Professor of Surgery at Strasburg, Dr. STOLTZ, has furnished the Academy positive documents to show that at Strasburg, and in Alsacia, the healthiest part of France, out of every hundred children under thirteen months of age given out to nurse, eighty-seven die, whereas of children nursed by their mothers only twenty per cent. die. Go to the cabins of the women who take children to nurse, and you will see sights that will haunt you as long as you live. After seeing them you will think only of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as a colossal sarcasm.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Life in Berlin—What Constitutes Society—Emigration—Anti-Jewish Measures in Roumania—The Schleswig Question—Press Prosecutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, April 6, 1868.

You may, perhaps, wonder that I have never spoken of our Berlin musical stars, of whom everybody here is talking—Mme. LUCCA and Mr. NIEMANN. Enthusiasts will cry shame, if I tell the reason of this negligence, which is simply, that I had not heard them yet. Nine months in Berlin and not to have heard LUCCA, they will exclaim! Yet, there are many reasons I can give for my apparent indifference to music and its most talented exponents. Judge of them for yourselves.

To begin with, these rare birds warble during a great portion of the year in foreign climates, and when they do return to their nest they sing just when they please, and then the trouble of getting a ticket is almost incredible. I would not be put to it for the pleasure of listening to MALIBRAN! If one had only to pay ten dollars or fifty for a ticket, all would be well, but there are other difficulties to surmount before you can get to the point of paying. First you have to apply for a ticket to the "Intendant General of the Royal Plays," and he places your petition, not in a letter-box, but exactly in the one located at the inside door to the Royal Theatre (not Opera-house;) should you send it in the usual way, by post, no notice will be taken of it. Then mind that you place the supplication in the box between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., on the day previous to that on the evening of which the opera is given for which you beg to be favored with a ticket. Should your respectful supplication be granted, your card will be returned to you checked, but the postage thereupon will be unpaid. Then you must get up early next morning and proceed to the ticket office exactly between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., where you will receive your ticket on paying five groshens additional to the increased prices, which are almost always charged when LUCCA is to sing. The royal theatres, I suppose, are supported in reality by the people, and could and would not continue to exist if the people did not buy tickets of admission; but notwithstanding this you are treated in the royal theatres as if you were only tolerated, and doorkeepers and other flunkies look at you with snobbish insolence.

Though the private theatres cannot pay such high salaries to actors as the King pays them, and therefore may be inferior, I prefer to visit them, as there my Republican dander is not raised every moment by the evidence of some flunky arrogance, which is the curse of Berlin society in general, and (at least for me) the greatest drawback upon the very agreeable mode of life one leads in this city.

This flunkyism is the result of a despotic form of government. Though Prussia is now called a constitutional monarchy, to the disgust of a great class of people, all public institutions are "royal," not only in name as in England, but in fact, and they all depend upon the pleasure of the King. The people who paid for them and who pay still for their maintenance, have nothing to do with them, and benefit by them only in so far as suits the pleasure or convenience of the King: and as he cannot attend to everything personally, they must be content with what his servants may suggest. All officers, military or civil, are servants, not of the people or State, but of the King, and they pride themselves on this servitude. A military officer says: "I wear the King's livery," and looks with disdain upon a citizen's attire, even if worn by another servant of the King, for Prussia is preeminently a military State, and you do not see either the King or any of the Princes in any other but a military uniform. All officers, military and civil, are appointed for life, and can only be dismissed by judicial proceedings; but promotion depends upon the King alone. As all persons, from the Premier down to the man who sweeps a royal office, are "*Konigliche Beamte*," and all look upon the King as their sustainer and terrestrial providence, it is easily to be understood how it comes that the people outside this circle, of which the King is the centre, are considered of very secondary importance. The King is not here for the benefit or convenience of the people; on the contrary the people are there for the King, and the "*Beamten*." That, in one word, is the creed of the great majority of the royal officers. Their number in Berlin is, of course, greater than in any other city, and they form what is called society.

There are of course many classes constituting this so-called society. The nearer the King the higher to rank of a person, if not a menial. Noblemen occupying the highest position in the King's household, and the royal Princes, Ministers, Commanding Generals, and the "*Wirklichen Geheimen Raethe*," (real Privy Counselors) belong to the first circle. In the extension of this circle are included all court officers, down to the *Kammer*, or *Hoffunker*, (noblemen who are grooms of the bed chambers or court;) the higher civil officers, mostly with the title *Geheim Rath*, (Privy Counselor,) or simply "*Rath*," and military officers down to the Majors, though even "*Assessors*" or *Referendarii*, and Lieutenants are admitted, especially if they are noblemen, and, above all, if they are rich noblemen.

Professors, great artists and physicians, who are mostly attached to one of the royal establishments, and are therefore royal officers and mostly provided with the title "*Rath*" in its different degrees, are also occasionally admitted to the salons, but as most of them do not feel at home, and appear in high life as little as possible, they form the real good society. Wealth, even without nobility, may open this sacred circle to some exceptional people, but they are always tolerated, rather than greeted. Bankers, merchants and other persons generally associate among themselves, though there is always among them a fair sprinkling of elements from the above-mentioned classes, who visit this company either by inclination or from motives of interest, or again because they are not indifferent to good living.

Among the ladies this distinction of classes is still more strict. The ladies of the Court and *Beamten* circles, whose husbands are frequently very ill paid and by no means men of fortune, turn up their noble noses at the wives of the rich "Jews," bankers and shopkeepers, whom they envy for their wealth and rich toilets. You will perhaps wonder that I did not mention the members of the Press as authors and editors, but their position in society is in proportion to the position of the Press in the State. Some very learned and distinguished men are now and then patronized, an author is admitted to high society as a lion, but the editors of papers, and persons who make a living by writing for them, are generally in very low estimation. Those who write for the Government are considered menials, and those who write for the people nuisances.

A Persian Ambassador once visited Paris under LOUIS XIV., when dealings with the Orient were not as easily had as nowadays, and the good Paris people said, "*Comme c'est drôle d' être Persan*"—"how funny it is to be a Persian!" The same wonder is expressed in society here when there appears a citizen of a Republic or of a State so unfortunate as not even to have a King! Liberty and independence appear quite unnatural to these good people. An American in his simple black coat looks indeed out of place among all these uniformed and liveried people, who are decorated in the most foolish manner with the tokens of their bondage in the shape of stars, crosses and many colored ribbons, and whose soul is just as different from that of a true American as is their coat. For a humorous writer it is a great treat to be in this society. A man of sense feels like a botanist who beholds for the first time a primeval forest. It is a pity that I have not the talent of a THACKERAY or a DICKENS to give you a sketch of an evening passed in such first-class circles as I have referred to.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration this Spring has assumed unusual proportions, and Castle Garden will be too small to accommodate all the emigrants from Germany. Some days ago about 600 of them, all Prussians, passed through Berlin. Stettin, in one week, received 474 emigrants, coming from one district only. In Bremen there are now not less than about 8,000 persons, who will leave in a few days, in sixteen or eighteen ships. In Havre the same state of affairs exist. The five emigration houses there have twelve steamers at their disposal, but these are insufficient, and two other screw steamers, belonging to the English and East India Company, have been chartered.

The Commission of the North German Conference sent to Bremen to investigate the emigrant affairs, have reported to the office of the Bundeskanzler, and proposed some much needed laws. All ships leaving port with emigrants aboard will be examined, and the Commission will communicate with ports outside of Germany and try to bring about the adoption of similar measures in the ports of the United States. Though the shipowners declared it quite impossible and useless to provide the ships with physicians, they had to submit, and have already taken steps in that direction. We find, at least, advertisements indicating their compliance with the law, in many German papers.

The treaty with the United States in reference to this subject passed the Reichstag. In the discussion upon it, Count BISMARCK said: "We will not prevent *bona fide* emigration, and the *bona fides* is presumed if the emigrants have sojourned five years in America. In no country have the Germans preserved such an attachment for their old home as in America, and the American Republic is the oldest historical ally of Germany."

ANTI-JEWISH MEASURES.

Thirty-one radical members of the Rumanian House have proposed the most Draconic laws against the Jews, which, if put into effect, would result in an absolute expulsion of the unfortunate Hebrews. England, Prussia and other Governments have made the most energetic protests against such foolish measures, and the cry of indignation throughout Europe has already had so much effect as to cause some of the signers of the bill to withdraw their signatures from it.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Now and then I have referred to the everlasting North Schleswig question. Just now it is again in the foreground. Prussia and Denmark cannot agree, however, and it is said that Denmark applied to France and Austria for assistance, and that BENEDETTI had received orders to speak to Count BISMARCK about it. We even hear that Mr. QUADE had made a most stunning proposition, to the effect that Denmark would enter the North German Confederation if Prussia would return to it North Schleswig, Alsen and Dueppel. This may be looked upon as a "feeler" rather than a joke. But I doubt if BISMARCK will be entrapped by any such device. Negotiations are not broken off altogether, but they are at a dead stand-still. Prussia will not renounce, under any circumstances, the guarantee demanded of the Germans living in the districts over which there is so much dispute. All he will grant is the restitution of the District of Hadersleben, while Denmark wants all North Schleswig, as far as Flensburg-Hoyer. Denmark will never get it, and perhaps will obtain nothing at all if it does not put forth more moderate claims.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

The *Kladdaradatsch* has been fined one hundred thalers for a picture in which Mr. TWESTON is represented as *Marguerite* warning *Faust*—BISMARCK against *Mephistopheles*—VON DE LIPPE. Such ridiculous prosecutions against the Press occur in Prussia every day, and furnish a most striking illustration of the liberalism of the Government.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian General VON IGNÁTIEW passed through Berlin on his way to Constantinople, and had an audience with the King and Count BISMARCK. His visit has again given rise to many reports. The General also had a conversation with Baron BEUST in Vienna. I think it would have been strange if he had passed through Berlin and Vienna without seeing the King of Prussia and the two Premiers, but I do not believe he had any especial mission. In diplomatic circles it is rumored that Baron BUDBERG, the Russian Minister in Paris, will be replaced by Count SCHUWALOW, at present Chief of the Russian Secret Service.

ASTRONOMICAL.

On the 29th of last month, a most brilliant shooting star was seen in Essen in broad daylight, 6 o'clock in the afternoon. It arose in the western sky to 50 degrees above the horizon, moved toward the southwest, and disappeared when about 20 degrees above the horizon. This rare occurrence was also noticed in Aix la Chapelle.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Situation—French Military Preparations—The Prince Imperial—Vicinal Roads—The Famine in Algeria—Austria and Rome—Mr. Burlingame's Mission—Literary, Theatrical and Musical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 10, 1868.

The information which I forwarded to you in my last, as to the prospect of a speedy interruption of the peaceful relations of the Continental Powers, has, I am sorry to say, not been discredited by the facts which have since transpired. The uneasiness which has suddenly seized upon the public mind is traceable to no Bourse influences or effort at agitation by the Opposition. It has sprung up spontaneously, prevails in the best-informed circles, and has been aggravated rather than appeased by the deprecatory language of the semi-official journals. That of the *Constitutionnel* in particular has furnished food for reflection and comment which is anything but favorable to the conclusions which it seeks to establish. After stating that it does not deny what has been done and is still doing in the interest of the defence of the country it says:

"The more France is armed the less war is probable. The equilibrium of forces in the world is a guarantee of peace."

To this I reply, that peace at such a price is not worth purchasing. Where is the application of the theory to stop? No country can, without bankrupting itself, sustain more than a certain amount of defensive preparation. How are the limits to be fixed? Every step taken in this direction by one power, will always be exceeded by the others. It cannot be that the French Government is seriously determined to persevere in such a course. It must feel that the systematic ruin of its finances is worse than all the risks that war may bring. The one would be fatal to the interests of the reigning dynasty, the other may serve to still further glorify and perpetuate it. It is hardly to be doubted which of these alternatives the Emperor will accept.

The semi-official organs may ring the changes as they please, on the peaceful assurances which are conveyed over the wires from Berlin and St. Petersburg, but they cannot alter the facts as they stand, nor prevent the world from drawing its own conclusions from them. And when to these are added the significant fact of the presence of the Danish Minister of War here, the certainty that Russia is at the bottom of the demonstrations against the Jews in the Principalities, and the probability that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS will be recalled to the management of foreign affairs, it will be owned that there is good ground for the conviction that prevails, that war is imminent.

PREPARATIONS IN THE FRENCH FORTRESSES.

Apart from the domain of speculation, evidences continue to multiply in support of the belief that matters are hastening to a crisis. I find it stated in the *Courrier du Bas Rhin* that during the last few days the military posts stationed at the different gates of Strasbourg have been exercised in the work of raising and lowering the draw-bridges, which has not been done, since as a measure of present convenience the gates have been allowed to remain open night and day. The works which are being erected at Metz are on an enormous scale. That city will be protected by a chain of forts and outworks. Each fort will occupy a space of forty hectares, or about double that of the garden of the Tuileries. There will be four of this size and a fifth on a smaller scale. The expense of these works is estimated at about eighteen millions of francs. The armament of Thionville has been completed, and that place is now in a condition to sustain a siege. Another proof of the pressure which has been brought to bear on the military preparations of the Government, is the fact that the price of the silk of which the new cartridges are being made has been raised about forty-five per cent. in the market. The demand is greater than the supply.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It is settled that the Prince Imperial will visit Nantes, Cherbourg and Brest after his first communion, which will take place toward the end of this month. He will be accompanied by the Empress. The Imperial yacht is to await them at Cherbourg. The Prince will be kept at the seaside as much as possible during the Summer. This is deemed so essential by his physicians that it will probably interfere with some of the usual Summer arrangements of the Court. The report of His Highness' intended visit to Rome with the Empress is authoritatively contradicted.

VICINAL ROADS.

The new law for the completion of country roads was considered and adopted in the last meeting of the Council of State. The bill is one of the most important measures of internal organization that has been proposed under the present *régime*. Its provisions will not be published until the report is presented to the Corps Legislatif; but from what I can learn they are framed on two principal bases—first, the creation of a bureau which will be directed by the *Caisse des Consignations*, and which will make advances to the Communes to the extent of 200,000,000 at the rate of four per cent.; second, by a loan given by the State, divided into ten annuities, and payable in the general resources of the Budget. It should be stated that the preparation of the bill was preceded by an inquiry, the facts of which have been collected in a volume, which is to be distributed to the Chambers and the various heads of departments. The documents contained in this collection are said to be as interesting as instructive, as they indicate, under special titles for each department, the works already accomplished and those remaining to be executed, with the estimates of expenditure in every case. M. MEGNERET, who has done so much for the railways of the Bas-Rhin, has been named reporter of the bill.

THE FAMINE IN ALGERIA AND TUNIS.

The last accounts from Algeria are of a more satisfactory character. The efforts of private charity, stimulated by the appeals of the Archbishop of Algiers and the subsidies voted by the Corps Legislatif, had produced a sensible decrease in the amount of suffering, and the return of the fine season had contributed its share to this improved state of things. The crops were looking well, and it was hoped that all necessity for further appeals to the charity of the colonists had passed away. In Tunis the misery of the lower classes has been fearful, and the famine has made extensive ravages among them. Happily, the fine season is setting in and as the Tunisian proverb says, "When the grass reappears the Arab no longer dies." The crowds of Bedouins that were to be seen trailing their rags through the streets, have quitted Tunis, and have betaken themselves to the country where they manage to find some means of existence. The rains which fell in February, promise good crops. It is hoped that sufficient wheat and barley will be harvested for the whole year. The mortality among the farm cattle, and oxen in particular, has been very great. Owing to this cause more than one hundred skins of oxen were exported in the month of February.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

The letter published by the *International*, as purporting to be addressed by the Pope to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, is pronounced to be a forgery. The language used in this document is of the coarsest and most insulting kind, and yet the *Univers*, in disputing its authenticity, says that the Holy Father would not be unlikely to employ such terms in reprimanding the Emperor, for allowing Jews and revolutionists to trample under foot the divine leaf of his crown. It is needless to comment on such fanaticism. It is bringing about its own humiliation and punishment.

THE MISSION FROM CHINA.

The *Moniteur* of this morning gives, under date of the 1st of February, from Pekin, some further details regarding the Burlingame Mission. It says:

"The numerous *personnel* of the mission must be now assembled at Shanghae, with Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME at its head. It is known that the latter gentleman quitted his functions as Minister of the United States at Pekin, to represent China at Washington first; then at the different Courts of Europe. He has two colleagues—one a Tartar, the other a Chinese—over whom he preserves a certain precedency, but who are, nevertheless, plenipotentiaries as well as himself. He has in his suite a small number of young Chinese bachelors of arts, who, after having received at Pekin, in the school of Tsong-ly-Yamen, the first rudiments of the French, English and Russian languages, are to perfect themselves in Europe. These young men are entitled to a warm reception on the part of the Western Governments. The entire *personnel* of the mission were to leave Shanghae for New-York about the middle of February. It does not go to Europe until the beginning of the Summer."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Prince NAPOLEON is preparing an account of his recent visit to Berlin, which is to be published under the title of *Letters Sur la Prusse*. So many contradictory statements have appeared regarding the political impressions derived by his Highness from the trip, that the publication will be looked for with curiosity. There are some who think that the Prince was dispatched to Berlin with the special object of writing this pamphlet.

THEATRICAL.

A dramatized version of one of Mr. DICKENS' works is about to be produced at the Porte Saint Martin, under the title of "L'Abime." The piece was read the other evening to the artists who are to support the characters, and was pronounced as likely to have a great success.

M. HIPPOLYTE LAZERGE is preparing for the approaching exhibition a picture representing an *entre-acte* at a first performance in the *foyer* of the Odeon. The personages introduced will include all of the leading *feuilletonists* and critics of Paris.

ARTISTIC.

Americans visiting Europe and bitten with a taste for the fine arts, should be careful about the purchase of bronzes. Unless they have a special knowledge of the article or secure the advice of some one who has, there are ten chances to one that they will be taken in. To such perfection have the imitation bronzes been brought, that it is exceedingly difficult for a person unacquainted with the peculiarities of the metals employed to distinguish the difference. In no case, therefore, ought a purchaser distrusting his own judgment, to decide upon the acquisition of an expensive work of this kind, without taking counsel of some one who knows the article as well as commercial value of it. I have heard of several instances lately in which our countrymen have made costly blunders owing to the neglect of this precaution.

Of all the industries for which Paris has secured a preëminence, that of the manufacture of bronzes is perhaps the most important, whether we regard its artistic pretensions or the immense amount of capital and large number of workmen which it employs. In the last forty years it has nearly quadrupled the annual aggregate of its producions, and this in spite of the efforts made in other countries to dispute the manufacture with it. There are in Paris upward of two hundred manufacturers of bronzes. The number of workmen employed by them directly and indirectly amounts to nearly thirteen thousand, and these earn wages varying from four to twelve francs a day. The yearly value of the productions of these establishments is about 50,000,000 francs. The countries to which they are principally exported are Great Britain, the United States, Russia, Belgium and the Low countries. Among the houses which hold the first rank in the manufacture are those of BARBEDIENNE, justly celebrated for its severe classic taste; LEROLLE, which cultivates principally the styles of the Renaissance and LOUIS XVI.; SEVENIER and GOBE (ancienne Maison Merceir,) whose productions offer a combination of the classical and modern types, remarkable for their originality and gracefulness; and DENIERE, RAINGO, VICTOR PAILLARD, CHARPENTIER, LEMAIRE, &c., to all of which the American purchaser can go with confidence.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Holidays—Abyssinian News—Ritualism—The Irish Church Question—The Fenian Trials—Impeachment—Female Suffrage—Mormonism—Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

Yesterday, Good Friday, was close holiday. Shops and public houses were shut as on Sunday, Anglican and Roman churches filled; for the rest, they went to Kew Gardens, the Crystal Palace, St. James' Hall and other places where sacred music was to be heard and sacred Spring flowers to be seen. At the Crystal Palace alone nearly 50,000 persons every year keep Good Friday. There were tons of hot cross buns in the bakers' shops and of salt codfish at the fishmongers'. It is the proper thing in England to have salt fish for dinner (for one thing) on Good Friday, and cross buns for tea. The theatres are all closed, except for sacred music. For instance, the National Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, gave HANDEL's "Messiah," with band and chorus of 500 performers.

ABYSSINIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The news from Abyssinia, or that now expected, makes people hold their breath. The British forces ere this must have come face to face with THEODORE and his twenty-six guns and monster mortar. He was delighted to hear that an English army was coming, for it was a sight he had always wanted to see. At last accounts he was sending for the English prisoners to join him, and they expected that as soon as the British Army came in sight he would surrender them and make peace. As the line lengthens the strain on the transport service increases, and orders were given to buy up every camel, mule, donkey or beast of burden of any kind that could be found in Egypt; such is the danger of the rainy season coming on before a sufficient supply of food for man and beast has been accumulated.

RITUALISM.

The Ritualist question is not settled. There is to be an appeal to the Queen in council. The Ritualists are satisfied with the recent decision, but not the Protestants, and they have given notice of appeal. It will be a year, perhaps two years, before the case can be reached, and this is all in favor of the growing cause. The result will be the separation of the Church into two bodies, and the disestablishment of both. Either the final decision will be as now and drive out the Protestant party, or it will condemn and drive out the Ritualists. In either case, the seceding party will unite with the dissenters against the establishment of the other. Each will claim churches and endowments. The English Church must accept the fate meted by Parliament to the Irish. Church and State are divorced. All must be paid alike or not paid at all. All will have a clear field and no favor. The Church of England at home will be as in Scotland and the colonies, an independent sect; "only this and nothing more." The majority of sixty for Mr. GLADSTONE's motion settled that question in its rebound. Of course the question is beset with many difficulties. The property alone will give rise to lawsuits or legislation without end. We have no HENRY VIII. to seize with the strong hand and make lavish distribution. Property and money given ten centuries ago are mixed up with endowments of the last century, so that equitable distribution seems impossible. Perhaps the best way for England and Ireland would be to take the whole property to diminish by so much the national debt, and so, by diminishing taxation, enable people to support the worship of their choice by free contributions—only that would be putting money in the pockets of the vast numbers who believe in no religion and would never give a willing penny for its support.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

There is much less excitement about the Irish Church than we expected. A few meetings have been held in England, many hard sermons have been preached. Some zealous persons are ready to shoulder their muskets to defend the loaves and fishes. In Ireland the Catholics and liberals are in high spirits and determined on thorough work. Half way and dilatory measures will not satisfy them. And the Churchmen prefer Mr. GLADSTONE's measure of disendowment to Mr. DISRAELI's plan of endowing the Catholics. That is the wormwood and the gall which they will never swallow. While enjoying the revenue of so many millions have they not grudged the paltry £30,000 to Maynooth? Now, rather than the Government should endow the Catholics they will give up their own endowments. The Protestants are few and rich—the Catholics many and poor, and the Irish Church would rather give up its twenty millions than to have one million given to the Catholics. And the disestablishment has its advocates, and not a few, among the clergy of the Church of England. At a meeting at Wigan this week, an English incumbent asked if England's position was consistent before Europe. England had preached liberty and charity to Belgium, Switzerland and Italy; oh, how they had lectured the Pope on *his* temporalities! English writers, orators and poets had denounced Continental oppression, and now John Bull was found to be a hypocrite, a Tartuffe, a Joseph Surface with a little milliner in his own back parlor, and that little milliner was Ireland. John Bull was like a philanthropist who subscribed to charities, distributed soup and blankets and Bibles, emancipated niggers, and then went home and unmercifully thrashed his wife. It is evident that this reverend gentleman has read SIDNEY SMITH and the School for Scandal.

Ireland appears to have a holiday from Fenian excitement. The religious question is in order, and there is very fierce talk respecting disestablishment. But Dublin is occupied with preparations for the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Why, asks the *Times*, can they not go oftener? Dublin is a far more beautiful city than London. Its streets are broader, its public buildings are finer; it has a beautiful bay, grand mountains, a pretty river with clean quays of masonry and nice bridges, a park four times as large as Hyde Park and four times as beautiful, and charming scenery on every side, lovlier women and a gayer population. Is not this a dainty dish to set before a Prince and Princess? Then comes an affecting appeal to Irish sympathy for this poor heir-apparent. He can no more help being what he is, heir to an imperial throne, they are told, than the poorest Irish peasant, evicted by a hard-hearted landlord, or working and starving to pay a Protestant parson, can help being what *he* is, and so they ought to have a fellow-feeling. That is *one* way of putting it.

And then the *Times* falls foul of Archbishop MANNING's pamphlet on Ireland, which it denounces as communistic and immoral. Here is the communism. The Archbishop says: "There is a natural and divine law, anterior and superior to all human and civil laws, by which every people have a right to live on the fruits of the soil on which they are born and in which they are buried." This is dreadful. It is, as the *Times* remarks, "a proclamation of universal communism and socialism." That the land of a country, an island, a continent, or the earth itself, should belong to its people, and that they should have a right to live upon its produce is a doctrine utterly ultramontane and diabolic, and above all un-English. "But this preposterous and unmeaning 'axiom' is immediately supported by a statement which . . . we do not hesitate to denounce as immoral." It is that "a starving man commits no theft if he saves his life by eating of his neighbors' bread so much as is necessary for the support of his existence." The unhappy Archbishop, who is not only a communist but a thief, excuses himself by appealing to the principle of the English poor-law, which lays a tax on real property to support paupers, and takes the neighbors' bread to keep men from starving; but the *Times* proves that this has nothing to do with it, and that those who own Ireland, or any other land, have an undoubted right to drive the people into the sea, in spite of all the Popish Archbishops in Christendom. In short, Dr. MANNING, on the land question, is as wild and wrong as Dr. MILL, whom he even "surpasses in the outrageous and even audacious communism, upon which he bases his argument," though "pleasantly distinguished from him in writing with courtesy and good temper." I predict that we are to hear a good deal more of this matter before ten years are over.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The London Fenians are to be tried week after next. Col. BURKE wishes to be tried before those indicted for murder. There is now but little interest in any of these trials, as the excitement respecting Fenianism has died out, and it is acknowledged that it has been the immediate cause of the late vote in Parliament, the reorganization of the Liberal Party, and all the projects on foot for the benefit of Ireland. The miserable barrel of powder at Clerkenwell, charged and touched off by half a dozen drunken Irish tailors from St. Giles, blew down the Irish Church Establishment, which had resisted a century of logic, wit, eloquence and other explosives. The tailors will be tried and probably convicted and hanged—five men and one woman—in front of Newgate, a few weeks hence, but the Church Establishment is not the less done for. Salt cannot save it, nor Orangeism, nor Toryism, and Mr. DISRAELI will probably bring in a bill for its abolition. The blood of the martyrs is not the seed of *this* church. The blood of the Fenians has sapped its foundations. The heroic boys who died at Manchester have not died in vain. But for them and others like them, in prison or awaiting the gallows, Ireland might have waited much longer for the scant justice now demanded by an awakened GLADSTONE. The Marchioness of Queensbury, good soul, who sent £100 and her impulsive and pious sympathy to the Manchester Fenians, has sent a contribution for the young widowed wife of MACKAY, lately sentenced at Cork to twelve years' penal servitude. The speech of this bold young Fenian captain was one of the best ever given from the convict's dock, and made a very strong impression over England. It was the speech of a Christian patriot and gentleman—a man who commands respect and admiration; not one by any means to be shut up for twelve years with felons by a Government which, by a majority of sixty in its House of Commons, confesses itself in the wrong; a wrong so great and so long-continued as would abundantly justify rebellion.

THE SECESSION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, in a speech at a meeting of the Reform Club, of Manchester, has expressed his views on the secession of Nova Scotia. He thinks it will be unsafe for England to attempt coercion in this case, because the United States may be interested, and will be jealous of any such interference. It is the destiny of all the British colonies in North America to be annexed to the United States, and though the Americans do not care to hurry them, they will not allow them to be hindered. Mr. SMITH admits that he is going to America, for a time, but he means to remain an Englishman, and he don't see how the fact leaked out that he was going.

IMPEACHMENT.

"Except to persons interested in the rate of exchange, the Atlantic Telegraph, so far as it has to do with public interests, has hitherto been simply a nuisance." I copy this for the benefit of Mr. FIELD from the *Pall-Mall Gazette*. We get very little news by the telegraph, and what we get is unsatisfactory. It has no interest, and spoils what is coming. The impeachment trial comes two lines at a time. The Press here is very reticent about it. The *Pall-Mall* considers the charges trivial and the defence probably well-founded. The President may be deposed for maintaining what the Supreme Court may afterward declare to be the law. The House "scarcely professes to rise above excited partisanship, and in their effort to remove the President without the loss of a day are not restrained by any considerations of justice or decency." This is pretty strong for a journal of Northern or Republican sympathies; but it hopes the Senate will do better. The *Times* considers the impeachment a discouragement to the friends of free government. It fears that no change of opinion will do any good; one tyrant majority will succeed another. It is not too much freedom, but too little. Congress is not a council of the nation, but a delegation of a victorious party.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

In the midst of the efforts of Mr. MILL, Prof. FAWCETT, Mr. T. HUGHES and all the philosophers in favor of female suffrage in England, the announcement of the probable appointment of a female Ambassadress from the United States to the female Sovereign of Great Britain has had a rather startling effect. In one respect it would be an improvement. Mrs. Lord Bond might not be as able to discuss the *Alabama* question as Mr. ADAMS or some other man, but surely she would not be prevented from attending the levees and drawing-rooms of Her Majesty by those "unavoidable circumstances" which figure in the Court reports so often, and which have banished America from the English Court and Diplomatic society. An Ambassadress would not be required to wear a bag wig, and Congress could not object to a chignon. The ladies in presence of Royalty wear no more clothes than at an ordinary evening party. The only requirement is that they do not cover their shoulders, and that, I am sure, Congress would never have the cruelty to require. A female Ambassadress will, therefore, remove the difficulty, and triumph over the "unavoidable circumstances" which have eclipsed the latter days of the retiring Minister. I hope, therefore, to having the pleasure of soon welcoming Her Excellency, Mrs. Ministress Bond, to London with a complete diplomatic staff of American young ladies, such as now unofficially represent America in foreign countries and courts to admiration. *Vive l'Ambassadrice!*

While you are talking about woman's rights, the English women are going to found a female university on the road between London and Cambridge, with Professors, degrees and everything. There is always the money and the zeal in England to do what they decide to be worth doing.

MORMONISM.

The Mormons of the London district have just held a synod in the metropolis, with the usual ceremonies. The Saints have in this district 9 branches, 107 elders of conference, 53 priests, 24 teachers, 30 deacons; but with all this array of offices, the rank and file are not numerous, the entire body being only 1,172, and converts are scarce, for 132 only are reported as having been baptized during the last six months. Either Mr. DIXON's books are not read by the class who are called to be Latter Day Saints, or they have less influence than I had imagined. London, however, is not the best missionary field for BRIGHAM's Apostles. The north of England and Wales are his best stamping ground. It was announced that hundreds were being admitted every month, but it is difficult to raise money enough to take them all to Utah, and a Mormon out of Utah is a fish out of water.

GAYETIES OF THE SEASON.

Next week the gayeties of the season begin. On Easter Monday some 30,000 volunteers go to Portsmouth for a field day and review. Lord LANELAGH's sham army will have a sham fight, and get home, if they get home at all, that night, very tired. It is a big job, even for a real army. They must start at 3 o'clock Monday morning and walk, say three miles, to the railway station; then seventy miles, with crowded and crowding trains; then a march of nine miles over possibly encumbered thoroughfares. Then some hours of hastily-planned attacks of fortresses, and operations sure to come to grief; another long march to the rail, and home, possibly by midnight, but more likely next morning. There is the day's pleasure for 30,000 volunteers and five times as many spectators.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The theatres bring out new pieces, and the Lord Chamberlain has at last licensed a dramatized version of "Oliver Twist," heretofore prohibited because beadles and poor law guardians might take offence, and little boys in the gallery learn to pick pockets. Mr. OXENFORD has in some way got over the difficulty. "No Thoroughfare" is coming out in Paris. NILSSON is to marry GUSTAVE DORE. It is said that she has eclipsed PATTI with the fickle Parisians, and they quote a *mot* of ROSSINI's, who said to PATTI, "My child, when you have made your fortune, I will teach you to sing." But this may all be a puff for NILSSON, against she comes back to London. Miss KELLOGG is following up her success of last Fall, interrupted by the burning of Her Majesty's. Mr. BOUCICAULT, with plays, novels and acting, has broke down, and he and his lovely wife are off to the Continent for a long vacation. In my opinion, "Foul Play" has done it. To plot a story with CHARLES READE would give anybody a brain fever. They have got up a spectacle of "Lady Godiva" for Astley's; but will the Lord Chamberlain allow it:—after "Mazeppa," the "Cancan," and all our nude burlesques? Besides, they say that it is moral, chivalric, and that the famous promenade on horseback is omitted. But even that might be done with the aid of a good hairdresser. Mr. WIDDICOMBE, a Lon-

don comic actor, son of the famous clown at Astley's, has just died.

Mr. BANDMAN, the actor, on being toasted the other night at the annual dinner of the Royal Dramatic Fund, made a neat little speech, in which he said that SHAKESPEARE, whom he had seen acted in six languages, and in one of whose dramas he hoped to appear in England, was claimed as destined to Germany, but driven by a strong east wind to England. Mr. BANDMAN is very well satisfied with his success here. He said:

"The liberality which England bestows on foreign artists is only equaled by another country, and that is on the other side of the Atlantic. When I came to this country I may say I feared very much to brave the British Lion, and to face the critical eye of the press and of the public. You can imagine my joy and my gratitude when I felt after my success that my fears were overstrained. I cannot express my feelings in words. I can only say I feel as if I could never leave this country, and as if I could continue to work forever on this great drama."

THE BROTHERS DAVENPORT.

My last bit of news is that the Brothers DAVENPORT and Mr. FAY have announced a *séance* at the Queen's Concert Rooms, this afternoon. They held a private sitting with two or three of their English friends a few days ago, to see if the spirits would condescend to put in an appearance. "John" had a talk with them, and though not very sanguine about the result, said they might try it. This is serious and authentic. I have it from an English gentleman, a solid business man, who has no more doubt that he talked with a spirit who calls himself "John," than that he told me the circumstance. The fun of the matter is that almost every intelligent Englishman you meet is secretly a convert to spiritualism, but too afraid of the rest to avow it. Three-fourths of the writers of the London Press, and those of the highest distinction, are so as much as were the late ROBERT BELL or THACKERAY. Newspapers ridicule or denounce the fixed faith of three-fourths of their contributors. Such a funny set of Nicodemuses an American, who habitually avows his odlies and opinions on all subjects, has no idea of. Outspoken men on other matters are cautious on this, and people who are not ashamed to claim a near relationship to a chimpanzee, would no admit a belief in the possibility of having relations with superior intelligences. MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

Preparations for Prince Humbert's Marriage—French Tendencies—France and Rome—The Health of the King and Pope—Distinguished Visitors—The Political Situation—Admiral Farragut.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 7, 1868.

Preparations are going forward on every side for the approaching nuptials in the royal family, although still nearly a month in advance of the event itself. Much work will be done, and much money expended, and a thousand or more workmen are kept employed. The amphitheatre for the tourney, erected on the lower *Prato* of the Cascine, is sufficiently large to accommodate 40,000 spectators. A great many of the Knights and Squires, whose names are written down for the tilt, are from the patrician families of Italy, and their titles make a show printed in the newspapers. This part of the entertainment promises to be very pretty. It will at least be attractive for its novelty, and should not disappoint the expectation of those who come to see it.

A lofty wooden bridge across the Arno is in progress, at a point near the Palace of Ristori, where a permanent bridge will probably before long be built. From the summit of this temporary structure the fireworks are to be let off, which, although inferior to those at Rome, are generally very good in Florence, on occasions of *fête*. From the new position, with its adjoining wide spaces, a hundred thousand spectators can be well accommodated. The present Prince CORSINI, who, it seems, has no intention of selling his palace, as was reported, has offered to the family of the Sovereign that great house, as a casino for the night. The late Prince was a follower of the fortunes of the old dynasty, under which he held offices and received honors. In the old time, the presence of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the pretender, would have been profanation to the mansion.

An equestrian statue of the King, twenty-five feet high, has been modeled at Bologna, and is now on its way over the Apennines. This model, which is in plaster, is to be set up at the entrance to the Cascine, in the centre of the broad open space where the monument, when it is cast in bronze by PAPI, of Florence, will be permanently placed. The Cascine is to be the centre of the popular *fêtes*, and is to be turned into a vast open air saloon, where the great public is to have it nearly all its own way. If, as has been suggested, the Park should be illuminated at night with colored lights, the effect will be extremely fine.

At the palace, the rule is to be somewhat more exclusive. The question of *débraillé* and *décolleté*, is still the serious theme. While the ladies may expose neck and shoulders to the last extreme, gentlemen are no longer to be allowed to wear westcoats fastened with a single button, showing nearly half an acre of finely-wrought lawn.

FRENCH TENDENCIES.

The tendency toward French habits in the social civilization of Italy is more and more marked. The French language is a part of education with the better classes, and nearly as much attention is given to French literature as to that of the country. The ambition of the young Italian of the dandy class is to get to Paris, so as to be able to tell when he comes back of the wonders he has seen in that capital. His travels are begun and ended when that voyage has been made. He has no desire to be a merchant, or banker, or to have anything to do with affairs. To have his fair limbs closely cased in woollen stuffs of the last French mode, and parade himself at the fashionable hour on the principal promenade of the town, is the solace of his daily life. A dog, a stick and an eye-glass are a part of his fit-out, and if he can arrive at a pair of horses, the summit of worldly desire is reached. An opera ticket is, of course, indispensable, and the gallantries of the theatre furnish a theme for the conversations of the *café* and the club.

When MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO spoke of one-third of his countrymen (one-thirtieth would be nearer the truth) wearing patent-leather boots, he probably meant to ridicule the foolish French habit of wearing varnish shoes in the street, instead of reserving them, according to the sensible English custom, for the drawing-room and the evening party. This difference of thick and thin soles, of varnished leather and calfskin for the street, is one of the distinctions between Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilization. It is a vain young man, as it is a vain young woman, who is willing to risk health by the indulgence of such a foolish show, and yet it is not an uncommon spectacle to see an Italian or Frenchman going sorrily home, in his glazed slippers, through puddles made by the rain, which has caught him in its trap.

THE HEALTH OF THE KING AND POPE.

All sorts of reports have been flying about within the past week as to the bad health of King and Pope, but, like so many similar rumors set afloat before, they are pure inventions. Whether have their origin at Florence or Paris is not quite clear; but the fault lies between the two cities. The rapid rise of the Italian funds, in view of the passage of the Grist-mill bill, has waked up the speculators for a fall, and so the *quasi* octogenarian of the Papacy is turned to account.

FRANCE AND ROME.

It is stated with considerable positiveness that the French troops are to quit the Papal territory, and the Pope left to make shift as best he may with his army, now very respectable for size. But, to our fancy, there is as little probability as there has been for several months past that any such change will be made. Among the recruits for the Pope's service are some who are changing their minds about either its pleasure or profit, as deserters are constantly crossing the border of the Italian Kingdom.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Additional *éclat* will be given to the occasion of the marriage of the King's son by the presence of representatives of several of the royal houses of Europe. France, Prussia, Portugal, Russia, and perhaps Austria, will send a Prince; at least some of these have already signified their purpose to do so. General good will is felt toward the Italian Kingdom, and all the Powers except, perhaps, Spain, are disposed to help hold up VICTOR EMMANUEL'S hands.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

If the ship of State can be got out of the troubled sea of finance, there is a fair prospect before it of pretty plain sailing, even without a display of extraordinary skill in navigating. The population is every day getting more accustomed to the new situation, and learning to like it, in spite of many causes of discontent. The Republican Party is as strong as ever, but its opportunity will not be presented except by some great folly committed by those who have the present management.

Those who take a less hopeful view of the working of every public measure, insist that the new project for increasing the revenue will produce much less than the very considerable sum reckoned upon. The argument is that frauds, and the expensive machinery and ury to collect the tax will leave for the Government only a few dribbles. But, like the whisky tax, this can only be proved by experiment.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The newspapers continue to chronicle the movements of Admiral FARRAGUT, as he flits from city to city, receiving honors. Italy has been pretty well used up, or, to use a figure, the orange has been pretty well sucked, as there is no considerable city of the Peninsula which has not been visited, unless it be ANCONA. The usual number of Americans are floating by; which number will be greatly increased as soon as the ceremonies of Holy Week let loose the crowd now at Rome. ANGELICO.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Latest Intelligence Confirmatory of the Well-being of the African Explorer.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—I have just received a letter from Dr. KIRK, at Zanzibar, dated Feb. 6, in which he announces the arrival of the Arab messenger, BUNDUKI, so long expected, who has brought with him dispatches and letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE himself. The following is a very brief abstract of Dr. KIRK'S long letter, which will be read before the Royal Geographical Society at their next meeting on the 27th inst., before which time I trust the dispatches themselves will have reached England:

The information now received completely confirms the account of the route taken by Dr. LIVINGSTONE round the southern end of Lake NYASSA, which was brought home by the Livingstone Search Expedition. It appears that our great traveler proceeded northward at a long distance to the west of the lake, and in the course of time arrived at Lobisa, formerly a thickly-inhabited town, but now almost deserted. In these elevated lands, covered with humid forests and destitute of game, the party suffered much from hunger; but on approaching the southern extremity of Lake TANGANYIKA they reached Monka, in the Wemba country, where there was abundance of cattle and food, and where they recovered their strength. It was here that LIVINGSTONE met with the trading caravans from Zanzibar, and delivered the letters to BUNDUKI, who has had them twelve months in his possession.

Reliable information has also been received at Zanzibar of the arrival of LIVINGSTONE at Ujiji, half-way along the Lake Tanganyika, where it is satisfactory to know provisions, stores and letters sent from England and Zanzibar have long been waiting for him.

The clear and definite proofs obtained by the boat expedition to Lake Nyassa, under the command of Mr. YOUNG, quite satisfied most of my countrymen that I had judged rightly in adopting the belief that the whole story of the murder of Dr. LIVINGSTONE was a falsehood. But since then many have doubted the possibility of my dear friend ever coming alive out of the heart of Africa.

With our present cheering information everyone may, now, however, enjoy with me the prospect of once more welcoming DAVID LIVINGSTONE on his return to an admiring country.

I am your obedient servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON.
Royal Geographical Society, April 8.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Paris letter in the *Journal des Débats* contains the subjoined account of the interview between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Bishop of Poitiers:

"After some conversation on Italian affairs, the Bishop said: 'Now, Sire, I hope you will follow up what you have so well begun; your Majesty is aware of the reproach made to HANNIBAL—*Vincere scit Hannibal, Victoria uti nescit.* 'What do you mean by that?' replied His Majesty. 'My meaning is plain enough; it remains for your Majesty to undo the unity of Italy, which is at once a serious nuisance for the policy of France and a perpetual threat hanging over the temporal power of the Holy See.' You don't understand what my policy is, Monsieur l'Evêque,' resorted the Emperor. 'Yes, I am in favor of the temporal power; I have proved it practically by fighting for it. But I am also in favor of the Italian unity, and I would defend it in the same way in case of need.' 'But, Sire, that is a practical impossibility. The Pope wants to keep Rome, and VICTOR EMMANUEL wants to take it.' 'I have told you that they must learn to live together, that is my policy.' Now, Sire, what would you think of any one who ventured to tell you the King of Prussia wants Alsace and Lorraine; the Emperor of the French wants to keep them; no matter, they must live on good terms together.' These somewhat sharp remarks (*paroles un peu vives*) put an end to the interview, and the Emperor and the prelate parted without having converted each other."

The great event in the French religious world was the first communion of the Prince Imperial, which ceremony was to be celebrated with great pomp and splendor on the 20th. The Pope had sent his godson a magnificent bracelet to represent the band of white satin ribbon worn on these occasions by the children of ordinary mortals on the left arm. This, as a return for the second French expedition to Rome, frankly, cannot have affected the Papal exchequer to any very embarrassing extent. The Empress presents her son with a magnificent "Book of Hours," illuminated and jeweled in imitation of that given by Louis XII. to his tender Queen, ANNE of Brittany. Inscribed therein is said to be—*Précieux souvenir, si vous êtes fidèle.*

A correspondent with the Abyssinian army says: "I saw a few hours ago an example of how the advances in our most peaceful arts may be made to contribute to the science of war. Formerly, when a plan of a country was drawn, if required to be rapidly used, the original could only be employed, as it took much time to copy it accurately. With this army is a special apparatus, in the hands of the engineers, which, in a short time, can photograph twenty-five, or if necessary more, copies of the first sketch. One of these is given to each commander of a brigade or regiment before marching, so that, though the country is destitute of sign-posts, he can, with its assistance, hardly miss his way."

The Abbe BAUER, chaplain of the Tuileries, recently attacked PAUL FORESTIER and ROCAMBOLE, in his sermon at the Madeleine, and informed his audience, among which were the Princess DE METTERNICH and the Duchess of Mouchy, that in the presence of the general depravation he demanded the glorification of the Pontifical cause. "For that object," said Abbe BAUER, "I ask, my brethren, all your money and all your blood." How much of either substance his congregation will supply is a question I am not prepared to solve. It appears that the result of his preaching is that a Privy Councillor is about to turn monk.

Baron HAUSSMANN'S building mania extends to the Provinces. Pickaxes and hammers have lately disturbed the echoes of a lovely little valley once dear to the Druids, of whose mysteries its seclusion and ancient woods are eminently suggestive, the result being a temple and statute erected at the sources of the Seine, the chief object thereof being the opportunity the said monument affords for an inscription, in which the name of M. le Baron HAUSSMANN, Senateur, &c., appears indelibly inscribed on the marble. The Emperor plays a very secondary part in the affair.

The ladies of Venice have decided that the wedding gift which they are to present to the Princess MARGHERITA shall consist of a set of ornaments composed of Venetian sequins. Of these coins, the rarest will be chosen, and they will be strung together with those slender, delicate and artistic chains the fabrication of which was formerly known only to the goldsmiths of that city. The entire suite of ornaments is to be in antique taste and in the Orientat style, inclosed in a rich mosaic jewel-case.

It appears that in consequence of the new French law on the revision of criminal proceedings, the "affaire Lesurques" will again be brought before the public, Count CLARY, guardian of LESURQUES' daughter, having put in her claim to the fortune of which her falsely-accused father was deprived when guillotined by mistake. The Procureur-General DELANGLE is engaged in revising the documents relating to the affair.

Prince NAPOLEON, who had previously enriched the department of numismatics at the French Imperial Library with a valuable series of Ottoman gold coins, has now presented to the same establishment a collection of American bank-notes, consisting of seventy-five different specimens of paper money, and twenty-five proofs of engraved portraits or emblems forming part of those notes. The whole are to form a private collection, bearing mention of the date and donor's name.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to the Tuileries at the period when the Emperor and Empress of the French will be at Fontainebleau is confidently announced. Per sin it is that FRANCIS JOSEPH thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Paris last Summer, and constantly expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the Empress ELIZABETH.

A Dresden letter says that the Queen of Saxony has expressed displeasure at the "untidy, dishevelled" style of wearing the hair which has lately come into fashion. Having frequently to receive English and American ladies, who "sometimes appear with their hair hanging loosely about their shoulders," Her Majesty has established a regulation that all persons with such coiffures shall not be admitted at Court.

The Germans are beginning to print their books in Roman type. It is found much clearer and less trying to the eyes. Ophthalmology—which killed half the poor compositors before they had been ten years at the business, and caused a German printing office to be the funniest assemblage of pale faces, small forms and big green goggles ever seen—will be banished by the change.

It is stated that the late King LOUIS, of Bavaria, left eight coffers, the contents of which is a mystery. One is to be opened in 1893, and the others in 1918! At that date it is more than probable that the present generation will have rejoined King LOUIS.

The Irish Press is remonstrating with some reason against the degradation of the national taste, in consequence of the invasion of "the Great Vance," and his *répertoire* of slang songs. MOORE'S melodies are ill-replaced, says the *Nation*, by "Champagne Charlie," "Not for Joe," "Jolly Dogs," and such-like cockney ditties, the music for which is invariably pirated from France.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

—*Putnam's Monthly.*—Besides the usual variety of interesting stories, poems and essays, which we always find in *Putnam's*, the May number of this sterling magazine contains two financial papers, in which the great questions that now agitate the country are discussed with marked ability. In the first, on "The National Finances," Mr. V. B. DENSLOW discusses the various methods that have been proposed for a safe and speedy return to specie payments, none of which appear to the writer to be adequate to solve the grand problem of the day. The views expressed by Mr. DENSLOW in this paper have been indorsed by several of the leading financiers of the country. The second financial article, "National Honesty," by Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN, is an earnest appeal against the several forms of virtual repudiation proposed by Gen. BUTLER, Senator SHERMAN, and others, as well as the more absolute breach of public faith proposed in the absolute repudiation of the national debt. Of the popular feeling on the subject the writer says:

"There is one argument used in favor of the Sherman plan which deserves special attention. It is claimed that the people are impatient under the pressure of the debt, and demand the passage of this or some other measure of relief. This has been the argument in favor of unjust legislation ever since the days of the Cæsars. In the name of the American people, we repel this imputation upon their integrity. They want what is honest, just and right. Show them that by the contract, or upon the facts, we are either bound, or ought honestly to pay these bonds in coin, and they will rebuke with scorn any man who seeks to provide for them a way of escape from this obligation. If any considerable number appear to favor any of these repudiating schemes, it is because, like too many of our legislators, they do not understand the facts. But they are quick to learn. One half the time wasted in devising means to avoid an honest liability, spent in disseminating the truth among them, would put an end to this claim forever.

Upon the question of what the people want, we wish to cite an authority. There is unfortunately one State which made her bed in the mire of repudiation. She has lain in it for a quarter of a century, despised and detested of men—her credit gone, her faith destroyed, her reputation blasted—cast out from her sisters like a prostitute, her name the synonym of State dishonor. But in her financial history there is one fact which shines out like the gleam of a diamond in an ocean of corruption. It is the noble struggle of her people against her demagogues and politicians. The people of Mississippi were never distinguished for their intelligence or their virtue. While they had infinitely better excuses for repudiation than now exist, their sense of justice revolted at the idea of assenting to it. Judges decried the bonds illegal—ministers preached and politicians thundered against their payment. It was claimed that neither justice nor equity demanded that they should be paid. The very arguments used against paying these bonds are repeated daily in Congress by the advocates of compulsory funding, and by the newspapers which support the Pendleton theory. And the people themselves were very poor. They could not pay without making great sacrifices. But they knew in their hearts that repudiation was a criminal injustice. The demagogues could swallow the doctrine they advocated, and, like VITELLIUS, take a vomit that they might cast them forth and make room for more. But for four long years the people carried on the contest, each year declaring by legislative resolutions that these bonds ought to be paid. It was only at the end of the fourth that, worn out and disgusted, they showed the Governor and his associates to elect a Legislature that would comply with their wishes. After this, let it not be said that the people have any natural inclination towards repudiation."

The "Monthly Chronicle," including editorial comments on current events, literary notices, fine arts, and "Table Talk," concludes a number of very substantial interest.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.* Lovers of the turf will read with interest the paper on "The Turf and the Trotting-horse in America," which contains many anecdotes of celebrated trotters. The writer concludes that the passion for races is dying out in America. He says:

"In proportion as the cultivation of the trotting-horse has been encouraged by the demand for him for driving, the practice of using him on the turf for the purpose of gaining has declined. Gaming is not a practice in harmony with the calculating and careful acquisitive character of the American people. Their native prudence and foresight incline them to shun any mode of investment in which the chances of loss and gain are so nearly equal."

"On a Pair of Spectacles" is not a scientific treatise, as one might judge from the title, but a very pleasant sketch from life, suggested by a pair of old, silver-bowed spectacles in the possession of the writer. The second part of "Our Roman Catholic Brethren," by JAMES PARTON, is much more interesting than the first, though one-sided in many respects. "Lagos Bar" is brought to a very tragic conclusion, the heroine being devoured by sharks, and her husband, who grew dissipated on the coast, disappears in a mysterious manner. Many readers, we believe, will be startled by the revelations of the paper entitled "A Modern Lettre de Cachet." It seems almost incredible that the abuses exposed by the writer can exist in this country. Mr. TAYLOR, in his "By-ways of Europe," gives a pleasant and readable account of the famous Kyffhäuser and its poetical legends. WHITTIER'S poem, "The Clear Vision," is a very beautiful and feeling piece of verse. Reviews of new books conclude an unusually interesting number of this always interesting magazine.

—*The Galaxy.* As intimated last month, this popular magazine has undergone another transformation, and appears for May with new cover, new type, enlarged page, and several new departments. The most cursory glance through its handsomely-printed pages shows that these changes are great improvements, and that the *Galaxy* has gained in every respect by them. The table of contents comprises the usual variety of story, poem and essay, and is attractive and readable. Among the new departments added this month is one entitled "Driftwood," in charge of a gentleman who, under the assumed name of "Philip Quidibet," discourses in a pleasant vein concerning the current topics of the day. This is followed by literary and art notices and the "Nebula." The publishers announce that the illustrations for the *Galaxy* will hereafter be engraved by Mr. LINTON, or under his supervision. Mr. LINTON has no superior in his art, and there is only one man who can be named as his equal, either in this or any other country—Mr. A. V. S. ANTHONY, of this city. The first engraving in the May number is an admirable piece of work, and shows what we may expect from this source in the future. The Messrs. CHURCH, who retain a one-half proprietary interest in the magazine, will continue their editorial control of its pages, and the same tact and skill which have made the *Galaxy* one of the most successful and popular magazines of the time, will doubtless characterize its management in the future.

—*Harper's* for May offers the same variety and style of reading matter and illustrations which have characterized this popular monthly from the start, and given it a hold upon a very large class of readers. Pursuing a distinct course of its own which interferes with that of no other magazine, *Harper's* long since attained a position which no other periodical occupies in the field of magazine literature. Always interesting, always amusing, never profoundly instructive, avoiding political and theological discussion, it finds favor with an immense number of readers, who look to a magazine for amusement chiefly, and are always sure to find it in *Harper's*. In their circular announcing the close of the 36th volume, the publishers claim that soon after its establishment the magazine obtained a "circulation unequaled by that of any similar periodical ever published in the world." The May number opens with the second of Mr. SQUIER'S interesting series of papers, entitled "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia," well illustrated with numerous wood engravings. This is followed by a second illustrated paper made up from Lady HERBERT'S work called *Oradle Lands*. Then we have a third illustrated paper, "Voyage alone in the Bob Roy." The other papers, stories, poems, &c., are of the usual character.

—*Hours at Home* opens with the continuation of "The Chaplet of Pearls," by the author of *The Heir of Redclyffe*. "The Prose of Poets" is not a very brilliant essay, nor does it contain many novelties on the subject to which it is devoted. Dr. SCHAFF contributes an interesting paper on the "Dies Irae," with a new attempt at the translation of that untranslatable poem. "The Climate of the Mississippi Valley," by JAMES O. NOYES, contains some new and some well-known facts in regard to that magnificent stretch of country. The most noticeable paper in the number is Dr. BUSHNELL'S, on "Distinctions of Color." The Doctor strikes hard blows at one of the prejudices most deeply ingrained in American minds, and argues very forcibly against the too common habit of regarding a distinction of color as a sign of moral and intellectual degradation and incapability of advancement. Literary notices close a number which fully sustains the well-earned reputation of *Hours at Home* as a magazine of instructive and entertaining reading.

—The *North American* for April is a strong and good number, possibly containing somewhat less of popular interest than its late predecessors, but with abundance of substantial food for study and thought. Mr. EMERSON, who in earlier years discoursed, in "Representative Men," of the power of appropriation possessed by all great writers, returns to the subject, and draws it out into an admirable article called "Anotation and Originality." The "quotations" cited from Mr. WEBSTER'S table-talk sound rather more like stealings, since his design seems to be to get credit for invention which belonged purely to memory, and which a single reference to the authority would disclaim. Mr. EMERSON himself is the finest of quoters and of "assimilators," to use one of his earlier terms. Mr. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., furnishes the sequel of his interesting essay on the "Commercial Needs and Prospects of Boston." Dr. DALTON'S article on the New-York Metropolitan Board of Health we should like to see reproduced and widely circulated here in cheaper form, it being full of useful suggestions. Mr. NORTON'S article, "Church and Religion," is sincere and thoughtful. The paper on "Pompeii" is both scholarly and entertaining. Mr. LOWELL, who stands in the first rank of Shakesperean scholars in America, discusses *Hamlet* and the madness of the Prince with unequaled felicity and acumen, his article being, to the general reader, the gem of the number. The essay on "Expatriation and Naturalization is clear and moderate in spirit, and contrasts well by its candor with some of the break-neck stump-speeches on the subject wherewith we have been lately afflicted. J. E. CABOT'S "Hegel" is carefully written, and worthy of perusal. "The Poor Sons of New-England," the "Translation of the Veda," and the "Western Policy in China" contain useful information. Mr. SANBORN'S article on the "Poor Laws" is an able historic survey, which would have been made more valuable by a fuller development of the present State pauper system of Massachusetts in its practical working, than the mere summary which he presents.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* opens with Mrs. DAVIS' story, "Dallas Galbraith," which is continued through the eighteenth chapter. The paper on "John Neagle, the Artist," contains many interesting personal anecdotes; it is disfigured with numerous cross-lines, in the manner of a newspaper report. "A Village School in Germany" shows the working of a German school under the management of an intelligent master. Then we have a pleasant sketch of "An American Fishing Port;" a story entitled "Loyal en Tout;" a critical paper on the Talmud; a description of the Court of the Tuileries, and other papers of interest. The whole number is readable, and shows that the art of making a good magazine is understood at Philadelphia as well as elsewhere.

—*Public Spirit.* The second number of the third volume of this magazine contains a large variety of excellent reading matter. It opens with the continuation of Mrs. ELIZABETH STODDARD'S story, entitled, "My Uncle," and this is followed by shorter stories, poems, and papers on various topics of general interest, which we have not space to criticise in detail. The book notices in *Public Spirit* are admirable.

—*Young Folks.* That must be a very exacting boy or girl who should complain of *Young Folks*, for May, filled as it is with interesting stories and sketches and pretty poems, and so charmingly illustrated. It opens with the fourth and concluding part of DICKENS' "Holiday Romance." "Dotty Dimple Making a Call" is prettily told. "How June found Massa Linkum" has the fault of containing too much sentiment and moralizing, but the idea is a fine one, and the sketch is illustrated with a very pretty design. "Cast Away in the Cold" is continued, and most surprising adventures are promised in future chapters. All naughty little boys and girls should read the fairy story called "Princekin;" it may open their eyes to their own faults of character and put them into the way of amendment.

—*The Riverside* fully maintains its reputation, won long ago, as one of the best magazines for boys and girls ever published. The May number opens with "The Doings of the Bodley Family," a pleasant sketch of country life in May. The paper on "Lima," illustrated, gives an interesting account of one of the most interesting of the South American cities. "Hunter and Tom" and "The Young Virginians" are continued, greatly to the delight of all the readers of the magazine. There is, besides these, the usual variety of sketches, stories and poems. The illustrations are remarkably fine, even for the *Riverside*.

—*The Catholic World* includes its usual variety. An article entitled "TENNYSON in his Catholic Aspects" abounds in quotations from the works of the poet laureate, and terminates with the consolatory assertion that, "though unhappily not a Catholic," the writer "recognizes with delight" that the poet "is not an infidel." An article on Prof. DRAPER'S book follows, and deals very harshly indeed with the the subject-matter of the very elaborate treatise. "Nellie Netterville; or, One of the transplanted," is continued. "The Roman Gathering" and "The United Churches of England and Ireland in Ireland," (the latter founded upon JAMES GODKIN'S "Ireland and Her Churches,") are purely religious in their tenor. A story entitled "Florence Athein's Trial," an article on popular education, "Is It Honest?" reviewing a series of answers to a tract put forth by the Catholic Publication Society, the concluding chapters of "Magas; or, Long Ago," and a sketch of Abyssinnia and King THEODORE, translated from the French, are the other features of the number we refer to.

—*The New Englander*, which might almost be called the "Yale Quarterly," if one should judge of its sources by the writers' names in its table of contents, offers in this April number a peculiarly timely and well chosen series of topics, and all ably treated. The opening paper on "The Present State of Philosophy," by Prof. SHIELDS of Princeton, is an exceedingly sensible comparison of Positivism and Absolutism, showing their respective points of strength and weakness, and hopefully suggesting the near approach of their logical conciliation in a "final philosophy, which shall be their sequel and complement." Dr. Jos. P. THOMPSON, of this City, gives a well digested synopsis of the Christian Art Department in the Royal Museum at Berlin, advocating the establishment of a corresponding department in the Yale Art Museum, to illustrate the development of Christian art from the earliest times, and show its relation to Theology. Dr. B. W. DWIGHT makes a generous but severe criticism of "ROBERT COLLYER'S Sermons." Prof. FISHER, of Yale, overhauls the *Princeton Review* on the "Theology of Dr. N. W. TAYLOR," and defends the "New-Haven System" against the charge of Pelagianism. The "Obligations to Pay the National Debt," and the necessity of "Impeachment" are elucidated respectively by Messrs. KINGSLEY and DUTTON, and ARTHUR WRIGHT contributes a most interesting analysis of Prof. PORTER'S translation of the "Kalevala." The book reviews are, as usual, well written and to the point.

—*The Northern Monthly.* With the May number this magazine begins its third volume and its second year, and the editor, with good right, congratulates his readers on the firm foothold it has obtained. Not unmindful of the difficulties that still lie in the way, he promises that "whatsoever of these can be overborne, shall be overborne; whatsoever excellence is in us to attain, shall be attained." He has only to make every future number of the magazine as readable as the present to insure permanent success. The contents are varied, and in every respect excellent, neither too light nor too heavy, but presenting that happy medium required in magazine literature.

—*The Eclectic* for May contains twelve judiciously selected articles from the foreign periodicals, a sketch of the Earl of Albemarle, by the Editor, (to accompany a steel frontispiece portrait of that active and honored English nobleman,) and several pages of poetry, book notices, scientific notes and miscellaneous paragraphs—in all, a pleasant book to while away an idle hour with.

—*The American Quarterly Church Review and Ecclesiastical Register* is a consistent expounder and defender of the principles held by what may be called the "Sacerdotal Party" in the American Episcopal Church. Its April number is chiefly devoted to furthering those principles; from the opening article on "Organization," in which it pleads for "one well-organized constitutional system" of Protestantism as opposed to Romanism in America, through the following other papers—on the "American Church Union," "Bishop ELLIOTT," of Charleston, S. C., "Sketches of English Church History," an argument for revising the "Nicene Creed," a view of "The American Church in Continental Europe," a notice of "FROUDE'S *Elizabeth*," and others, the ruling spirit of Ecclesiasticism is ably sustained, and will recommend the periodical to its sympathizers, if it does not convince its opponents.

—*The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* shows much strength in its resources and judgment in its editing. It opens with a paper from JAMES MCCOSH, LL. D., Professor in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, tracing the recent Improvements in Formal Logic in Great Britain, to the efforts of Dr. WHATELY and Sir WM. HAMILTON, on the basis of ARISTOTLE'S Analysis, and in opposition to the systems of DES CARTES, CONDILLAC, LOCKE, RAMUS, and others. From the German of Dr. DORNER, of the University of Berlin, is presented, in translation, an able defence of the doctrine of "Justification by Faith;" an article on "Christ and the Bible," by Rev. THOMAS DOGGETT, shows more clearly than many realize the singular learning of Josus in the Scriptural lore of the Hebrews. CALVIN'S amiable qualities are portrayed by Rev. WM. M. BLACKBURN, and Dr. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of this City, gives a learned exposition of "Lay Eldership" in the Church. There are several other well written articles, including "a fragment by FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D.," presenting, in terse and lucid language, that, "As the City-State was the normal type of free communities in antiquity, and as the Feudal System was one of the normal types of government in the middle ages, so is the National Polity the normal type of our own epoch." These, together with "Notes on Recent Books," complete a rich and well filled number.

—*The Art Journal.* VIRTUE & YORSTON, of this City, have received the April number of this handsome magazine. It is illustrated with two full-page steel engravings,—the first from "Going Home," by FAED; the second from HAMON'S exquisite picture called "The Skein-Winder." The illustrated catalogue of the great Paris Exposition is continued. The reading matter presents the usual variety.

—*The People's Magazine.* The fourth number of the new series of this excellent magazine has a very good table of contents, and is profusely illustrated with wood cuts. A full-page colored plate adds to its attractiveness. It is a very useful and entertaining magazine.

—From the shivery shores of New-Brunswick we receive the first number of the second volume of *Stewart's Literary Quarterly*, published at St. Johns. This, we believe, is the first literary periodical ever attempted in the British Lower Provinces, and it has the merit of being really a representative publication. Much of its space is devoted to interesting articles on the early and romantic history of that wild portion of America which saw the French and English conflict for supremacy, sketches of Acadie, and of events in Europe precedent to its settlement, &c. The present number is notable for containing the last contribution of Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE to literature. It is a paper on "Oxford, the City of Colleges;" and in itself is chiefly to be remarked as showing how bad a style a man can use to convey interesting statements and real good sense. The stories and the poetry will bear improvement, but in general the articles are readable, instructive and entertaining. The exceedingly low price of the magazine probably accounts for its rather inferior paper and typographical appearance; we should think an improvement in all of these matters might be compassed to the satisfaction of all concerned, helping the magazine to the success we cordially wish it.

PREPARATIONS TO PHOTOGRAPH THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—In the middle of August next there will be a total eclipse of the sun, of almost the longest possible duration, and visible in India. The Indian Government has, consequently, made preparations to obtain a photographic record of the phenomena presented during the obscuration, in order to gain still further information as to the physical constitution of the sun. Major TENNANT and a party of sappers have spent some days at the observatory of Mr. WARREN DE LA RUE, at Cranford, in order to perfect themselves in astronomical photography before they attempt the work before them next August in India. The telescope to be employed upon the occasion is now in course of construction by Mr. BROWNING, F. R. A. S., and it is almost an exact copy of the one used at Cranford by Mr. WARREN DE LA RUE. The mirror, of silvered glass, is five feet nine inches in focus, and the image of the sun—which it will throw out at the side of the tube, because of the interposition of a plane mirror, as in the Newtonian telescope—will be a little more than one inch in diameter. This small size of image of course gives an enormous concentration of light, but when the pictures are taken the dark body of the moon will obscure all but the prominences upon the sun, thereby reducing the ovaraction which might otherwise be expected. The process to be adopted is that hitherto used with so much success by Mr. DE LA RUE in lunar photography. The collodion will be salted with iodine of cadmium only, excited in a 30gr. or 35gr. bath, developed with pyrogallic and acetic acids, and fixed with hyposulphite of soda. The totality will last nearly five minutes, in which time it is expected that six negatives will be obtained. Each plate will be inclosed in a metallic dark slide, and rest against ledges of chemically pure silver, the latter metal giving security against stains. Great care has been taken by means of micrometer wires and other devices to secure the accurate "register" of each plate, and to make the pictures comparable with the other in the matter of measurements. No attempt will be made to magnify the image of the sun by the interposition of lenses between the mirror and the photographic plate, because this plan would diminish the intensity of the light, lengthen the exposures, and interpose possible sources of imperfection in the matter of focussing.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

CUBA.

Proposed Revival of the Slave Trade—How Plantation Hands are Treated—A Cuban Loan—Distinguished Visitors—Movements of Gen. Lersundi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 18, 1868.

Summer has made its appearance somewhat too soon for the comfort of those who are compelled to remain in this hot climate. The warm weather has a peculiar influence on the population, and manifests its power in many ways. Among those most affected by it are undoubtedly the editors of the Havana journals. These gentlemen form a very peculiar class, judging from their ponderous leaders, which advocate the most absurd and even criminal measures, such as the revival of the slave-trade, a suggestion put forward by the *Diario de la Marina*. That paper has not expressed the fact in so many plain words, but has published several articles demonstrating, after a fashion, the impossibility of obtaining the field hands needed to cultivate the sugar-cane fields, and giving utterance to a firm conviction that a free white or a forced Chinese immigration can never supply the places vacated by the hundreds of Africans who are annually sacrificed to fill the pockets of the planter.

The black population is continually decreasing instead of multiplying, as was the case in the Southern States while Slavery existed there. The reason for this is obvious and well known to everybody who has been enabled to observe the treatment of the slaves on most Cuban plantations. In the first place the negroes are poorly fed. The usual daily allowance of food on most plantations is so small that it is hardly worth while mentioning, being merely a hash of sweet potatoes, plantains, and a little jerked beef, and in many instances even the jerked beef is dispensed with. How the human frame can long sustain itself with such insufficient victuals is a wonder, and it is not therefore to be marveled at that the negroes and Chinamen die so soon. The Chinamen receive a ration of rice at every meal, as otherwise they would rise in mutiny at once. The allowance of rice to these ill-treated Asiatics can therefore not be ascribed to the liberality of the planter, but to fear. Fresh meat is an article which is known on many plantations only by name, as the article, when given, is of such a wretched quality and so limited in quantity that the blacks might as well not have any. There are some plantations, it is true, where the slaves are better cared for than on others, but the above statement holds good when applied to the generality.

The second grand cause for the annual lessening of the number of slaves is the overwork. During the grinding season the slaves of both sexes, and irrespective of age, work from nineteen to twenty-two hours per day. This appears incredible, but it is a well-known and authenticated fact, having come under the personal observation of your correspondent on several occasions. The negroes retire at midnight from the sugar-house, after working from 4 o'clock in the morning, to obtain from three to four hours' sleep before beginning the next day's labor. There is no Sunday, no day of rest; it is a continual succession of days of labor; no rest or relaxation is afforded the poor negro, for the owner of the plantation must have money enough to support his town establishment, and save enough for a Summer trip to Saratoga or to Europe; he must have his carriages and boxes at the opera, while his friends must be entertained. Is it a wonder, therefore, that the working population should be decreasing and that the planters should clamor for field hands? The white population increases fast enough; in fact they may be classed as super prolific, but its offspring not that which is wanted or needed by the planter, who can always find drivers and overseers in abundance. Yet it must be conceded that these wh

and snubbed, after having done so much for the good of the country and the glory of the African race. I, however, think that before the day of the election the party will present a compact and unwavering front, and that not only Mr. HUNNICUTT but Mr. ALLEN, Judge SNEAD and the other "lame ducks" will be found battling in the front rank. In the Conservative ranks they could only serve; as Republicans they could at least rule a little.

The Conservatives of the Convention have issued a very exhaustive manifesto to their friends, setting forth, in six mortal columns of nonpareil, their objections to the "monstrous mongrel" Constitution, which they denounce from beginning to end, not only as a bundle of contradictions and absurdities, but of most tyrannical and oppressive enactments against the white race and in favor of the blacks—an instrument whose adoption will insure negro supremacy in the State, and deprive the whites of the last vestige of constitutional liberty. I find, upon perusing this elaborate campaign document, that it is made up of the various arguments advanced during the session of the Convention by these Conservative gentlemen, against every important change in the instrument; and it closes with a strong and well-written, but Bourbon-like, appeal to the people to stand by the ancient institutions of the State, and vote down this innovating, hybrid abomination. The truth is, that the greatest objection, and perhaps the only one the majority of the white people have to the Constitution is, that it enfranchises every black man now in the State, and qualifies him to hold the highest office in the gift of the people, while it disfranchises their best white men and disqualifies by reason of the test oath nearly every native of the State; and furthermore it affixes the apportionment both for Congress and the General Assembly in such a manner that the blacks cannot fail to elect a large majority of members; and this there is no doubt they will do—for as they have had a taste of "blood" in the Convention, they will not let go the throat of their victim—the bleeding State Treasury—until they are all satiated. They have seen their dark-skinned brethren in the Convention receive $8 per day, fare sumptuously, and clothe themselves in fine linen, and now each desires to have his share in the spoils, nor will they be content until they have it. It is not very probable that many of those who were in the Convention will be elected to the Legislature, for other mouths must now be filled. White men, too, will be at a discount with them when they apply for "their voices," because they are suspicious of the "pale face," and they also know that they bring no legions at their back to assist in winning the battle. The objections I have enumerated above, to return to the subject, are the most serious ones I hear advanced by the rank and file of the Conservatives, and with these removed, I have little doubt that the Constitution would receive a very large vote, as the majority of the people are desirous of rest from the turmoil and strife, and bitterness, and general social and political demoralization of the times. I have heard many say that Congress might win thousands of warm friends in the State if that body would now come to the rescue, proclaim universal amnesty as an offset to universal suffrage, and abolish all test oaths and disabilities. It might revise the Constitution before the election in these particulars, and modify it in some other respects. There is no reason why universal amnesty may not be proclaimed. The people of the South are now, from the highest to the lowest, quite as loyal to the country, and as far from rebellion, as those of any other section. There is not now, nor has there ever been since LEE's surrender, any thought in the South of war—and Northern men and colored men would be as safe here, if intrusted to the honor of the people alone, and as sacred in their rights, as if the whole land bristled with bayonets, notwithstanding the "raw-head-and-bloody-bones" stories that are told about murders and outrages, and that mythical brotherhood called the "Kuklux Klan." Congress can well afford to be magnanimous, as it has all the power, with none to dispute it, and the Amnesty Proclamation, the abrogation of the test oaths, the removal of disabilities and restoration of every man in the South to his rights as an American citizen, would be a handsome present, which would be gratefully accepted. Such, I believe, are the views of a vast majority of the white people, as well as of the colored people of this State. I hope the experiment will be tried. It could do no harm, if it be true, as is asserted here, that the intention is to keep these States out of the Union until after the Presidential election, because of the preponderance of the white vote, which would be cast against the Republican Party.

COUNTING THE COST.

I have thought it might not be uninteresting, as a sort of finishing up of the "big job," to give your readers a statement of the cost of this first act in the drama of reconstruction—I mean the cost to the State alone, and not what it has cost the Treasury of the United States, which must be estimated by millions. It is something like one of your Fifth-avenue pinched merchant princes, adding up on the following morning the expenses of his wife's "tea party" of the previous evening. Here it is, as taken from the books, closing on the 6th of April, and leaving eleven days still to be settled for; it is not so much, I suppose, by half as it would require to carry on the TIMES for four months, but you must remember that Virginia is poor, "head over heels" in debt, crippled in resources, and on the verge of bankruptcy:

Pay members........	$104,832	Pay of Sergeant-at-Arms........	720
Mileage of members,	5,099	Pay of Door-keepers,	1,350
Pay of Chaplain.....	38	Pay of Janitor.....	840
Pay of Pages.....	1,600	Stationery, about....	2,0.0
Pay of Secretaries...	2,698		
Pay of Clerks of Committees.....	12,000	Paper by State Printer....	600
Pay of Printer........	3,250	Incidental expenses,	1,000
Pay of Stenographer,	10,000		
Total....................			$146,179

This is considerable to take out of the empty Treasury, but it is not a drop in the bucket compared with what is to come. In less than a month after the election, following the example of Alabama, the General Assembly will convene, when we shall have something like one hundred and seventy-five members of both branches drawing their per diem and a host of clerks and other officers—in interminable session. So much it costs to rebuild a State!

A CONSPIRACY.

A conspiracy is now being disclosed before United States Commissioner CHALDON, which was entered into by three worthy revenue detectives, two of whom have but recently arrived from Washington, to encompass the removal and ruin of Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. MERRILL, Revenue Inspector. These three worthies, it appears from the testimony, after procuring the suspension of Mr. MERRILL at Washington, suborned a colored man named DAVIS to swear to certain matters against him before the Grand Jury. DAVIS, in his testimony to-day, told how they had induced him to perjure himself under promise of an office when they should get MERRILL out and one of them should get in his place. He says one named LORD declared he would have MERRILL out of office if twenty-five Ben. Butlers stood at his back. A pretty state of affairs, truly, but very much in keeping with the general political rascality practiced in nearly all departments where money is to be received or disbursed, or black mail to be levied in the South. It is generally believed here that Col. MERRILL has been one of the most faithful and conscientious officers in the department, and this is saying a good deal for him when so many are faithless to their trust, and have parted with principle and conscience. His suspension was wholly unlooked for in this community, where he is generally liked for the liberality of his sentiments.

DEFAULTING POSTMASTERS.

When the war broke out there were a great many Postmasters all through the South, who had a good deal of money on hand belonging to the Government. This was seized upon by the Confederate Post-office authorities. In most cases the Postmasters took service under the new Government, supposing it was all right and that the Union was permanently dissolved, as did almost everybody else at that time residing in this section. The United States is now proceeding against the parties in this State as delinquents or defaulters, and against their securities. More than a hundred suits have been entered in the Circuit Court of this nature. The principal delinquent here is Col. BIGGER, who had charge of the office in this city. He had on hand when the State seceded over $13,000, which it is supposed he accounted for to the "powers that were," but are no more. The Marshal has seized all of his property, which is considered sufficient to cover the amount, should the Government not be merciful and insist upon carrying things to this hard extremity. Col. BIGGER at once took service with Mr. DAVIS, and remained at his post during nearly the entire war. It is hardly possible, however, that there is any serious intention of making the officers who surrendered funds or property at the behests of a *de facto* government responsible for the same.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The charges against Col. CALVERT, the State Treasurer, who has been suspended on a charge of having failed to account for some $2,000 in gold, being a balance of $21,000 borrowed by the State, have not yet been investigated. It is a little singular that this matter should be brought up now, when the last Legislature investigated it to their entire satisfaction. It is a move on the chess-board political.

Gov. PIERPOINT will deliver his farewell address to the negroes to-morrow night, and retire to the "shades of Marion." KAPPA.

A Glorious Change in the Weather—Speech of Gov. Peirpoint—How He was Choused Out of Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 22, 1868.

The moon "has changed," the rain has ceased, the sun is again the beauty and glory of the day, the atmosphere warm and balmy, and all nature—including the ladies and our farmers—rejoices. Winter lingered long in the lap of Spring, but it is to be hoped the grizzly-bearded monster has now taken his final leave, and that neither he nor Old Pluvius will trouble us further—the latter, at least, until the seed be planted. The trees are putting forth their leaves, and our fields are again clad in rich verdure; for, "Lo! the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell." Gov. BELL, of Texas, many years ago, in one of his messages, said the above was from SHAKESPEARE, and a Governor ought to know. But I cannot permit Solomon to be *choused* out of his just dues. By the way, a critic in Providence, R. I., who signs himself "Lydick's English Defender," writes me that I "could not have consulted the dictionary" when I said it was indebted to Mr. LYDICK for a new word, "choused," which he used to indicate that he had been cheated out of his per diem. I must beg my critic's pardon. I had long since not only met with it in the "Peveril of the Peak," where Ned Christian tells Buckingham that he is not to be *choused;* but it is a word in very common use in Virginia, and surely the Virginians are the only pure English descendants in the country. Their ancestors came over first with the Conqueror, then with JOHN SMITH, and finally with the conquered. If the "Defender" would examine more closely he would perhaps find that my remark was slightly "sarkastic," to use the language of the lamented Artemus Ward, and I made it because two preachers, a lawyer, and a school-teacher, in the Convention, attacked "Lydick's English" and denied the legitimacy of the word. It is to be found in all well regulated dictionaries; but is a little too "slongy" for serious use in State papers. "It is a vile phrase."

DOLCE FARNIENTE.

All the broken benches in Capitol-square to-day are occupied with idle freedmen basking in the warm sunshine, and patiently waiting for night to come and bring with it some silver-tongued demagogue to harangue them from the steps of the Capitol upon the blessings of the right of suffrage. Poor fellows, they might as well loll there as elsewhere, seeing they have nothing else to do. They are not the first people in this world who, born in humble life, have been ruined by having greatness thrust upon them. The voice of the turtle cannot call them to the fields, for the scarcity of money prevents the employment of the labor of their willing hands. "But a better time is coming, so wait a little longer, boys."

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

I fear that the star of Mr. HUNNICUTT has passed the zenith, and is rapidly on the decline, as is also that of Judge UNDERWOOD, so far as the colored population of Richmond is concerned. Neither of these gentlemen were radical enough, or sufficiently prescriptive in the Convention, to suit the negroes. Last night, at the African church, they gave the first outward sign of their disgust. CHARLES H. PORTER, Esq., of Norfolk, who represented Chesterfield, and was the most truculent among the white Republicans, made a speech to a church full of new voters. He denounced "Yankee" ALLAN most fiercely for the speech he had made against the Constitution, and said that gentleman had ruined his prospects "for ever and ever." PORTER now aspires to take the leadership from HUNNICUTT, and to run for Congress from this district, and he has every show of success, for there is no extremity to which the colored population—the very worst of them—would go that he would not be willing to lead, and go still further. PORTER is a New Jersey man, and came to Norfolk as a private in the army. He hates BEN. BUTLER, because that General once imprisoned him, I understand, for disloyalty, or the utterance of disloyal sentiments. After PORTER's speech, resolutions were passed tendering thanks to JOE COX and LEWIS LINDSEY (colored), and Mr. MORRISSEY (white), delegates from Richmond, for the noble manner in which they had performed their work, and sustained the rights of the colored race. It was then proposed to pay a like compliment to Mr. HUNNICUTT and Judge UNDERWOOD, but the proposition was met with a furious storm of hisses, and treated with derision. Straws show which way the wind blows, and hisses are a pretty good criterion by which to judge of the popularity of public men with their own partisans.

SHARP PRACTICE.

It appears from the books that Judge UNDERWOOD, who was elected to represent the City of Richmond, and would not have therefore been entitled to any mileage, drew mileage from Alexandria, his home. C. H. PORTER, who represented Chesterfield, and whose colored associate was only entitled to eighty cents, drew mileage from Norfolk amounting to $46. This was sharp for lawyers. "Oh! honest Convention!"

EX-GOV. PEIRPOINT'S FAREWELL.

The loungers in the square collected about the steps of the Capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon to the number of several hundred men, women, children and white folks, the latter as usual fringing the crowd with "frost work." His late Excellency, F. H. PEIRPOINT, was soon introduced by BEN. SCOTT, the colored Chief of Police. The former Governor made quite a lengthy speech, the first portion of which he devoted in earnest advocacy of the new Constitution, the second in defence of his own mild administration, and the last in denunciation of those who had tricked him out of office. He said we had just come through a great revolution, and the minds of the people were not yet settled. Passion, strife and discord reign in various parts of the late revolted States. The laws were held in abeyance by the bayonet, and would continue to be, until we could get them into our own hands; until the country was fully reconstructed and our courts were free to do justice without fear of military interference; until we could have the revenues collected by honest men free from fraud, and every man who goes into a court of justice can feel that he will have an impartial hearing and a righteous judgment, whether it be against him or not, and until we could have a free and untrammeled Executive. In respect to the Constitution, some were pleased with it and some displeased; but who ever saw a constitution that suited everybody? He thought it was as good as in the nature of things it could have been made. It recognized the great body of the people of Virginia as voters, and that was the great point after all. So far as other matters which it contained were concerned, it was left to the wisdom of the Legislature to alter, modify or amend it in any manner they might think most conducive to the public welfare and the interests of the State. They should by all means ratify it, for once they have it on their hands, they can change it to suit themselves. There was only one thing they could not abolish, and that was the right of suffrage. The opposition to it comes from those who never will submit to any constitution which permits black men to vote; and they are just as much opposed to allowing poor white men that inestimable privilege. They are the same men who have always favored class legislation, and who believe that capital shall make the laws, and that labor has no right to a voice in the Government. Here is the trouble, and here it will continue to be until the people rise up in their might and declare everywhere, North as well as South, that all men shall vote. Suppose we vote down this Constitution, will not Congress then order another Convention and declare that only those who never were in rebellion shall vote—for Congress is determined that these States shall be restored to the Union—and under these circumstances would their condition be any better?

The Governor then went on to give his experiences as Governor since he came to Richmond in May, 1865, and said that during these three years he had never done one official act through caprice or revenge. White and black, Union men and rebel, had all been treated by him with equal impartiality. By every constitution ever framed in the State, and by the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals he was entitled to the office from which he had been so unjustly and so unexpectedly removed by the Commanding-General. Even that officer, he said, was satisfied of the correctness of this position; but his office was wanted for a young gentleman from Detroit, and they got it into their heads that all of his estates and property were in West Virginia, and so they determined to kill him off that in doing so they might kill off HUNNICUTT, HAUXHURST and others. "Poor PEIRPOINT's head must fall under the guillotine, that the Freedmen's Bureau and Court-house might thrive." To assist them in their schemes the General soon found out that his retention of the office was unconstitutional. A petition was gotten up in the United States Court room; it was submitted to the Grand Jury, but spurned by that body. They, however, triumphed, and he had to yield; and all this was done while he was absent on a brief visit to Washington, with his wife and daughter, and wholly unconscious of the deep plot laid for his destruction. But he would inform these gentlemen that he had some $8,000 invested in the coal-field mines, and that he should remain here, and perhaps give them some trouble yet. For those who took part in his removal he had no other feelings than those of the most ineffable contempt. It was the crowning glory of his seven years' administration that he was able to say that he left the office poorer than he was when he entered it—he had not made one cent by speculating in office. He had never desired the cares of office, and felt relieved in being permitted to retire, but the injustice of the act was what he complained of. In his official intercourse with the people he had always been treated with the greatest respect by all classes, and upon this score he had no cause for complaint and he knew he had so well performed his duty not only by the State, but by his country, that when he went to his home he would receive a warm welcome from every man there. He complained bitterly of his treatment by the military officers from whom he had earned the right by his services to his country and by his conduct toward them to expect better things. Thanking the people for their uniform kindness to him during his administration, he bade them farewell.

When he retired three cheers were proposed and given by the colored assemblage.

The Governor was followed by his Aid-de-Camp, Col. LEWIS, who complained bitterly of the treatment his friend and patron had received, but had nothing to say or ask for himself. He hoped they would vote for the Constitution, and that it would be ratified. The Colonel belongs to the old Virginia Lewises who fought the Indians before the Revolution.

Mr. GIVENS, a black preacher, then addressed the throng. He had just returned from canvassing the State of North Carolina, and said he brought them glorious news from that State. They were voting in one solid mass for the Radical ticket, and didn't know how to scratch—and that's what he wanted them to do here. The burden of his speech was "Vote for the Constitution." He counseled forgiveness of the whites, and told his brethren not to turn up their noses at the unfortunate Conservatives, who "knew not what they did." He is the most correct and at the same time the most eloquent colored speaker I have lately listened to. In closing, he ordered a collection to be taken up for a testimonial to Gov. PEIRPOINT, their friend. KAPPA.

THE TURF.

The Racing Season of 1868—The Jerome Park, Hoboken and Saratoga Meetings—Entries to Stakes Closed—Reappearance of Kentucky on the Turf—The Mobile and New-Orleans Spring Meetings.

NO. I.

The racing season of 1868 in the East will shortly be inaugurated under auspices of the most favorable character. At no previous period of the American turf were there so many thorough race-horses in training, or of so high a class in quality and excellence. The popularity which the sports of the turf have of late years attained; the extensive patronage which they receive from and the deep interest taken in them by the highest and most cultivated classes of society, have induced gentlemen of wealth and acknowledged social position to devote a portion of their attention and means to the forming of private racing stables, and by so doing contribute materially to the elevation and permanent establishment of racing as a national pastime. In the accomplishment of this desirable object, the Paterson, Hoboken and Saratoga Racing Associations, and of the American Jockey Club, have rendered valuable aid and assistance. The Paterson Association was the pioneer in the good work of elevating racing in public estimation, and its recent dissolution is a subject of regret to all lovers of the turf. It is, however, consolatory to know that there is every probability that it will be again revived in its former state of executive efficiency, although in another sphere and locality of action. The Saratoga Association did good service in making the recreations of the turf fashionable among the wealthy and high-born votaries of pleasure who annually crowd that popular Summer resort. But it is to the institution and construction of Jerome Park, by the liberal and public-spirited gentleman whose name it bears, and the consequent organization of the American Jockey Club, that racing in the Eastern and Northern States has derived its greatest impetus. The wealth, numerical strength and social position of its members render its influence on public taste in favor of racing very great. The many and rich purses and stakes which it offers for public competition at its annual meetings attract the best and fleetest horses on the American turf to compete for them, and the magnificent racing contests that we have in consequence at Jerome Park, induce the vast and fashionable attendances that are always witnessed at the American Jockey Club meetings.

The long and protracted reign of Winter in the North has seriously interfered with the operations of the trainers of thoroughbreds in this locality, and the different stables are consequently not in so forward a state as regards condition as they usually are at this period of the season. The racing campaign in the North opens with the Hoboken meeting, which is held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, the 26th, 27th and 29th May. On the first day there are three races—a post stake for two-year olds of $50 entrance, play or pay, with $350 added, which closes on May 1; a purse of $400 for all ages, mile and-a-half dash; and a great stallion post stake for three-year olds, mile heats, for the Association purse of $500. This stake closed May 1, 1867, with the following six entries: Mr. T. B. READ's produce of *Breckinridge*, Major T. G. BACON's produce of *Bill Cheatham*, Col. P. C. BUSH's produce of imported *Lapdist*, Mr. F. MORRIS' produce of imported *Eclipse*, and Col. McDANIELS' produce of *Planet* and of *Jeff. Davis*. This is certain to produce an interesting race, and will test in some measure the merits of the imported and native sires whose produce are entered. On the second day are two dash races, and a mile-heat race, and on the third a hurdle race; a post-stake purse of $400 for three-year olds, which closes May 1; a dash race of a mile and a half, and a two-mile-heat race. The programme altogether is a very attractive one, and as Col. McDANIELS has now assumed the entire control and management of this meeting, we feel assured that he will restore it to its former high place in public favor, and make it as brilliantly successful as was his initiatory meeting in 1866. His long experience in turf management; his popularity among the owners of racing stables, and the admirable programme of sport for the approaching meeting which he has issued, justify us in anticipating a highly successful turf carnival at Secaucus next month; more especially as he has got rid of the local parasites and barnacles which have hitherto clung to and impeded his efficient management.

Following close upon the Hoboken meeting comes the second Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, which is held at Jerome Park on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th of June. The executive have issued a programme of sport which is confessedly the most affluent and abundant ever seen in this country—the money given by the Club alone amounting to $12,700. On the first day there are four races: the Fordham stakes, the Belmont stakes, the Hopeful stakes, and a mile-heat race for a purse of $800 for all ages. The Fordham stakes is a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, and only $10 if declared, with $500 added by the Club; the second horse receiving 25 per cent. of the stakes and the third saving his stake. For this thirty-two horses entered, and it speaks highly for the judgment, ability and impartiality of the handicapper, Dr. J. B. IRVING, the esteemed Secretary of the Jockey Club, that no fewer than twenty-two accepted the weights imposed upon them. The following is the list of acceptances:

	Pounds.
1..J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 6 years.......	114
2..J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, aged.......	114
3..T. G. Moore's gr. h. Stonewall Jackson, 5 years	110
4..T. G. Moore's b. h. Gen. McMahon, 5 years..	110
5..The Annieswood Stable enters ch. c. Dickens, 4 years..............	110
6..D. McDaniels' br. c. Clement, 4 years........	105
7..H. B. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, 5 years......	105
8..B. F. Hutchinson's b. m. Ruth, 5 years......	104
9..J. H. Dowling's ch. m. Enchantress, 5 years.	102
10..W. Constable's gr. c. Baquette, 4 years......	100
11..A. A. Hopper's ch. c. Egotist, 4 years........	100
12..D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, 5 years..........	100
13..L. W. Jerome's ch. f. Clara Clarita, 4 years..	95
14..L. W. Jerome's ch. c. Gen. Yorke, 4 years...	95
15..R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 4 years........................	95
16..R. W. Cameron's b. f. Stolen Kisses, 4 years.	95
17..A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 4 years....	93
18..D. McDaniels' gr. c. Urbana, 4 years........	93
19..The Annieswood Stable enters b. c. Magnet, 3 years........................	87
20..D. McDaniels' ch. f., by brother to Fallen, 3 years........................	87
21..M. H. Sanford's bl. f. Lute, 3 years.........	87
22..M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Henderson, 3 years.	87

The Belmont stakes for three-year olds, $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes, closed with twenty-eight nominations, comprising the best thoroughbreds on the turf. The distance is a mile and five furlongs, and the race is certain to be a most exciting one, from the high quality of the animals engaged in it. The Hopeful stakes for two-year olds, $50 entrance, and $500 added, closed on Feb. 1, twenty-four entries, all highly-bred youngsters. The list comprises the produce of *Lexington, Breckinridge, Oakland, Planet, Daniel Boone,* the imported stallions *Australian, Balrownie, Eclipse, Lapidist, Mickey Free,* and the English sires *Thormanby,* (the Derby winner of 1860,) *St. Albans,* (the St. Leger winner of the same year,) and *Old Calabar.* On the second day there is a purse of $700, for all ages; a selling race; a purse of $500, for three-year olds, and that rich and much-coveted prize, the Westchester cup, valued at $2,000. It is a two-mile-and-a-quarter race, $50 entrance, play or pay, and has the following twenty-three entries, which closed Feb. 1:

1. Mr. Carter's b. f. Stepping Stone, 4 years, by Lapidist, dam Juliette.
2. D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, 4 years, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland.
3. D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama by Brown Dick.
4. D. McDaniels' bl. h. Blackbird, aged, by imp. Albion, dam Panola by imp. Ainderby.
5. The Annieswood Stable names ch. h. Extra, 5 years, by Endorser, dam Nantura by Brawner's Eclipse.
6. The Annieswood Stable names ch. c. Dickens, 4 years, by Australian, dam Alabama by Brown Dick.
7. M. H. Sanford's bl. c. Virgil, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Yorkshire.
8. M. H. Sanford's r. c. Hotspur, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Nebula.
9. J. W. Weldon's ch. h. Local, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon by Glencoe.
10. P. S. Forbes' ch. c. De Courcey, 4 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda by Glencoe.
11. J. Eckerson's ch. c. Metairie, 4 years, by Star Davis, dam Katonah by Voucher.
12. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 6 years, by Ringgold—Ariel, by Sarpedon.
13. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 6 years, by Ringgold—My Lady, by Glencoe.
14. Chas. W. Bathgate's b. h. Kentucky, aged, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by Glencoe.
15. D. Swigert's b. h. Lancaster, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet by imp. Hedgeford.
16. J. W. Pennock's ch. c. Jas. A. Connolly, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Margrave.
17. Chas. F. Lloyd's bl. f. Nemesis, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Echo by Lexington.
18. John H. Davis' ch. c. Plantagenet, 4 years, by Planet, dam Rosa Bonheur.
19. H. B. Bohannon's b. h., 5 years, by Lexington, dam by Sarpedon.
20. H. B. Bohannon's ch. c., 4 years, by Australian, dam by Sarpedon.
21. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, aged, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf by Yorkshire.
22. T. G. Moore's b. h. Privateer, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Hennie Farrow by Shamrock.
23. T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatham, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Laura by Leviathan.

It will be observed that the world-renowned race-horse, *Kentucky*, is included in the above list, but he has been withdrawn under the following peculiar circumstances; Last Spring Mr. JEROME, who then owned this peerless race-horse, announced his withdrawal from the turf for the stud, and publicly declared that he should never start again, except in some great match worthy of his prowess. This Spring Mr. JEROME was induced to sell *Kentucky* to three gentlemen, Messrs. BATHGATE, CONSTABLE and SKIDDY, for the price he (Mr. JEROME) originally gave for him to Messrs. OSGOOD and TRAVERS, viz., $40,000, he still retaining a fourth interest, $10,000, in the horse. His new owners, under the name of the Jerome Park Stable, immediately entered him for the Westchester Cup and the Feather Stakes, a race on the last day of this meeting. This proceeding caused a general and loudly-expressed feeling of dissatisfaction among racing men and owners of horses who had made their entries for these stakes under the conviction that *Kentucky* would not run again, in accordance with Mr. JEROME's distinct declaration, and who would not have entered their horses for these stakes had they contemplated the possibility or probability of having to encounter this formidable racer. On learning the sentiments of turfmen on this matter, Mr. JEROME, with a magnanimity and liberality characteristic of the man, at once withdrew *Kentucky* from the two above-named stakes, declaring, however, the intention of the confederacy who now owned him to exercise their privilege in future of entering him in any race they thought proper, after thus giving clear and timely notice of their purpose. Since the above entries were made, Mr. WATSON's pair, *Onward* and *Delaware*, have changed owners, and are now trained along with Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS' horses, by that capable gentleman, Mr. A. J. MINOR. *Lancaster*, also, has changed owners, and he is now in Mr. A. H. SANFORD's powerful stable, which is also represented by *Virgil* and *Hotspur*. In the list of entries the most formidable at present appear to be *Extra, Lancaster, Onward, Metairie, Plantagenet*, and that last and beautiful filly, *Fanny Cheatham*, and we fully anticipate one of the above-named will carry off the coveted prize.

On the third day, three races are arranged—the Ladies' Stakes, a selling race and a purse of $1,000 for all ages, two mile heats. The Ladies' Stakes is an appropriately named sweepstakes for fillies only, three years old, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the Club; the second receiving $300 out of the stakes. The distance is a mile and five furlongs, and the stake closed with twenty nominations, comprising all the best two-year olds that appeared in public last year. We subjoin the list of entries:

1. D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., by Planet, dam Adelgiza by imp. Glencoe.
2. D. McDaniels' ch. f., by Jeff. Davis, dam Fanny Washington by Revenue.
3. James A. Grimstead's b. f., by Revenue, dam by imp. Sovereign out of Charmer, by imp. Glencoe.
4. McConnell & Harness' b. f. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon by imp. Yorkshire.
5. J. H. Dowling's b. f., by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland (sister to Morrissey.)
6. Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Australia, by imp. Australian, dam Undine by imp. Yorkshire.
7. F. Morris' ch. f. Relentless, by imp. Eclipse out of imp. Barbarity.
8. F. Morris' b. f. Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse out of Molly Jackson.
9. F. Morris' ch. f., by Eclipse out of Hennie Farrow.
10. M. H. Sanford's br. f. La Polka, by Lexington, dam Dance.
11. J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Braes, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta by Revenue.
12. J. S. Watson's ch. f. Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. L'Anglaise by Hobbie Noble.
13. Thomas G. Bacon's br. f. Lost Cause, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze by imp. Albion.
14. Thomas G. Bacon's br. f. Fleurilla, by Dick Cheatham, dam by imp. Glencoe.
15. Thomas G. Bacon's ch. f., by Bill Cheatham, dam by Wagner.
16. A. Keene Richard's b. f., by Lexington, dam Glycera by imp. Sovereign.
17. A. Keene Richard's b. f., by imp. Australian, dam Bettie Ward by Lexington.
18. Thomas G. Saunders' ch. f., by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
19. R. A. Alexander's b. f. Bonita, by Lexington, dam Banner by imp. Albion.
20. R. A. Alexander's ch. f. Spinola, by imp. Australian, dam imp. Spiletta by Stockwell.

The fourth day has four very interesting races set down for decision, viz., the Jockey Club handicap, a three-year old sweepstakes, a sweepstakes for two-year olds, and the Feather stakes. The Jockey Club handicap, which is for all ages, two miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $20 if declared, with $1,000 added by the Club, closed with twenty-nine entries, of which the unprecedented number of twenty-one expressed themselves satisfied with the weights put on them by the capable handicapper. The following is the list of acceptances for this race:

	Pounds.
1..J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 6 years..............	118
2..The Annieswood Stable enters ch. h. Extra, 5 yrs.	114
3..J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 6 years..............	112
4..J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, aged..............	112
5..T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, aged....................	112
6..J. H. Dowling's b. g. Exile, 6 years.................	110
7..The Annieswood Stable enters ch. c. Dickens, 4 years..............................	108
8..J. W. Pennock's ch. c. James A. Connolly, 4 years.	108
9..J. Eckerson's br. h. Zigzag, aged.....................	104
10..B. F. Hutchinson's b. m. Ruth, 5 years.............	104
11..D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, 4 years............	102
12..D. McDaniels' br. c. Clement, 4 years.............	102
13..D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, 5 years................	100
14..J. H. Dowling's bl. c. Gerald, 4 years.............	98
15..A. A. Hopper's ch. c. Egotist, 4 years.............	96
16..L. W. Jerome's ch. c. General Yorke, 4 years.......	95
17..R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 4 years....	92
18..A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 4 years.........	91
19..M. H. Sanford's bl. f. Lute, 3 years..............	85
20..M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Henderson, 3 years.......	85
21..Mr. Carter's b. f. Stepping Stone, 3 years.........	83

So admirably apportioned are the weights in this handicap that it is difficult to name a horse that seems to be favored over the others in it. *Onward*, with the top weight of 118 pounds, looks to have a good chance, for the old chestnut can run far and last when in the humor, as those who saw him beat the game old *Fleetwing* in the four-mile race at Saratoga last Summer can testify. Should his old jockey, MIDGELEY, be on him, he will be a very difficult horse to beat in this race. The Annieswood Stable have two proved good horses in it—*Extra* and *Dickens*—and at the weights they are not to be under-estimated. This stable is under the training superintendence of CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, a man of acknowledged professional ability, and his horses are certain to be sent to the post in the highest possible condition. Both *Delaware* and *Capt. Moore* will find the distance too far for them at the weights, although we have seen the latter run two miles, and even further, very fast, and he drove *Kentucky* home in the two miles and a quarter of the Saratoga Cup in faster time than it has ever been run in before or since, and was perhaps the only horse that ever compelled the mighty son of *Lexington* and *Magnolia* to thoroughly extend himself to win. But the *Captain* is getting old and stiff now, and we think his new owner, Mr. R. W. CAMERON, has a more dangerous horse in his stable for this race in *Hampton Court*, who ought to be able to carry his 92 pounds prominently in front on the day. We have not forgotten the easy style in which this horse beat *Flora McIvor* as a two-year old, in their match at Saratoga two years ago, giving her eight pounds, and a seven pounds beating over a heavy course, and have always entertained a good opinion of him as a racer since. Col. McDANIELS has two in it, *Morrissey* and *Clement*, and of the pair we prefer the son of *Breckinridge* to the son of *Lexington*, at the distance. Last year *Morrissey* always run respectably, and won several races, although he never was in really tiptop condition through the season—never fairly getting rid of the effects of the distemper, which attacked him early in the Spring. None of the three-year olds entered have ever run in public, for although Mr. SANFORD's filly, *La Henderson*, was in one race last fall, she never got off, but was left at the post; we therefore know nothing of their merits from public form. This race, consequently, is likely to produce a highly interesting contest.

The second race is a sweepstakes for three-year olds; two miles, $50 entrance, p. p., with $1,000 added by the Jockey Club, the winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes to carry 7 pounds extra. This stake closed with twenty-one nominations, a list of which we subjoin:

1. McConnell and Harness' b. c. Bayonet, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, by imp. Yorkshire.
2. McConnell and Harness' ch. c. Gen. Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.
3. D. McDaniels' ch. f. Virginia Washington, by Jeff. Davis, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue.
4. D. McDaniels' ch. f. by Brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose, by Glencoe.
5. D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., by Planet, dam Adelgiza, by Glencoe.
6. J. H. Dowling's b. f. Wild Agnes, by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by Bonnie Scotland.
7. The Annieswood Stable names b. c. Magnet, by Lexington, dam Maud, by Stockwell.
8. Bowie and Hall's ch. f. Australia, by Australian, dam Uncle Vic's dam.
9. M. H. Sanford's r. c. Hotspur, by Lexington, dam Nebula.
10. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. St. Paul, by Lapidist, dam Rhoda by Glencoe.
11. P. A. Hargous' b. c., by Sedbury, out of imp. Countess, by Voltigeur.
12. J. Eckerson's ch. c., by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe.
13. J. S. Watson's Bonnie Braes, by Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
14. F. Morris' ch. c. Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue.
15. F. Morris' ch. f., by Eclipse, out of Hennie Farrow.
16. F. Morris' ch. f. Relentless, sister to Ruthless.
17. F. Morris' b. f. Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson.
18. D. Swigert's ch. f. Spinola, by Australian, dam Spiletta, by Stockwell.
19. J. W. Pennock's b. f., by Colossus, dam Maid, by Monmouth, by Traveler.
20. Charles F. Lloyd's bl. f. Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, dam Echo, by Lexington.
21. John H. Davis' ch. c., by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Sunny South.
22. T. G. Moore's gr. c., by Lexington, dam Grisette, by Glencoe.
23. W. Cottrill's b. f. Puss Brodanax, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick.

Of this lot the following have appeared in public, having run as two-year olds: *Gen. Duke, Sarah B., Wild Agnes, Australia, St. Paul, Bonnie Braes, Boaster, Relentless, Fanny Ludlow, Spinola,* and *Puss Broadnax.* With the exceptions of *Wild Agnes, Australia,* and *St. Paul,* all the others have been winners. Among the "dark division," however, who have never run, there may be some dangerous animals, and rumor speaks highly of *Hotspur, Nemesis,* and the *Grisette* colt. An exciting contest may be safely anticipated for this stake. The sweepstakes for two-year olds, half a mile, with $500 added, closed with twenty-two nominations. In the lot we notice Mr. PURDY's b. f., a full sister to *Stonewall Jackson*, Mr. DOWLING's *Natalie*, sister to *Morrissey*; Mr. SANFORD's *The Nun*, a full sister to *Norfolk* and *Northumberland*; Mr. WATSON's *Bonnie Lass*, a sister to *Bonnie Braes*; Mr. COTTRILL's ch. c., own brother to *Puss Broadnax*; and Mr. CAMERON's imported filly and two colts by *Old Calabar, Oulston*, and *Thormanby* respectively. As the entries for this stake, with but three exceptions, are the same as those in the Hopeful Stakes, which is run for on the first day of the meeting, the result of that race will have a material influence on this event, and it is probable that the winner of the first will also be enabled to carry off the second.

The Feather Stakes is the last race of the meeting; it is for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, four miles; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the Club. This stake closed with fourteen entries, but the withdrawal of *Kentucky*, under the circumstances already detailed, reduces the number to thirteen. They are as follows:

1 D. McDaniels' blk. h. Blackbird, aged, by imp. Albion, dam Panola by imp. Ainderby.
2. D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama by Brown Dick.
3. D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Julia by Glencoe.
4. The Annieswood Stables names c. h. Extra, 5 years, by Endorser, dam Nantura by Brawner's Eclipse.
5. J. M. Brown's ch. h. Tycoon, aged, by Omera, dam Nota Price.
6. J. W. Weldon's ch. g. Aldebaran, aged, by Commodore dam by Glencoe.
7. J. W. Weldon's ch. h. Local, 5 years, by Lightning dam Maroon by Glencoe.
8. P. S. Forbes' ch. h. Fleetwing, aged, by Balrownie, dam Rhoda by Glencoe.
9. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 6 years, by Ringgold—Ariel, by Sarpedon.
10. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 6 years, by Ringgold—My Lady, by Glencoe.
11. H. B. Bohannon's b. h. 5 years, by Lexington, dam by Sarpedon.
12. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, aged, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf by Yorkshire.
13.—T. G. Moore's b. h. Privateer, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Hennie Farrow by Shamrock.

Kentucky's withdrawal renders this a very open race, and it will be a difficult matter to select the winner. It seems, on paper, to lay between *Extra, Local* or *Aldebaran, Fleetwing, Onward,* and the selected one of Capt. MOORE's pair. With the light weights they have to carry in this race, unusually fast time ought to be made,—a capital race is certain to be witnessed, and an appropriate winding up of a brilliant meeting be made.

THE JUDD DIVORCE CASE.

Opening of the Case for the Defence—Testimony of Dr. Orrin B. Judd.

The case for the respondent in the divorce suit of Judd *vs.* Judd, on trial in New-Haven, was opened on Monday. Rev. Dr. O. B. JUDD was sworn on that day, and the entire week was occupied in hearing his testimony. Below we give the material portions of his testimony, although it is necessarily very much condensed from the report as given in the New-Haven *Journal:*

Was married in 1854 to Mrs. Judd; I was a widower and she a widow; I was then 38; she was born in 1822; my business then was translating the Greek Testament for the American Bible Union; I was a clergyman; had no charge at that time; I took a wedding trip to Nashville, Tenn.; was gone three or four weeks; I started with $150 in gold; I had a draft on my bank in New-York for $150 cashed at Louisville; before I left I selected the house in Brooklyn; my wife examined the house and said she liked it very much; $4,080 was the price of the house; at the time of the marriage I had about $8,000 in bonds and stocks, and a library and a little furniture; the library was worth about $500, furniture worth $250, and other things $100; this constituted all my estate; paid $1,000 on the house and $1,000 for furniture; sold stocks to raise the amount; the selection of furniture was submitted to my wife; went to reside in Brooklyn May 1, 1854, and remained till November, 1856; my sources of income were my salary of $1,500 a year and the interest on the bonds during that time, except during the last six months, when I had no salary; average income from bonds not sold was about $100; my wife I think knew that these were the limits of my income; I boarded her children at this time; I received nothing from them during the first year; they had an interest in some real estate; the board was charged to the guardian; there was no profit made on the charges for board and maintenance; my wife's liabilities at the time of the marriage were equal if not more than her assets; the value of the furniture she furnished the house with was about $50; there were some pictures and engravings worth $50; this represents the pecuniary status of the family when we commenced to live in Brooklyn; there were then in the family myself and wife, three children and two servants; left in the morning for business at eight o'clock, and returned between five and six; the marketing was done through my wife's orders; our style of living was good; she had the fullest liberty of procuring her own supplies; no limits were placed by me on her procuring supplies on my credit; had, in many cases, bills come from stores where we were not in the habit of trading and I never made any objection to it; I have never restricted her as to the amount of bills she might run up, but have cautioned her not to exceed our income, and admonished her to be economical; I have paid all the bills she made; but sometimes bills came to me unexpectedly and were larger than I expected, and exceeded the available means I had at the time; my salary was paid at the end of each month; I never refused to let her have money when I had it during this time; I remember instances when she asked for money and I did not have any, and I said I would get some as soon as I could, and that I had none then in my possession; I have often given her money on such occasions when it subjected me to great inconvenience in my own necessary business; the word "refuse" does not express my not complying with her request; I was always disposed to give her money when I could; I never gave her four or five cents when she asked me for a dollar or two; if it ever occurred it was when I had no more, and I handed it to her with the idea that it might do some good; I paid her debts contracted previous to marriage, consisting of rent $153, a note of $750, another note which fell due and was protested before I knew it existed, of $250, and a meat bill of about $20, a carriage bill of $12, a dry-goods bill of about $60, a bill for crockery bought previous to the wedding, and also for use of crockery at our wedding amounting to about $30, a small shoe bill, a lawyer's fee of about $100, for borrowed money over $300, a small jewelry bill, a bill for my wife's wedding dress; all these bills were paid by me, the most of them while we lived in Brooklyn; during that time she went to Saratoga twice, staying four to six weeks at my expense; her children went with her and one servant; I paid for the servant; during that time she and one or two of the children went on a pleasure excursion to some of my friends in Herkimer County; was gone a month; had no servant on the trip; she went to Ohio once and spent the most of one summer; my personal expenses at that time were not more than $100; this was partly from necessity, for I had no more to spare for that purpose; I have always been slow pay since we went to Second-avenue, painfully to myself; it was because that the expenses of living have overtaken me faster than I could realize means to provide for them, coming, as they have often, unexpectedly as to time and amount; while I lived in Brooklyn, my investments were entirely absorbed; I had no bonds or stocks left; the charges made for the children were paid to me from the avails of real estate sold under the order of the Court for that purpose; the money I paid for my wife's private debts was never repaid, but by a note she gave me, which she afterward abstracted from my secretary by a false key before the accounts were settled; it was a note given by me through THOMAS DARLINGTON to my wife for her share of real estate sold by order of the Court, and accepted by her in lieu of dower; the amount of the note was $2,000; the money was paid me, and I gave her the note, and having advanced the moneys before referred to, she gave me this note to be placed to her credit; during this time she dressed well; no restriction in any respect or of any kind was placed upon her in regard to her dress; she dressed much better than I; she dressed the children as she saw fit, and they were always well dressed—the oldest much more expensively than the means on which she depended would warrant; we had no serious family jar in Brooklyn; in regard to the undergarments for my mother, she told my wife that she did not need them; my wife told me that she had persuaded mother to put on her undergarments; soon after I received a bill for two ladies' undergarments, which I supposed were to replace the old ones; my wife never asked me to buy underclothing for mother; she was well clothed when she came, and had abundant means to provide herself; she presented a respectable appearance enough to be seen with my relatives or my wife; during her sickness I procured an eminent physician, who attended faithfully upon her. I remained from my business for about four weeks because she thought I could perform the duties of a nurse better than any other person; the cook was very attentive while I was at home; I attended upon her during the night, when I was unable to get a half hour's sleep at a time, and during portions of the day, and leaving her with her mother when I was away; I had to lift her every half hour during the night; most of my sleep was procured during the day; Mrs. TIFFT, then 14, waited upon her, but did not give a great amount of assistance; Mrs. JUDD suffered great pain, and it was very laborious work waiting upon her; the first I ever heard from her of a complaint for want of care during her sickness was when she testified; I am sure that no expressed desire of hers that was in our power to gratify remained unsatisfied; I brought her jellies, figs and fruit of different kinds; she has said that she could never be thankful enough for the kindness which was then shown her and the attentions I then bestowed upon her, and that she should never forget it as long as she lived; she has said the same thing to others repeatedly in my presence.

[Mr. HARRISON read a letter written by Mrs. JUDD to Mr. JUDD, June 16, 1856, showing that she thought him very kind during this sickness.]

I never knew that there was any trouble about sweet potatoes. I do remember that some sweet potatoes were packed away in sand to try the experiment whether they could be preserved, and that on one occasion, when there were plenty of sweet potatoes in the market, I found that some of those packed had been taken for an ordinary meal, and I asked my wife why they did not get some from the grocer's. Beyond that I am sure I administered no reproof nor made any complaint. I did not sulk about it. I never heard this matter complained of until I heard it here.

While we resided in Brooklyn I remember nothing that I should regard a serious difficulty between me and my wife; went to reside in Second-avenue in November, 1856, and remained there till July 20, 1861—nearly five years; I changed because my wife thought the Brooklyn air was uncongenial to her health; I selected Second-avenue because my wife said she had set her heart on the location because her former husband had owned the lot and intended, had he lived, to reside there; the house and lot cost $12,000; mortgaged for $8,000; new furniture cost $2,000; my income was a little over $1,500 per year, and I received $3,000 on an old debt; the children's board was charged; it was rather a loss than a profit; kept three servants part of the time, and seven part of the time. The family was well dressed, and the eldest daughter was dressed too expensively for our means. The purchases were made by my wife, who had credit on my name. I have frequently told her that our expenses were beyond my means, and asked her to be more economical in the contraction of future bills. While in the avenue she went to Saratoga three times, staying about five weeks with some of the children and a servant. She also at this time went to Ohio one season with three children and one servant. She also went to Brockett's Bridge, Herkimer County, and staid several weeks with my friends. The expenses of the trips came out of my pocket, but the traveling expenses of the children she charged to them; while she was away I was in the Assay Office; I spent a vacation each year of ten days; my ordinary personal expenses a year were about $150; in November, 1867, a child was born; when we went to Brooklyn I took with me a trunk of my first wife, which contained several dresses, a complete and nice infant's wardrobe and other articles connected therewith, for the use of my first wife, having been prepared by her but never used; while in Brooklyn the trunk was broken open and the contents removed without my knowledge, and I saw the wardrobe in my wife's drawer; but the dresses I never afterward saw; the wardrobe I saw from time to time upon the birth of our first child, when it was used; she never complained of its being insufficient, and she never asked for more; I never heard any complaint about her outfit until I read it in her specifications in this case; I did not stint her in money at that time; she was at perfect liberty to procure on my credit all she wanted; the statement that she made that she was not able to go out for some months previous, is a mistake; for she was at Saratoga but a short time before the birth of the child; all members of the house had plenty of provisions, and she received all needed attention and supplies in abundance. No scene in reference to soda crackers occurred as she described;

Moved from Second-avenue to Stamford, July 21, 1861, where my family remained till the next October; took up my residence in the Chapel-street house in that month; my connection with the Assay Office ceased in December, 1864; I preached here for $600 per year; we lived in a style as I then, and always thought, beyond our means; had a horse and carriage; my wife wanted it, and it was mostly used by her; had a coachman, who was at the command of my wife entirely; the expense of the carriage and coachman was fully equal to the $600 salary; had a cow, which was got on her account and that of the family; it was much more expensive than to buy milk; had difficulty with my wife here, which was occasioned by the family expenditures; she said I had no business to put my family in a position so that I could not support them in a corresponding style; she exhibited a restive spirit.

At one time, when very busy, she came and wanted me to interfere in some matter with the servants; I asked her to excuse me then, when she became very furious, seized my watch-chain, broke it twice in two, and said she would sell it for old gold and get some money; I told her that was not necessary, but that if she wanted it she could have it; she went away with it, but soon returned and threw it down, saying, "Take your old chain." Some dissatisfaction arose once, I have forgotten about what, when my wife seemed to think I acted too indifferent; I endeavored to allay her excitement, but it had an opposite effect, for she immediately seized a mahogany, hair-cloth chair, raised it two feet, and brought it down with such a force as to break it in pieces, saying, as she did so, "Damn it;" difficulties something of this character occurred every two or three weeks, when her language was furious, sometimes shocking and indecent; she used profane expressions; the term I have given she used oftener than any other; sometimes she would say, "By G—d," and sometimes "H—l."

Miss Jennie Barber came to the house in 1862, and staid till 1864; no difficulty with Miss Barber till 1864; on the return of my wife from Richfield Springs she manifested great jealousy of Miss Barber, and on one occasion there were words and, as I thought, blows between them; I heard the words and blows; I told my wife that if she could not dismiss such feelings Miss Barber better leave the house; Miss Barber soon after left; there was no foundation for these suspicions.

Then my wife wanted an assistant, and upon her own suggestion got Miss Lane; she remained a month and then left suddenly and unexpectedly to me; my wife said she was a strange woman, and she was glad she was gone; upon recommendation of Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Gillepsie was engaged in October, 1865, and remained till January, 1866; when she was discharged on account of the unjust suspicion of my wife; I had a talk with my wife about these imputations, and told her I hoped she would never asperse me in that way, and that I had been circumspect and reserved in all my deportment toward Mrs. Gillepsie, as she had been to me, and that it was unjust and painful to me, and cruel and blasting to the character of a worthy lady; she replied that she was nervous, and that it might be all imagination on her part, but that she had got to feeling that I thought more of Mrs. Gillepsie than I did of her, and that she could not help it; there was no foundation for the suspicions about Mrs. Gillepsie; had a conversation with my wife on the application of Miss Reynolds for a situation; reminded her of former difficulties with housekeepers, and told her I could not think of having her come if she was ever to be jealous of her; my wife promised to exhibit such feeling no more; she engaged her, and she said she thought she was just the person for her; had another conversation about jealousy, and on going to supper my wife went in with her arm around Miss Reynolds' waist, taking her to the place where the tea was poured, saying "Susie, dear, this is your seat;" Miss Reynolds said "where is your seat?" My wife said, "my seat is by my husband's side; since I had the rheumatism in my wrists I have never been able to lift a coffee-pot without pain, and on that account assign the duty of pouring the tea and coffee to some one else, except I am obliged to do it myself;" Miss Reynolds took the seat and my wife sat by my side; the seat Miss Reynolds took was the one Mrs. Judd called the head of the table; she continued to occupy that seat; this was the 29th January, 1866; The first complaint about Miss Reynolds was made by Mrs. Judd about April 14. She complained that Miss Reynolds was mistress of the house, and that I was under her thumb and had become infatuated with her and allowed her to twist me around her finger, and that she would not allow any huzzy like her to be her mistress. She said Miss Reynolds was at home all over the house, Cuban boys and all, and that she had no doubt she was a common strumpet, and that Miss Reynolds had plenty of experience in family matters before she came here, as she showed it in her countenance. Her manner was that of a jealous woman, and she expressed herself with vehemence, I was surprised at this, and told her I was annoyed that she should attack the character of Miss Reynolds after what she and I had said to each other when she first came into the family, and that her jealousy in this case was just as groundless as in the others, and that a continuance of this feeling would result in the breaking up of our family, as it seemed as if we could not keep any help in the house in the capacity she required without a recurrence of the same disgraceful and blasting conduct; soon after an excitement arose in the sitting-room, where, in the presence of Miss Reynolds and others, my wife asked me if I was going to keep that huzzy in the house to rule over her; I said, "No; no one is to be your ruler except your husband, and his rule will be to let you do as you please, so long as you treat others with respect;" she said she was not going to be tied down to drudgery while a common strumpet was placed over her in the house; I endeavored to quiet her; this was in the presence of children; every one there was shocked, and I soon left the room; the same day I called my wife into the library and told her we had reached a point where I felt bound in duty to myself, my family and my God to assume a control over my house, which I had never before exercised, and that we could not go on in the course that had been pursued; that we must break up the family, or that I must rule my family so as to put a stop at once to these disgraceful scenes; and that "Miss Reynolds could not go out of our family with these vile aspersions upon her and retain the position she had occupied in respectable society; that in pursuance of advice and in accordance with my judgment, I felt constrained to say that my family must not be broken up, and that I could no longer allow the order of the house to be so constantly and distressingly disturbed; that I loved her, and she should have all she wanted, any room she wanted, and could visit as much as she pleased, but that I wanted her to leave the kitchen and the boarders to my management; that no one should be placed over her, but that I would give the general direction of matters in the house, and that Miss Reynolds, if she would stay, should do the same as under her direction; that I did this with the utmost kindness, and that I was resolved to adhere to this with the utmost firmness until I was convinced I was wrong; this was not well received by her, and she seemed angry; I requested Miss Reynolds to remain, and she did so; I told my wife that if Miss Reynolds went away and another woman came, the same thing would happen, and the only alternative was either to break up the family or to keep her.

If the prints of two persons were ever seen in the bed by Kate Doyle, it must have been prints of me and one of my two brothers; I never was locked up with Miss Reynolds in the library on any occasion whatever, except when other persons were present; I never was with Miss Reynolds alone any more than was necessary to attend to household matters; the sitting room was never locked, but was the common rendezvous for all the family; it is not true that Miss Reynolds took care of my room; I drank ginger tea and sometimes lemonade, sometimes earlier and sometimes later, but commonly after I had finished my writing, together with crackers or cookies, as a light refreshment, after some fatigue; the ginger tea I used upon the suggestion of Mr. Sperry, as a beverage, which he used; there was nothing singular about the tea; I did not get much intoxicated on it; there were no sticks in it—[laughter;] witness stated some half a dozen persons drank it, among whom was Mrs. Judd; it was drank two or three times a week; no one was excluded; it was entirely a free drink; I never sat up late to drink it; I have sat up drinking it with Miss Reynolds, a glass or so; I didn't bar her out; don't know anything about a rum bottle being placed in Mrs. Judd's room, but have seen bottles there; I never at any time said to my wife, "So you have been drunk this afternoon—where did you get your rum?" I never made such a remark; I never said to her that "I would be boss of my own house;" I have said to her that there was no one over her but her husband, and it was my duty to rule my own house under the circumstances. I have heard Miss Reynolds sing "Nearer my God to Thee," and have also heard my wife sing the same words; but I have never heard either sing them in an improper manner or on an improper occasion; I never gave her a blow; I have taken hold of her wrists and held them a few minutes, only to prevent her from assaulting me; the salutation of shaking hands and kissing each other ceased during the Summer of 1866; but it was not until I had despaired of any change in the conduct of my wife by any effort of mine; I have said, when my wife was up in her night dress, at all hours of the night, from the attic to the cellar, making more or less disturbance, and she offered as an excuse that she was nervous and could not sleep, that unless she went to bed and got up at proper hours, her nervous condition would be still worse; that is as strongly as I ever stated the case; [petitioner weeping;] I did not once tell her that it was well known in New-Haven that she was crazy; I did say to her once "some people say you are crazy;" I have no recollection of saying anything to my wife in a taunting manner; I did not tell her one night that I didn't care where she slept; I never told her in the morning that she was shamming illness, and that she was playing an old trick, and could come down to breakfast; I have asked her to come down when I believed she was able to do so; one morning she wanted her breakfast sent to her room before she got up; I told her she had better come down; no breakfast was sent up, and she got up, dressed herself and went to Mrs. Gorham's and took breakfast, as she told me; she claimed that she was too sick to come down to breakfast before she got up; one time, while I was engaged in putting down a carpet in the library, my wife stood on the carpet, annoying me in every way; I then locked the door to keep her out, but never locked it when Miss Reynolds was with me alone; I have locked the door when alone; I once heard a voice at the key-hole, saying, "Doctor, dear, open the door; Mrs. Judd has gone out; I don't care for any one as long as I have your love; I'll stand by you till death; I don't care for the old vixen." It was the voice of Mrs. Judd simulating that of Miss Reynolds; I never had any indelicate conversation with Miss Reynolds, or any conversation that would be improper for any one to hear; it is true that I told Sperry that what Mrs. Judd said to him was a lie made out of whole cloth, and that she was only trying to make trouble between him and Miss Reynolds; I don't recollect that she ever told me that Miss Reynolds said she was crazy and a she-devil; if she had told me I should have disapproved it; I did not tell her either that she lied; neither did I put her out; I had no such interview with her; I never said to her or to any person that "to be called a she-devil is rather a hard name, but that if ever Mary Magdalen had seven devils you have fourteen;" no door between my room and Miss Reynolds' was ever open to my knowledge, as Margaret Ryan testifies; about steaming Miss Reynolds' face—that was a remedy used by putting hops in water and dropping into the mess red-hot pebbles and allowing the steam to rise; I performed the office of taking the pebbles from the water; the administration of this remedy did not make it necessary to touch Miss Reynolds' face; never put up anybody to tell lies about Mrs. Judd's stealing.

Before Miss Reynolds came to our house there were some things said about my intimacy with Mrs. True; I sometimes called at Dr. True's during this period to see Mr. Geo. W. Johnson; my wife asked me once, when I had been out from home, as if she supposed I had been to Dr. True's, the following question: [Mr. Judd wrote this for the lawyers, is not being fit for the general ear. Quite a long time was consumed by Dr. Judd in writing a portion of his testimony.] These things were said at different times; I spoke seriously and at length on two or three occasions; the substance of one of these talks was, that I stated to my wife that I went to Dr. True's for business purposes—to transact business with Mr. Johnson, who resided there, and with whom I contemplated a copartnership in business, and it was necessary for us to spend much time together, but I very seldom saw Mrs. True on these visits to Dr. True's house; that my behavior to Mrs. True when I had seen her had been entirely free from the slightest impropriety, and that there was not the shadow of a ground for any of her foul imputations upon me and Mrs. True, and that if she had no regard (as she almost seemed not to have) for my character, I begged her to have respect for the irreproachable conduct and spotless character of a virtuous and worthy woman, such as she herself must believe in her heart Mrs. True to be; concerning Mrs. Judd's referring callers for me to my being at Mrs. True's, I had some conversation with Mrs. Judd about the publicity she was giving to this miserable jealousy by her saying "you will always find him at Mrs. True's when he is not at home, as that is the place where he spends his time, at Mrs. True's;" I spoke to her several times about that; I informed her that I had heard she had done these things; she did not deny that she had said those things; she said she supposed that was the place where they could find me.

My wife, I believe, sent off the servants one Saturday night, and there was no one to get breakfast; I took the plate which I was accustomed to serve at my wife's place at the table, and put upon it a portion of the same food which had been prepared for the rest of the family, but uncooked; I put it by my wife's chair; I said to her, when she came down, that the girls had left and. I found we were without help, and that it was impossible for me to find another girl at that time, (Sunday morning,) and that I honestly believed we were in that condition because she had maliciously induced the girls to leave at that time, and that I felt, under those circumstances, justified in saying to her that she must cook her own breakfast; she denied that she had induced the girls to go; next, there was a collision between my wife and Miss REYNOLDS; I heard some words—a scream, or something like it—as Miss REYNOLDS came to the door with her hand and arm disfigured with blood, holding her right arm with her left hand, saying she was stabbed; I noticed that the bleeding indicated the severance of an artery. I said to Mr. SPERRY, (my wife was within hearing,) "Get a bandage and bind up the arm above the wound, tightly, so as to stop the blood;" I said to B. TRUE, "Call a good surgeon as soon as you can;" as I said this, my wife spoke, and said, "Is she cut? I am glad of it! I wish I had killed her;" if I can get at her I will dispatch her; I only want one chance more to finish her;" I took my wife by the arm, and said, "Come, go in your room and be quiet;" she went in without resistance and I locked the door; I was afraid she would execute her threats and do some more dreadful deed; there were five stabs in different parts of each arm, but none, I think, serious, but one; Miss Reynolds was faint; I left the room and she was taken care of by the girl and the doctor; there is no truth in my wife's statement that Miss Reynolds laid her head on my shoulder; I did not touch Miss Reynolds, nor did I say anything attributed to me on the occasion. [Witness agreed in his wife's statement about getting the door of her room open with a screw-driver.] I requested some one to guard the hall, and particularly the room where Miss Reynolds was lying; when the door came open I went in; B. True was with her; I saw in my wife's hand a pair of scissors; asked her to give them to me; she refused; I took hold of her wrists and Mr. True took the scissors out of her hand with great difficulty; Almira Judd stayed with Miss R. and heard a noise at the key-hole of the door in the night, as if a person were trying to put a key into the key-hole; they both heard it, but said nothing—they were frightened; my wife was not locked in her room; my wife declared she had not been near Miss R.'s door that night; I was not satisfied with her denial, and instituted a search of her person and room; she allowed me; I searched the carpet by feeling over it with my hands, and had gone entirely around the room, when, near the door, under the edge about a foot, I found a key; my wife appeared very uneasy when I came to that locality, and I thought was very much thunderstruck when I took out the key; she said, "Well, you've found it, have you?—you may have it—I don't want it;" it fitted the door of Miss Reynolds' room perfectly; I then stationed a constant guard in the upper hall, in front of Miss Reynolds' door.

Shocking Accident in Worcester—Explosion of a Lamp.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, April 21.

The wife of Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, residing on Bluff-street in this city, was preparing some remedy for her own use last Saturday night, being unwell, when a kerosene lamp exploded, covering her with a sheet of flame, which so overpowered her that she sank to the floor unable to utter an alarm. She was fully dressed, and almost every vestige of clothing was burned from her body, literally burning her to a sickening and deformed mass. The strangest part is to follow. Her husband offered to assist her, before the explosion took place, but she requested him to retire and she would presently join him. He did not go to bed, but reclined on a lounge in an adjoining room with his clothing on, and the door communicating open. This was at 9 o'clock Saturday night. He fell asleep immediately, and it is presumed the accident soon occurred. Stupified by flame and smoke she either lay or groped her way about the room until 4:30 the following morning, when she alarmed her husband, himself nearly suffed with the dense smoke that entirely filled both rooms, and had kept him unconscious till there was nothing more to burn. Drs. NICHOLAS and HUNT were called, and pronounced her case hopeless. At noon yesterday she was still alive and able to converse. She is an English lady, and is aged 50 years. The floor where she lay, and the rugs about the room, were burned and charred, presenting a sickening spectacle of the indescribable torture she must have endured through all the long night. The lamp was what is termed a "sun burner," and she states that it exploded while she stood near mixing some remedy in a tea cup.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS. The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 1[illegible] per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

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E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY,
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Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,2 5, 8,029, 8,591, 8,953, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,151, 19,195, 23,135, 23,423, 25,959, 26,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,651, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot ten bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 213, 301, 303, 497, 742, 570, 901, 903, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 70 and 127 of $500 each, for redemption. By the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 M. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated ST. LOUIS, April, 1868.

By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 25, 1863, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 87 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 67 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier. Central National Bank, New-York.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., April 23, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1868, ON the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, April 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON May 1st, prox., on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, guaranteed by the State of Georgia, for sale low. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable May 1, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Fractions to be payable in cash at six per cent. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from taxation, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company have this day declared a stock dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on the 2d proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 2d proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., April 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before MAY 1 will draw interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
N. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE. CHARTERED 1853. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF MAY. FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED. J. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GUSTAV ZERWECK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON SCHWAB, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN J. SCHOONMAKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER H. KEEP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 25, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART. 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each: also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS. OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble. Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' PREMIUM PIANOS—WITH iron frame, overstrung bass and agraffe bridge. Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons, and organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

TAYLOR & DUPUY'S PIANO-FORTE manufactory and wareroom, No. 298 Sullivan-st. Those wishing a first-class instrument will do well to examine our new scale 7 and 7¼ octave pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 30th inst., inclusive, for the following supplies, which must be of the *very best quality*, delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

16,584 feet of six-strand fine wire rope, (ungalvanized,) from 1½ to 6¼ inches, with a *hemp* heart of Roebling's manufacture, for standing rigging.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

25 barrels of sperm oil.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Further particulars, with blank forms for bidders, to be had at this office. GEO. PLUNKETT, Paymaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations," and for furnishing Primary School No. 27, situated on the north side of West 37th-st., near 10th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be endorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND, JOHN HOLZDERBER, PETER TRAINER, DANIEL EARLY, Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the building and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 28, on the north side of 40th-st., near 8th-av.; also, for furnishing Grammar School No. 58, on 52d-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. DOHERTY, JOHN M. HELCK, S. N. SIMONSON, TERRENCE RILEY, A. H. UNDERHILL, Board of Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 12, on Madison-st., near Jackson-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DENNIS J. TWIGG, WM. H. THRALL, JAMES COLLINS, THOMAS SHEILS, DENNIS DUNN, Board of Trustees Seventh Ward.

Dated April 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture, required for the new Primary School on Roosevelt-st., near Cherry-st. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WM. KENNEDY, EDWARD SWEENEY, THOMAS DRISCOLL, A. J. FULLERTON, Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-st., near Prince-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Erecting new Wings, &c." "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL BURKE, JOHN BUSH, S. R. KIRKHAM, PATRICK BRENNAN, HENRY MANRON, Board of Trustees Fourteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 37, on 115th-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

T. E. B. HAWKS, LEWIS N. FULLER, JOHN STRAITON, CHARLES PLACE, DAVID R. KNAPP, Board of Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 P. M., for altering and repairing, also for furnishing Grammar School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., and Wing on West Broadway, pursuant to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Altering and Repairing," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON, JOHN HEWITT, CLAUS PUCKHAFER, ZIMRI WEST, W. H. BURRAS, Board of Trustees Fifth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested viz:

First—For building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth-avs.

Second—For paving with stone blocks West-street, from Chambers to Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from a point seventy-five feet east of Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, both sides of Madison, Fourth and Lexington avenues, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, the north side of Forty-fourth-street and the south side of Forty-sixth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of West-street, from Chambers to Watts-street, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; also, both sides of Caroline-street, from Jay to Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objection in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 21, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 315 and 317 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MEDICAL STORES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 28th April, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our salesrooms, without reserve, the following medical stores, comprising:

24 cases powdered opium, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered ipecac, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered soc aloes, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
5 cases chloroform, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
50 cases ether sortior, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
100 cases pulverized rhubarb, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
10 cases Bermuda arrow root, in five pound cans.
1,000 gross quart packing bottles.

The above goods can be seen three days before the sale, and will have to be removed within five from the day of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COTTAGES AT OYSTER BAY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; Three new and beautiful cottages, (Swiss, French and Moresque styles,) together with about 56 acres of land, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 27 miles from City Hall, New-York. The cottages are built in the most substantial manner and fitted with every convenience conducive to comfort. The land will be sold in plots of from 2 to 5 acres, and so subdivided as to give each plot an eligible building site. As a Summer retreat Oyster Bay is one of the most delightful places in the vicinity of New-York, and to those fond of boating, bathing or fishing, particularly desirable. Maps at office of Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 LOTS ON 109TH AND 110TH STS., 9TH AND 10TH AVS., OPPOSITE THE NEW MORNING SIDE PARK—by order of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House:

The entire block of land bounded by 109th and 110th sts., 9th and 10th avs. This property is diagonally opposite the New Morning Side Park, one block from the Central Park, and one and a half blocks from the new River Side Park and Grand Drive. These parks, together with the great improvements now in progress under the direction of, and contemplated by the Central Park Commissioners, all combine to render this property most attractive as an investment.

Maps may be had on application to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office; Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, on the premises, No. 26 Maiden-lane, the fixtures of said store, being part of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, the stock of goods consisting of pocket-books, writing desks, card-cases, work-boxes, bankers' cases and fancy articles, will be sold at the auction rooms of H. D. MINER & BARKER, on the 12th day of May, of which due notice will be given.

Dated at New-York, the 20th day of April, 1868.

G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.

MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 8 Cortlandt-st., to save expense of moving, the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, comprising a fine assortment of all sizes. These safes are warranted the best fire-proof safes in the world, and all warranted perfectly free from dampness.

BY HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, BANKRUPT.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, by order of assignee, the entire stock and fixtures of store No. 26 Maiden-lane. The fixtures will be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, and the stock removed to our store, due notice of sale of which will be given.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 323 West 28th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and brocatelle parlor suites, centre tables, tete-a-tetes, elegant lace curtains, Brussels carpets, &c.; bedrooms in mahogany, a full and complete assortment; dining room in black walnut, consisting in part of black walnut extension table, buffet, &c., &c., with a full and complete assortment of dining room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues and further particulars at office of auctioneers.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF UNCLAIMED goods, by order of the Collector of the Port, Hon. H. A. Smythe, (seized for violation of the Revenue laws:)

Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON

Will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 28th of April, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Barclay-st., New-York, a large assortment of very superior brands of imported cigars, splendid silks, velvets, laces, shawls, watches and jewelry, fine liquors, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money. A deposit will be required from each purchaser. No checks taken unless certified, and no deductions made whatever after the goods are sold.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: About 16 lots, with elegant house, outbuildings, &c., situated at Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, between Seely and Vanderbilt sts., facing near the main entrance to Prospect Park, opposite Point Lookout. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,100	pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000	Knapsacks.
		17,000	Canteens.
3,000	Trowsers, foot.	10,000	Metallic Shoulder Scales.
1,500	Trowsers, m't'd.		
12,873	Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300	Camp Kettles.
37,816	Felt Hats.	32,000	Mess Pans.
22,000	Hat Cords.	7,859	Ax Slings.
17,000	Leather Stocks.	1,961	Pick Slings.
2,339	Leather Leggings.	2,456	Hatchet Slings.
3,351	Linen Leggings.	4,900	Pickaxes.
30,000	yards Worsted Lace.	7,000	Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)

About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.

About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,900 Common Poles, &c.

Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

SIXTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1868.

NEW-YORK, April, 21, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, noon.

75,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May, 1868.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, April 23, 1868.

I WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Battery Barracks, New-York City, the balance of the buildings, property of the United States, remaining on the Battery grounds, and also an assortment of condemned Quartermasters' stores, consisting of grain sacks, carts, stoves, pipe, zinc, tools, saddles, iron bedsteads, &c.

Terms—Cash, in United States funds.

Bids deemed disadvantageous to Government may be rejected.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at New-Brighton, Staten Island. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the late residence of Rear-Admiral Sloat, deceased, at New-Brighton, S. I., a large and varied assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Particulars at office of Auctioneers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, OF NEW-York, and Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, are partners in our NEW-YORK AND BOSTON FIRMS from April 1, 1868.

BLAKE BROS. & CO., Bankers.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, May 27

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin.....36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, May 2.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, May 6.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 9.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 3

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO sails.....April 30
SIBERIA sails.....May 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, May 9
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, May 16
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, May 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, will leave SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown; Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS. The elegant, new steamship NEVADA, W. MEGILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE. FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¼ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO. FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND. New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT.....Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.....Capt. W. P. HENRY
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.....Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, SATURDAY, April 25. MONEKA, Capt. VALPEY, FRIDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports. WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR BERMUDA. The steamship COMMANDER is expected to arrive from Bermuda on WEDNESDAY, April 29, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, No. 112 Front-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA. EMPIRE LINE. EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 9.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY. The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 25
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, May 2.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 28. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, May 5.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:35 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

DRY GOODS

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED. CROSLEY AND BRINTON AND LEWIS, MAKERS, HEAVY OIL-CLOTHS, (LANSINGBURG MAKE,) WELL SEASONED, GOOD QUALITY AND PRETTY PATTERNS.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, NO. 273 CANAL-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, &c., &c., BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, FAMILY LINENS. QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c., BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, Muslin Curtains, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c. A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES." All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, 657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col[illegible]e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen at No. 48 West 15th-st., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, from 3 to 6 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40,) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 20, 6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, April 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 23, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 22, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, April 25, 9 A. M.	Friday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, April 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, April 27, 9 A. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

1868.—THE STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL will commence her regular trips for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton, on THURSDAY, April 30, inst., leaving Desbrosses-st. every afternoon, at 3½ P. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat NORWALK, Capt. E. Van Wart, will commence her regular trips to Peekskill, stopping at all the landings, on Wednesday, April 22, leaving Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock every morning, without exception.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 3[illegible] Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.